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ANNALS
OF
CAMBRIDGE.

BY
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CORONER OF THE TOWN.

VOLUME I.

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ANNALS OF CAMBRIDGE.

FABULOUS HISTORY.

"I humbly conceive the credit of either University is sufficiently established, without the advantage in point of time. There's no need of torturing a text, catching at bare possibilities, and applying almost to romances for belief. They are both of 'em, without contest, the most illustrious seats of learning in Europe; and since they are thus well founded in merit, *what occasion is there to strain for antiquity, to have recourse to questionable records, and run as it were into the dark for light and evidence.*"

JEREMY COLLIER.(1)

THE improbable statements of our older writers respecting the early history of Cambridge having been frequently appealed to in the disputes as to the relative antiquity of Oxford and Cambridge, some notice of these legends seems necessary.

According to some of these statements, Cambridge owes its origin to one Cantaber a Spanish Prince, who being banished from his native country, was hospitably received by Gurguntius King of Britain, who gave him the hand of his daughter Guenolena, and with her the eastern part of Britain. Cantaber built a large city on the river Cante, where he placed and maintained at his own charge, a society of astronomers and philosophers brought from Athens, in which city he had himself been educated.

(1) Ecclesiastical History, i. 169.

With respect to the *time* of Cantaber's foundation there is some difference. Nicholas Cantalupe, (a Carmelite who died about the middle of the fifteenth century,) ⁽¹⁾ assigns the date of A.M. 4321; John Lydgate, ⁽²⁾ the poetical monk of Bury, that of A.M. 4348; and Dr. Caius, ⁽³⁾ the still earlier one of A.M. 3588. Holinshed ⁽⁴⁾ refers to a statement of Caxton, that Cambridge was first built by Gorbomen, or Gorbonian, who was king of Britain from A.M. 3676 to 3686.

It were needless to relate all the incidents which are said to have occurred in this University or City of Scholars (as it is termed) subsequent to Cantaber's foundation; but it may be observed, that the eminent Grecian philosophers Anaximander and Anaxagoras are asserted to have been Tutors here, and that King Cassibelan is said to have granted privileges to the Scholars, several of whom were removed to Rome by Julius Cæsar!!!

The list of the Rectors or Chancellors of this University commences with Amphibalus the Martyr, in A.D. 289.⁽⁵⁾

It is stated that about A.D. 303, a party of British cruelly and inhumanly massacred all the Christian Students in the University; the utter destruction of which was effected about a century afterwards by Pelagius, whose heresies when a student here had been vehemently opposed by the orthodox Doctors. It must, however, be observed, that the first of these events is stated by some writers to have happened at Winchester, to certain monks of that place; whilst the monks of Westminster are said by others to have been the victims of this barbarous ebullition of Pagan zeal.⁽⁶⁾

Some authors, whilst they completely disregard the preceding fables, relate that the University owes its origin to Sigebert or Sigberct, King of the East Angles, by whom it was founded, in A.D. 637; whilst those who support its claim to a still greater antiquity allege that it was then restored by him. The authority for Sigebert's supposed foundation rests entirely upon a statement of the venerable Bede,⁽⁷⁾ that this monarch at the period referred to, instituted a school in his kingdom for the instruction of youth. There is nothing, however, to show that this school was established at Cambridge; and although the University yet commemorates King Sigebert as its founder, his right to that distinction appears very little stronger than that of the ideal Cantaber.

(1) Sprotti Chron., ed Hearne, 238—230. R. Parker, Hist. of Cambridge, I—23.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 249. Retrospective Review, (new ser.) i. 498.

(3) Caius, Hist. Cantebr. Acad., 4.

(4) Holinshed, Historie of Englande, ed. 1577, i. 30.

(5) R. Parker, Hist. of Cambridge, 188. (from MS. Cott. Faust. c. iii. fo. 81.)

(6) Fuller, Church History of Britain, 8vo. edit., vol. i. p. 34.

(7) Bedæ Hist. Ecclesiast. Gentis Anglorum, lib. iii., cap. 18. See Fuller, Church History of Britain, 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 111.

The claim of the University to a royal founder and a remote origin, has been supported by Royal Charters and Papal Bulls. These however are palpably fictitious.

By one of the Charters, dated at London, the 7th April, A.D. 531, King Arthur exonerates the Scholars of Cambridge from public taxes and burthensome works, in order that the Doctors and Scholars might pursue the study of literature undisturbed, as had been decreed by King Lucius, who had embraced Christianity by the preaching of the Doctors of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

Another Charter is dated at Cambridge, A.D. 681: by it King Cadwald grants to Almericus, Rector of the Schools of Cambridge, power to punish all crimes, (high treason excepted,) together with all such privileges as had been granted by his ancestors Asclepiodorus, Constantine, Uterpendragon, Arthur, and by his father Ceadwal.⁽²⁾

A third Charter is stated to have been given at Grantchester, A.D. 915, by the hands of Frithstanus, Chancellor of the City of Scholars of Cambridge. It purports to be granted by King Edward the elder, (who is said to have restored the University after the burning of Cambridge by the Danes,) and by it he confirms to the Doctors and Scholars of Cambridge, "*quamdiu vertigo Poli terras ac æquora circa æthera siderum justo moderamine volverit,*" all such privileges as had been granted them by his ancestors.⁽³⁾

The Bulls are ascribed to Honorius I. and Sergius I., and are dated respectively A.D. 624 and 689. They prohibit the interference of all Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, and other ecclesiastical officers in the affairs of the University, more especially in any suspensions or excommunications by the Chancellor or Rectors.⁽⁴⁾

In 1430, the originals of these pretended Bulls were stated to have been lost or destroyed upwards of 70 years, but copies of them were received in evidence on a judicial investigation which then took place relative to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the University, their validity being recognised by the Pope's Delegate, whose sentence was duly confirmed at Rome.⁽⁵⁾

The Bull attributed to Pope John X.⁽⁶⁾ was in reality granted by John XXII., in 1318.

(1) Sprotti Chron., ed. Hearne, 268. R. Parker, Hist. of Cambridge, 6 & 16. Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Cambridge, i. 55.

(2) Sprotti Chron., ed. Hearne, 272. R. Parker, Hist. of Cambridge, 9 & 17. Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Cambridge, i. 56.

(3) Sprotti Chron., ed. Hearne, 279. R. Parker, Hist. of Cambridge, 15 & 18. Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Cambridge, i. 57. Fuller, Church History of Britain, 8vo. edit., vol. i. p. 190. Collier, Eccles. Hist. i. 173, 174.

(4) Sprotti Chron., ed. Hearne, 253, 255. R. Parker, Hist. of Cambridge, 19, 21. Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Cambridge, i. 58, 59.

(5) Hist. of Barnwell Abbey, App., No. xlii.

(6) Sprotti Chron., ed. Hearne, 256. R. Parker, Hist. of Cambridge, 22. Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Cambridge, i. 60.

THE BRITONS AND ROMANS.

CAMBRIDGE, situate in the country anciently inhabited by the tribes called the Simeni or Icenii, is conjectured to have been the British city denominated CAIR GRAUNTH ⁽¹⁾

From the remains discovered or discernible at and in the immediate neighbourhood of Cambridge, there is every reason to conclude that here was a Roman station.

This station was, no doubt, situate on the north bank of the river, a spot likely to have been fixed upon, as being sheltered by the ground rising to the north, and gently declining to the southern sun.

Dr. Stukeley thus describes the site of this station (which he terms the city of Granta):—"I have, in company with Mr. Roger Gale, traced out the vestiges of that city, without any difficulty; being an oblong square which was walled about and ditched, the Roman road which comes in a strait line from Huntingdon hither, runs through the midst of it, and so in a strait line through the town by Christ's College and Emanuel to Gogmagog Hills where it passes by Bartlow and Haverhill in Essex, probably to Colchester, the *Camulodunum colonia*. In the garden of Pythagoras's school, south and west of that building, the trace of the ditch of the Roman Granta may easily be discerned; and the turn or angle of it, to which the angle of that building corresponds. Then the west side of the ditch runs on the outside of the late Mr. Ketil's house, and turns quite on the outside of the town on the north, so round the outside of the Castle through Magdalen College close which is the south side of it. The terrace walk in that college,

(1) Nennii Historia Britonum, ed. Gale, 115. Collectanea Curiosa, ii. 413.

is the vallum whereon the Roman wall stood. then it runs by the south side of St. Giles's church-yard to the garden of Pythagoras's school. the longest side of this city from east to west was 2500 Roman feet. the shortest side from north to south 2000 so that the road cuts it in the middle." (1)

Dr. Mason thought some of the works at the Castle might perhaps be British, especially the mount, though the latter has been usually supposed to be Danish. He considered the Castle was the Prætorium of the Roman station. (2)

The ancient fosse appears to have been from 10 to 12 feet deep and 39 feet broad, both sides having a slope. Of the wall, on the interior edge of this fosse, some remains were discovered in March, 1804; the materials in the foundation consisted of flinty pebbles, fragments of Roman brick, and ragstone, very firmly cemented. (3)

Roman coins have been found within or near the Castle at various periods. (2) In 1802, and the seven following years, there were discovered a great number of ancient coins on this spot; 41 of the first brass, 25 of the second, 86 of the third, and 16 of silver, besides others which fell into the hands of bystanders, and as many destroyed on account of their legends being worn away. Three of the coins were British, the rest Roman. (4)

In digging the foundations of the present County Gaol, and in works at or very near the same place, in 1802 and 1803, many other remains of the Romans were discovered: namely, urns of great variety of colour, shape, and decoration, some very elegant; (5) pateræ and other sacrificing utensils, embellished with figures, on some the hunting of a hare, others the chasing of a stag, others the figures of rabbits, like those on the coins of Hadrian; querns, lacrymatories, a celt or spear-head, one foot in length but corroded by time; an armilla or bracelet of brass, encircling two small bones of a human arm; a variety of amphoræ, some with two ears some with one only and others without any; and several fragments of green and blue glass. (6)

Between October, 1805, and April, 1806, several broken Roman vessels were found at the Castle, together with four urns of dark brown clay nearly entire, and one of white marl unbroken, a cinerary urn of black earth, and many fragments of beautiful red pottery. (6)

(1) Stukeley, *Palaeographica Britannica*, No. II., p. 36.

(2) Camden, *Britannia*, ed. Gough, ii. 219.

(3) MS. Bowtell, ii. 96, 98, 166.

(4) Ibid, 191, 71. One of the British coins was similar to that represented in Gibson's Camden, tab. 2, fig. 5. Amongst the Roman coins was one of Vespasian, in fine preservation.

(5) See *Archæologia*, xix. 409, pl. XLII.

(6) MS. Bowtell, ii. 166, 167, 179. The account in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1802, of a Greek Olla having been found here, is said to have been a "glaring imposition." (MS. Bowtell, ii. 160.)

Dr. Stukeley says that he and Roger Gale, in walking about the ploughed fields on the outside of the Castle, took up great quantities of fragments of bricks, tiles, and Roman pottery ware; and that Dr. Warren, of Trinity Hall, shewed them many Roman coins found in the gardens belonging to the Castle, and by a house there belonging to Mr. Ketil, together with Roman vessels of fine red earth, with figures on them, and of glass.⁽¹⁾

Mr. Gough informs us that he had picked up fragments of urns amongst the corn in the adjoining fields.⁽²⁾

In March 1804 there was dug up, about a hundred paces from the north-west side of the Roman ditch and on the west side of the turnpike gate leading to Huntingdon, an ancient cornelian intaglio (set in a finger-ring of silver) representing Mercury, with the caduceus in his left and a purse in his right hand; and near the same spot was found a bronze figure of Mercury, only two inches high, with wings issuing from his bonnet as well as his feet, and holding a purse in his left hand.⁽³⁾

There are, or were, Roman bricks or tiles within the walls of St. Peter's Church, which Mr. Essex, an architect of celebrity in his day, was of opinion had been erected on the site of a Roman temple.⁽⁴⁾

Where the Great Bridge is situate, Dr. Stukeley considers the Romans had a ford across the river;⁽⁵⁾ and near here many Roman coins have been found.⁽⁶⁾ Mr. Essex, in rebuilding the Great Bridge, is said to have discovered the foundation of a bridge which had been erected at that spot in very early times, and which he conceived to be of Roman workmanship; ⁽⁷⁾ there was at the same time found a bronze bust, the ornament of a standard, which Dr. Stukeley fancied to represent Oriuna the wife of the Emperor Carausius.⁽⁸⁾

Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, in 1820, communicated with the Society of Antiquaries on the subject of an ancient signet discovered in Cambridge. He describes it as an intaglio, executed in a very singular variety of jasper, of the hardest kind he had ever seen, striped reddish and yellowish brown, not unlike the hydrate of Silica found in India, which goes by the name of petrified tamarind tree. From the conjunction of certain symbols, (viz. 1. the *præfericulum*, 2. the *patera*, 3. the *quirinal* or

(1) Stukeley, *Palaeographica Britannica*, No. II. p. 37. See Sir Egerton Brydges's *Restituta*, iv. 388 (from MS. Cole.)

(2) Camden, *Britannia*, ed. Gough, ii. 218.

(3) MS. Bowtell, ii. 175.

(4) *Ibid.* iii. 742.

(5) Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum*, i. 78.

(6) Gale, on Antoninus, 92.

(7) Lysons, *Cambridgeshire*, 44.

(8) *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, 53 n.

tendril-shaped lituus, 4. the secespita, 5. the pedom,) Dr. Clarke inferred it was the signet of one who was Pontifex Maximus, which, after the subversion of the Roman republic was always held by the Emperors; and he was of opinion, that the letters A V appearing on this signet signified Augustus.⁽¹⁾

On making the turnpike road from Cambridge to Huntingdon, a barrow near Howe's House was removed, which contained several Roman coins.⁽²⁾

At Arbury, in the parish of Chesterton, was a large squarish camp in which Roman coins have been found, particularly one of silver, with the head of Rome on one side and Castor and Pollux on horseback on the reverse.⁽³⁾

On Gogmagog Hills was a camp called Vandlebury, triple trenched with two ditches, rudely circular, and of 246 paces diameter. This has been supposed to be British, and it was on the hill, as the British manner was.⁽⁴⁾ Dr. Gale, however, considered it Roman notwithstanding its circular form, there being several instances in which the Romans did not confine themselves to a square, but consulted the nature and convenience of the ground.⁽⁵⁾ Dr. Stukeley conceived it was called Vandlebury from its having been the camp of the Vandals and Burgundians whom Probus transported from the Continent into Britain.⁽⁶⁾

In 1685 many Roman coins were dug out at this place. Dr. Gale had several of them, all of the Emperors Valentinian I. and Valens.⁽⁷⁾ In 1730 several large brass Roman coins and a silver ring were found, and in 1752 a small brass coin of Nero, inscribed "NERO CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS GER. IVVENT," and having on the reverse a globe.⁽⁴⁾ On digging the foundation of Lord Godolphin's house there were found a knuckle-ring, with coins of Trajan and Antoninus Pius.⁽⁸⁾

In 1778, one of the tumuli on the Gogmagog Hills was destroyed. At the bottom were found deposited seven skeletons, six of them were laid close together in a parallel direction, their heads pointing due north; the seventh lay in a different direction, the head pointing due west and the feet pointing to the side of the nearest of the six, forming a right

(1) *Archaeologia*, xix. 401., pl. xi. Dr. Clarke states this signet to have been recently discovered in Cambridge, under circumstances rather of a remarkable nature, but which do not appear.

(2) Lysons, *Cambridgeshire*, 44.

(3) Gale, on Antoninus, 92. Camden, *Britannia*, ed. Gough, ii. 226. (from MS. Aubrey.)

(4) Camden, *Britannia*, ed. Gough, ii. 226.

(5) Gale, on Antoninus, 93.

(6) Stukeley, *Medallic Hist. of Carausius*, i. 58.

(7) Gale, on Antoninus, 93. Bowtell mentions coins of Cunobeline found here. (MS. Bowtell, ii. 96.)

(8) Camden, *Britannia*, ed. Gough, ii. 227. See a curious legend respecting Vandlebury, cited from Gervase of Tilbury, in Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*, Note 2, ii; and Cambridge Portfolio, 114.

angle therewith, and so composing a large T with six tops. The tumulus was composed of a fine light brown soil, which must have been collected purposely and from some distance, as the natural soil or earth of the hills consists first of a thin stratum of light soil, then gravel, then chalk, to a considerable depth. The earth immediately enclosing the bones was distinguished from the rest by a blueish tint, imagined to have been communicated to it by the putrefaction of the fleshy parts of the body. The tumulus was situated about 60 yards from the Roman road across the hills.⁽¹⁾

On the 3d August, 1816, some labourers employed in lowering the road from Cambridge towards London, upon the top of a small eminence, called Huckeridge Hill, near Sawston, discovered the remains of a human skeleton lying about three feet below the surface. At the feet of the skeleton stood two vessels of ancient bronze; the larger of these was ornamented on the rim by chase work in bosses all round the circumference; it measured 15 inches in diameter. The other had a place on one side with a hole in it, as if there had been receptacles for a semicircular handle; it measured 10 inches in diameter. On the left side of the skeleton were found some fragments of the coarsest black terra cotta half an inch in thickness, also an iron sword two feet seven inches and a half in length, in a state of advanced decomposition. There was, besides, a massy bronze ring, which proved upon examination to have been the foot of the larger vessel. There were also part of the umbo of a shield of iron and a bronze brooch or buckle, formed so as to resemble an *Amphisbœna* or double-headed serpent. Dr. E. D. Clarke was of opinion that there were circumstances which seemed to refer these antiquities to an earlier period than the time of the Romans in Britain, otherwise the situation of this sepulchre so near to the public road, added to the vicinity of the old military station at Gogmagog Hills, might induce an opinion of its Roman origin. A few years before several lance heads and celts were discovered near the same spot.⁽²⁾

Many Roman antiquities have been found at Trumpington. In 1719 Mr. Thompson of that place had a great many vases, some of metal curiously cast, and others of several sorts of earth, all found between Trumpington and Cambridge. Lord Harley (afterwards Earl of Oxford) offered £30 for them, but that sum was refused.⁽³⁾ They were perhaps, however, purchased by his Lordship subsequently, as he had several beautiful vases and *pateræ* found here. A vase discovered at this place has been engraved.⁽⁴⁾ Mr. Gough had a drawing by Beaupre Bell of a

(1) Letter from Rev. Michael Tyson to Gough, in *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, viii. 631.

(2) *Archæologia*, xviii. 341., pl. xxiv & xxv.

(3) *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, 120.

(4) *Camden, Britannia*, ed. Gough, ii. pl. v. fig. 6.

patera found here, having in the centre a griffin tearing a stag, surrounded by a border of dogs, bears, hares, &c., and an outer one of flowers.⁽¹⁾ About the middle of the last century, there were found in a gravel pit near the Vicar's brook, against the first mile-stone from Cambridge, many curious pateræ of fine red earth, a large vase 3 feet long, brass lagenæ, a brass dish embossed, the handle of a sacrificing knife, the brasses of a table-book, some large bones, and Roman coins, all of which were deposited in Trinity College Library.⁽²⁾

In April 1803, a labourer dug up at Trumpington, near the first mile-stone, a coin of the first brass, inscribed "IMP. CÆS. NER. TRAIANO OPTIMO. AVG. GER. DAC. P. M." having a fair laureated bust of the Emperor; the reverse illegible.⁽³⁾

In 1817, some labourers digging on Fulbourn Common, discovered two swords, a spear head, and two ferrules (supposed to have been the feet of spears) all of bronze. Dr. E. D. Clarke considered the swords, however, were after the Grecian model, differing essentially both as to shape and material from the swords in use among the Romans. A similar sword was found many years previously in the river Cam between Cambridge and Ely.⁽⁴⁾

A tumulus called Hay Hill, standing by the remains of the old Roman road westward of Cambridge, beyond the village of Barton towards Wimpole was opened by Dr. E. D. Clarke in the summer of 1817. Near this spot had been previously found a chain with six collars for conducting captives, and a double fulcrum intended to support a spit for roasting meat, the coals being placed under the spit, illustrating a well known passage in Virgil:—

"Subjiciunt verubus prunas et viscera torrent."

On opening the tumulus there were found upon the floor of the tomb, about nine feet from the summit, the remains of a human skeleton; the head, separated from the body, was lying upon the right ear north and south, the top of the skull pointing to the south; the bones of the body were lying east and west.

In April, 1818, some labourers digging gravel near the same tumulus, discovered at the same distance and on the same side of the Roman road, fourteen inches below the surface of the soil, a rude stone slab, covering the mouth of an Amphora. Upon raising the stone, there were found within the Amphora, which was full of water, a black terra cotta vase

(1) Camden, Britannia, ed. Gough, ii. 229.

(2) Ibid, 219. These seem the same antiquities as those mentioned by Carter (History of Cambridgeshire, 288) to have been discovered at Dam Hill, near the River Cam. Bowtell conjectures that there was a manufactory of pottery at this place, and mentions some bricks, with curious scriptural devices, supposed to have been found here. See MS. Bowtell ii. 171, 179;—Cambridge Portfolio, i. 264.

(3) MS. Bowtell, ii. 189.

(4) Archaeologia xix. 56, pl. iv.

of elegant form, half filled with human bones; also two other smaller vessels of red terra cotta with handles.⁽¹⁾

Armillaë were discovered in digging gravel near Harston, in March, 1802.⁽²⁾

The Roman road from Colchester to Chester, passed through Cambridge, from Gogmagog Hills, towards Huntingdon.⁽³⁾

At Gogmagog Hills there appears to have been a branch road to Grantchester, and perhaps another to Chesterton. These Horsley thinks it probable united again afterwards.⁽⁴⁾ Dr. Bennett, Bishop of Cloyne, considered, however, that the Grantchester branch fell into the Roman way from Cambridge to Sandy, at Barton; but his lordship remarks, "It must not be concealed, however, that some antiquaries of the present day are not convinced of the existence of this vicinal road; and though they confess it to have all the marks of a trackway used in ancient times, are inclined to account for these appearances by the supposition that, when the Roman bridge and causeway were destroyed by the barbarians, travellers naturally looked on each side of the ruined station for the nearest fords, and passed the river Cam at Grantchester and Chesterton, as they did the Ouze at Offord and Hemingford; and as no signs of a raised causeway appear in this line, the idea is by no means destitute of plausibility. Of this, however, any one who traces it may judge for himself."⁽⁵⁾

Another road, leading from the north-east coast of Norfolk to St. David's, passed through Cambridge. The course of the road from Ely was by King's hedges (within a short distance of Arbury camp, to which it seems to have thrown off a road) to the north-east gate of Cambridge Castle, whence it passed by Barton (where was a tumulus, the usual attendant on ways of this sort) to Sandy.⁽⁶⁾

Dr. Mason traced a branch road from the above at Orwell to Ashwell, pointing towards St. Albans.⁽⁷⁾

The communication between Chesterford and Cambridge, Bishop Bennett considered was by a military way, which probably proceeded in the course of the present turnpike road by Sawston and Great Shelford, in the latter of which villages, very near the road, on the east side of it, on a farm called Graham's, is or was a very complete Roman camp, with a square vallum and fosse.⁽⁸⁾ Horsley was assured that the

(1) *Archæologia*, xix, 56. pl. rv.

(2) *MS. Bowtell*, ii. 167.

(3) *Camden, Britannia*, ed. Gough ii. 219.—*Lysons, Cambridgeshire*, 44.

(4) *Horsley, Britannia Romana*, xxix. 431.

(5) *Lysons, Cambridgeshire*, 45.

(6) *Ibid.*, 45, 46.—*Stukeley, Medallie Hist. of Carausius* ii. 135, 142, 144. Dr. Stukeley makes this road lead to Bath.

(7) *Camden, Britannia*, ed. Gough ii. 219.—*Lysons, Cambridgeshire*, 46.

(8) *Lysons, Cambridgeshire*, 46.

road near Gogmagog Hills pointed visibly towards Chesterford, and says he himself observed that the way from Chesterford towards these hills lies along higher ground, and where it parts with the road to Cambridge it still continues to run along higher ground. Hence he considers it probable the Roman way had taken this course.⁽¹⁾

Dr. Stukeley mentions a Roman road from Cambridge to Puckeridge, where it joined the great Erming Street.⁽²⁾

The name of the Roman station at Cambridge seems to be a matter of uncertainty.

Dr. Talbot considered this as the town designated CAMBORITUM or CAMBORICUM in the Antonine Itinerary.⁽³⁾ This opinion was also entertained by Dr. Gale⁽⁴⁾ and Mr. Reynolds.⁽⁵⁾ Bishop Bennett felt himself incompetent to affix any certain name to the station at Cambridge, but added, that if obliged to decide, he should on the whole prefer that of Camboriturum.⁽⁶⁾

Camden⁽⁷⁾ thought the village of Grantchester was Camboriturum, as did Burton,⁽⁸⁾ who usually adopted Camden's opinions on such matters.

Dr. William Fulke, Master of Pembroke Hall, more celebrated as a divine than an antiquary, supposed Comberton to have been Camboriturum,⁽⁹⁾ but Horsley thought it probable that Camboricum was at Icklingham, in Suffolk, and that Cambridge was Durolipons, the next station in the Antonine itinerary.⁽¹⁰⁾

Dr. Salmon considered Camboriturum to have been on the Gogmagog Hills;⁽¹¹⁾ whilst Dr. Stukeley supposed he had discovered the remains of that station at Chesterford, in Essex,⁽¹²⁾ and was of opinion that the station at Cambridge was not built until after the compilation of the itinerary of Antonine.⁽¹³⁾

Dr. Stukeley's statements with respect to the foundation of the Roman city, which occupied the site of Cambridge, although in some respects not entirely destitute of plausibility, are not entitled to be considered authentic.

That learned but fanciful antiquary informs us that in A.D. 291, Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, Emperor in Britain, made a

(1) Horsley, *Britannia Romana*, 430.

(2) Stukeley, *Medallic Hist. of Carausius* ii. 144.

(3) Leland, *Itin. edit. Hearne*, iii. 161.

(4) Gale, on Antoninus, 92, 93.

(5) Reynolds, on Antoninus, 256, 257.

(6) Lysons, *Cambridgeshire*, 48.

(7) Camden, *Britannia*, ed Gough, ii. 211.

(8) Burton, on Antoninus, 201.

(9) *Ibid.*, 202.

(10) Horsley, *Britannia Romana*, 430, 431.

(11) Salmon, *New Survey*, 200.

(12) Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum*, i. 78, 80, and pl. lxx.

(13) Stukeley, *Medallic Hist. of Carausius*, i. 204.

communication by water between Cambridge and York, by extending the Carsdike from Peterborough to Cambridge, in a course by Ravenswillow, March, Benwick, Earith, Audrey Causeway, Charefen in Cottenham, and Waterbeach.

Carausius, we are told, was induced to this vast undertaking by the knowledge he possessed of the great fertility of the corn country between Cambridge and the hills of Barley and Royston, he having been concerned, under the Emperor Probus, in bringing over the Vandals and Burgundians who had been there settled. Dr. Stukeley states that in the same year Carausius built a city, to which was given the name of GRANTA, at the head of his navigation on the north side of the river. Here he erected a temple, which in the following year was dedicated to the Genius of Rome; and at the same time Sturbridge fair was first instituted, as one of a series of marts for corn, established at proper intervals, and held in succession throughout the extent of the Carsdike.

The learned Doctor further informs us that Carausius on May-Day, A.D. 295, (about a month before his assassination) celebrated the Ludi Floratici at Granta, in the temple of Rome. (1)

(1) Stukeley Medallie Hist. of Carausius.

THE SAXONS AND DANES.

By the Saxons, Cambridge appears to have been known at various periods as GRANTABRYCGE, GRANTEBRYCGE, GRANTANBRYCGE, GRANTEBRIGE, GRANTABRIC, GRANTHEBRIGE, GRANTEBRYGE, GRAUNTEBRIGGE; CWATBRICGE, CANTBRICGE, QUANTEBRIDGE, and QUATERIG.⁽¹⁾

It seems also to be the better opinion that Cambridge, and not the small village adjacent now called Grantchester, was the GRANTACEASTER of the Saxons.⁽²⁾

695.

The monks of Ely being desirous of providing a suitable sepulchre for the body of their foundress, Saint Etheldreda, proceeded by water from Ely, till they came to a desolate city called Grantaceastir, near the walls of which place they discovered a tomb of white marble, of elegant workmanship, with which they returned to their monastery.⁽³⁾

870.

This year the Danes ravaged this county and the adjacent parts.⁽⁴⁾ They are said to have destroyed the town of Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾

875.

Three Danish kings (Guthrum, Oskytel, and Anwind) came from Repston, in Derbyshire, to Cambridge with a vast army, which continued here a year.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Bosworth, Anglo Saxon Dictionary, 33i, 22y.—In Pictorial History of England i, 164, Quatbridge is supposed to be Quatford, near Bridgenorth, in Shropshire.

(2) Bentham, Hist. and Antiq. of Ely.—See also Dyer, Hist. of Camb. i. 49, 50.

(3) Bedæ Hist. Ecclesiast. Gentis Anglorum, lib. iv. cap. 19.—Caius (Hist. Cantabr. Acad. 8) says that when this tomb was pulled down in the reign of Henry VIII. it was found made of common stone and not of white marble as Bede reports.

(4) Ingulphi Historia ed. Gale, 24.

(5) Caius, Hist. Cantabr. Acad. 39.—Fuller, Church History of Britain, 8vo. edit. i. 176.

(6) Saxon Chronicle edit. Ingram, 103.—Asserius, de rebus Gestis Ælfredi, ed. Wise, 27.

921.

This year a Danish army which was quartered here submitted themselves to King Edward the elder, to whom they swore allegiance.⁽¹⁾

955.

About this time one Ogga, of Mildenhall, gave one hide of land at Cambridge to the Monastery of Ely.⁽²⁾

973.

The Monastery of Ely, was about this period, endowed, with a well built farm, 100 acres of land and a fishery, at Cambridge.⁽³⁾

975.

King Edward, better known by the title of the Martyr, who ascended the throne of England this year, had a mint at this place, The coin struck here is marked GRAN. and GRANT.⁽⁴⁾

979.

During the reign of Ethelred II. there was a royal mint at Cambridge, the coin struck at which was distinguished by the word GRANT. The moneyer's name was Wilmund.⁽⁵⁾

1010.

The Danes amongst other ravages burnt the town of Cambridge. The men of Cambridgeshire had in the same year gained great repute by their valour in opposing the incursions of the Danes.⁽⁶⁾

1017.

King Canute commenced his reign. He had a mint at Cambridge. The coin made at this place during his reign was marked GRANT, GRANTE, and GRAT.⁽⁷⁾

1036.

Harold the First who this year succeeded to the throne, had a mint at Cambridge. His coin struck here has GRANT. on the reverse.⁽⁸⁾

(1) Saxon Chronicle, edit. Ingram, 137.

(2) Bentham, Hist and Antiq. of Ely, 70.

(3) Ibid, 75.

(4) Ruding, Annals of the Coinage, ed. 1817, i. 265; ii. 5.

(5) Ibid, i. 269; iii. 6, 285, pl. xxix, fig. 14.

(6) Saxon Chronicle, edit. Ingram, 185. Chronicon Johannis Brompton, 887, 888. Simeon Dunelmensis, Historia de gestis regum Anglorum, 167.—Fuller, referring to the valour of the Cambridgeshire-men on this occasion observes "Hence it is that I have read (though unable at the instant to produce my author) that Cambridgeshire-men claimed an ancient (now antiquated) privilege to lead the van in all battles."—Church History of Britain, 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 214.

(7) Ruding, Annals of the Coinage, ed. 1817, i. 278; iii. 6.

(8) Ibid, i. 283; iii. 6.

1042.

Edward the Confessor, who was called to the throne this year, had a mint here. His coin had on the reverse, CRANT. and his arms.⁽¹⁾

1050.

It was probably about this period that there existed at Cambridge a fraternity or gild, governed by the rules of which a translation is subjoined.

HERE in this writing is the declaration of the laws which the members of the Gild of Thaness at Grantabrycge have resolved upon.

THE FIRST is that each give his oath to the others on the sacrament of fidelity before God and before the world, and the whole society shall always hold him that has most right.

If any member die let the whole gildship bring him (for burial) to the place he chooses, and he who does not come thereto shall pay a syster⁽²⁾ of honey and the gildship shall pay half of the expense of the funeral feast of the departed, and each shall give twopence in alms and as much of the sum collected as is right shall be offered at St Atheldritha's.⁽³⁾

AND if any member have need of the assistance of his fellow-members and it be told to the reeve nearest that member, in the case of the member not being near and the reeve neglect it he shall pay a pound. And if the Lord [of the gild] neglect it he shall pay a pound, unless he be on lord's need⁽⁴⁾ or be very sick.

If any one kill a member let the fine be not less than eight pounds. Then if the slayer refuse to pay the fine let all the gildship avenge the member and every one bear his share. If one do it let all bear equally. And if any member slay a man and he be needy and he must make compensation for his deed, and the slain man be a man of twelve hundred shillings, let each member give half a mark to help him. If the man slain be a ceorl let each give two oras,⁽⁵⁾ if a Welshman, one ora. If the member slay any one by wrong and by folly let himself bear the consequence of what he has done. And if a member slay his fellow member by his own folly let him satisfy the kinsman himself, and buy again his place in the gild with eight pounds or lose for ever the right of fellowship and fraternity. And if any member eat or drink with him who has slain his fellow member unless it be in the presence of the king, or of the bishop of the province, or of the aldermen, he shall pay a pound, unless he can make it appear by two witnesses that he did not know him.

If any member abuse another let him pay a syster of honey, and if any one abuse one not a member let him pay one syster of honey, unless he can clear himself by his two witnesses.

If a servant draw his sword let his lord pay a pound and the lord may have it as he can, and let all the gildship help him that he recover his money. And if a servant wound another, let the lord [of the wounded servant] avenge it, and let the whole gildship inquire that he have not life.

(1) Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*, ed. 1817, i. 287; iii. 6, 290, pl. xxv. fig. 17.

(2) A syster or sester seems to have contained 15 pints. The word appears to have been also used to express a measure generally.

(3) The abbey of Ely was dedicated to St. Etheldreda.

(4) The Lord's business.

(5) There were two sorts of oras, the larger contained 20 peningas, that is about 5s. of the present money; and the smaller only 16 peningas, or about 4s. of the present money.

AND if a servant waylay a man he shall pay a syster of honey, and if any one have a foot-setting,(1) he shall do the same.

AND if any member die or be sick abroad his fellow members shall fetch him and bring him dead or alive whither he wishes, under the same penalty as has been named. If he die at home the member who does not go to fetch his body, and the member who does not attend at his morrow speech, shall pay his syster of honey.(2)

(1) Probably a trap or snare for a man.

(2) MS. Cott. Tiberius, B. v. fol. 75.—Ansell on Friendly Societies, 5.—Wright & Jones, Memorials of Cambridge (Great St. Mary's, 3n).

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

1068.

THE Conqueror on his return from the reduction of York erected a castle here :⁽¹⁾ twenty-seven houses were destroyed to make room for this structure.⁽²⁾

1069.

At the close of this year Cambridge appears to have been the seat of extensive military operations. A number of Saxon prelates, nobles, and clergy (goaded to resistance by the arbitrary measures of King William), retired with their forces to the morasses of the isle of Ely, where they formed an encampment, which received the name of the Camp of Refuge. The King subsequently came to Cambridge Castle with a powerful army, for the purpose of reducing the insurgents; but after a prodigious waste of men and money, he was only enabled to obtain possession of the isle in the year 1072, through the treachery of the monks of Ely, whom he alarmed by the seizure of their landed possessions without the isle.⁽³⁾

1073.

The Conqueror brought Jews from Normandy into England. Some of them are said to have been settled in Cambridge during his reign.⁽⁴⁾ The Jews for the most part dwelt in the parishes of All Saints and the Holy Sepulchre, in a place for many years afterwards called the Jewry. They quitted Cambridge in 1291.

(1) Ordericus Vitalis, *Hist. Ecclesiast.* p. 511. Maseres, *Historiæ Anglicanæ Selecta Monumenta*, 229 n.

(2) Domesday, i. 189 a.

(3) Bentham, *Hist. and Antiq. of Ely*, 101-104.—Thierry, *History of the Conquest of England by the Normans* (Hamilton's Translation, edit. 1840), 95-107.

(4) Fuller, *Church History of Britain*, 8vo. edit. i. 276.—In his *History of the University of Cambridge* (ed. Prickett & Wright, 8.) Fuller refers the introduction of the Jews into Cambridge to the year 1106. He says, "Here their carriage was very civil not complained of (as elsewhere) for cruel crucifying of Christian children and other enormities."

1074.

Raulf de Gael, Earl of Norfolk, having rebelled against the Conqueror, encamped with his army in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. This army was attacked with superior numbers by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, Geoffroy, Bishop of Coutances, and William Warrene, at a place called Fagadon, and completely defeated. It is related that the victors cut off the right foot of every one of their prisoners, of whatever nation or rank.⁽¹⁾

1086.

In this year, Domesday book was completed. From it we learn that this town (therein called the borough of Grantebrigge) was in the time of Edward the Confessor considered as one hundred of the county of Cambridge, and that the town was at this period divided into ten wards,⁽²⁾ containing altogether about 400 houses,⁽³⁾ of which number, however, at least one-eighth were waste or decayed, besides twenty seven which had been destroyed to make room for the Castle, and others pulled down by Picot the sheriff of Cambridgeshire, when he erected certain mills. It also appears that the customs⁽⁴⁾ of the town amounted to £7 per annum, and the landgable to a few shillings more.⁽⁵⁾ The town was held of the Crown, by Picot the sheriff,⁽⁶⁾ whose conduct appears to have been much complained of by the burgesses, whom he had deprived of common of pasture; he also required the loan of their ploughs nine times in the year, whereas in the reign of the Confessor they lent their ploughs only thrice in the year, and found neither cattle nor carts. Besides three mills erected by Picot (who thereby took away pasture, and destroyed many houses), there were two others, one

(1) Thierry, History of the Conquest of England by the Normans (Hamilton's Translation, edit. 1840), 112.

(2) From the *Inquisitio Eliensis* (507) we find that the second ward was called "Brugeward," i. e. Bridgeward.

(3) This number is conjectural; for although ten wards are mentioned in the survey, no account is given of the sixth. The number of houses in the nine other wards is stated at 373, of which 49 were waste.

(4) On the trials respecting the claim of the Corporation to a toll on laden carriages coming into or going out of the town, considerable discussion took place as to the meaning of the word "Consuetudo," as used in that part of Domesday which refers to Cambridge. On the one hand it was contended it meant Toll, on the other a payment out of Houses; and this latter construction is strongly supported by the context, for several houses are mentioned as paying all customs. It is probable that the "Consuetudines" mentioned in the concluding part of the survey of this town, were the payments called Hagable (corruptly High Gable) issuing out of houses: this supposition is strengthened by their being placed in connection with "Landgable," or payment out of land. In the reign of Edward I. the bailiffs of the town received Hagable out of nearly 200 houses in the town; and to this day the Corporation receive two or three small rents under the name of High Gable Rents.

(5) Seven pounds two *ores* and two-pence. The *ora* was, at the time the survey was taken, worth twenty pence.—See Sir Henry Ellis's Introduction to Domesday, i. 165, 166.

(6) Picot, who from his office was usually styled the Sheriff, was a Norman, who came over with the Conqueror, who gave him the barony of Bourn, in this county. He is said to have ranked as an earl, and founded a priory in this town dedicated to St. Giles, which was afterwards removed to Barnwell. He died soon after the foundation, leaving his son Robert heir to his honours and estate. Robert was charged with being in a conspiracy to kill Henry I. and was forced to fly the kingdom, upon which all his property was confiscated, and bestowed by the King on Pain Peverell.

belonging to the Abbot of Ely, and another to Earl Alan. These mills rendered £9 per annum. The survey further states that Picot took of the Lagemen,⁽¹⁾ for a heriot, £8 and a palfrey, and the arms of a knight;⁽²⁾ and that Alaric Godricsone, when he was sheriff, took for a heriot of one of these, 20s.

At the period in question, the burgesses or tradesmen in great towns had their patrons, under whose protection they traded, and to whom they paid an acknowledgment, or else they were in a more servile condition, as being altogether under the power of their lords.⁽³⁾ At the time this survey was taken, there appear to have been in this town twenty burgesses under protection of this kind. Of these, ten were the burgesses of Earl Alan, three of Earl Morton, three of Ralph de Bans, three of Roger, a man of Bishop Remigius,⁽⁴⁾ and one of Erchengen the Baker.⁽⁵⁾ All these were exempt from the King's customs;⁽⁶⁾ and so it may be presumed paid an acknowledgment to their protectors instead of the Crown. Three Normans and a priest are also stated to be exempt from customs, and thirteen houses are specified as paying no customs.

It is important to add, that in this survey there is no mention of any University or academical society,⁽⁷⁾ nor any thing which can induce a belief that any such institution existed here at this period.⁽⁸⁾

1087.

During the reign of the Conqueror, there was a mint at Cambridge, of which Ulfeil was moneyer.⁽⁹⁾

(1) Kelham defines a Lageman as "a lesser Thane, one who had jurisdiction over the persons and estates of his tenants; one who sat as a judge, and had a power of determining rights in courts of justice."—*Illustrations of Domesday*, 247.

(2) By the laws of Canute, it appears that at the death of the great men of the nation, so many horses and arms were to be paid as they were obliged in their respective life-times to keep for the King's service.

(3) Brady, on Boroughs, 6, 27.

(4) Remigius was Bishop of Lincoln (in which diocese Cambridge was then situate). He died in May, 1092, and was canonized.

(5) This Erchengen was owner of considerable landed property at Comberton, &c. He was probably the King's baker. In the reign of Henry III. an estate at Comberton was held of the King, by the serjeantry of carrying to the King a hot loaf every day for his dinner; and for this service the owner was entitled to a quarter of wheat every week, with all the bran out of the King's demesnes, for making the King's bread.

(6) It is, however, stated that the burgesses of Earl Morton paid 5s. 8½d. in the reign of the Confessor.

(7) The *Inquisitio Eliensis* (507) mentions a church in the fourth ward.

(8) *Domesday*, i. 189 a.

(9) *Archæologia*, xxvi. 10. Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*, ed. 1817, i. 303; iii. 6.

WILLIAM RUFUS.

1088.

ABOUT this time, Roger de Montgomery, who with a large and powerful body of Barons supported the pretensions of Robert duke of Normandy, destroyed the town of Cambridge with fire and sword.⁽¹⁾

1092.

In or before this year Hugolina, the wife of Picot, sheriff of the County, was taken so dangerously ill at Cambridge that she was given over by the King's physicians, and other medical men, who were called to her assistance. Upon this she vowed to God and St. Giles (whom she looked on as her peculiar patron), that, if she recovered, she would establish a house of religious, and dedicate the same to God and St. Giles. To this vow her husband assented. Three days afterwards she perfectly recovered. Upon which, she and her husband, after consulting St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln (in whose diocese Cambridge was then situate), built a church to the honour of St. Giles, with convenient apartments, near the Castle of Cambridge, in which they placed six Canons regular, under the superintendence of one Galfrid, canon of Huntingdon, a very religious man. Picot gave to this society the churches of St. Giles, Cambridge, [Guilden] Morden, with the chapel of Redreth, Tadlow, Bourn, with the chapel of the Castle and the chapel of Caldecot, Comberton, Madingley, Rampton, Harston, and Hinxton. Also, two parts of the tithes of all the demesnes of all his knights pertaining to the barony of Bourn in Cambridgeshire: viz. of Quy, Stow, Waterbeach, Milton, Impington, Histon, Girton, Oakington, Rampton, Cottenham, Lolworth, Trumpington, Haslingfield,

(1) Caius, *Hist. Cantebr.*, Acad. 42.—Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 5, 11.

Harlton, Eversden, Toft, Caldecot, Kingston, Wimpole, Croydon, Hatley, Pampisford, and Aldewinde.⁽¹⁾ This foundation was, about twenty years afterwards, removed to Barnwell.

1099.

William Rufus had a Mint at Cambridge. The coins made here were marked GRANT.⁽²⁾

(1) Hist. and Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 9, 10, 13, 14.—This foundation is referred to the year 1092; but it may be observed that St. Anselm was not constituted Archbishop of Canterbury till 1093, and that Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, died in May 1092. Picot's charter mentions Remigius, but is silent as to Anselm.

(2) Ruding, Annals of the Coinage, ed. 1817, i. 309; iii. 6.—Mr. Ruding says, that after this reign he found no further mention of the Mint here, nor had any coins been discovered of a later date. There is, however, an exception in favour of the King's moneyers in King John's Charter, granted to the Burgesses in 1200, which seems to indicate that there was a Mint here at that time.

Dec. 2, 1724, Mr. Ainsworth exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, London, several silver coins of Henry VI., struck at Cambridge, *Civitas Cambridga*.—Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, vi. 158 n.

HENRY THE FIRST.

1101.

At this period a great part of the King's revenue arose from the rents, customs, &c., of the Royal demesnes, which were usually farmed by the sheriffs of the several counties, who were frequently guilty of great oppression and exaction. This caused the inhabitants of the larger towns to unite together, in order to obtain a grant of the Town from the Crown at a fixed rent or farm, and thus exempt themselves, to a certain extent, from the sheriff's power. Such was the original of most of our municipal corporations which can boast of any great antiquity. It was about the beginning of the reign of Henry I. that that monarch granted to the burgesses of Cambridge, that they might hold their town at farm, paying to him the same sum as the sheriff of the county had been accustomed to render. Neither this grant, nor any copy or enrolment of it, is now known to be extant; but it is mentioned in ancient legal documents, which appear entitled to credit.⁽¹⁾

1109.

This town, which had been previously subject to the Bishop of Lincoln, this year became parcel of the newly-erected diocese of Ely, and an archdeacon was appointed, with the title of Archdeacon of Cambridge.⁽²⁾

1110.

The only account of the origin of the University of Cambridge which appears entitled to the slightest credence, has reference to this year. It occurs in the additions of Peter de Blois to the History of Ingulphus,

(1) Corporation Cross Book, fo. 14, &c.

(2) Bentham, Hist. and Antiq. of Ely, 123, 130, 269.

Abbot of Croyland. Speaking of Joffrid, abbot of that monastery, De Blois informs us, that—

He sent also to his manor of Cotenham near Cambridge Sir Gislebert his fellow-monk and Professor of Divinity, with three other monks who had followed him into England, and they being well instructed in philosophical theorems, and other primitive sciences, and coming daily to Cambridge, in a certain hired public barn, openly taught their sciences, and in the course of a short time, had collected a great number of scholars. But, in the second year of their coming, the number of scholars was so greatly increased as well from the whole country as from the town, that not even the greatest house, barn, nor any church, was sufficient for their reception. Whereupon they separated into various places, and followed the form of study of Orleans. Early in the morning brother Odo, a grammarian and satirical poet in that time famous, read grammar according to the doctrine of Priscian and Remigius, to the boys and younger sort assigned to him. At the hour of prime, Terricus, a most acute sophister, taught the logic of Aristotle, according to Porphyry and the comments of Averroës to the elder. At the hour of tierce, brother William lectured on Tully's Rhetoric and Quintilian's Flores. But Master Gislebert preached every Sunday and feast-day in some church, the Word of God to the people in the English tongue; but well furnished and profound in his Latin and French, he strongly disputed against the error of Judaism. On festival days, before the sixth hour, he explained the text of the sacred page to scholars and priests especially flocking to hear him; and moreover, some yet unbelieving and blinded with judaical falsehood, were struck with remorse, and came at his words into the bosom of the mother Church, having scarcely abandoned their former error. And thus daily, and from day to day, the Christian faith was confirmed. By their industry no slight advantage accrued to the monastery, and they compute that not only was nothing added to the burdens of the manor, but it was much meliorated; every year a hundred marks being transmitted from those parts for the building of his church. Chiefly by the venerable Abbott Joffrid visiting his sons in those parts, and most eloquently in his manner preaching to the people, innumerable men and women assembled from the neighbouring towns, who although they the less were able to understand him speaking in Latin or French, yet they listening to him, by the power of God's word and the grace of his countenance, were very often moved to tears, and made innumerable grants for the rebuilding of his church lately burnt, a matter he always urged at the conclusion of his discourse. Always also three or four at the end of his discourse followed his footsteps, nothing diverting them, as well laymen as clerks, and either incorporated themselves in his monastery, or the neighbouring ones of Burgh and Thorney, or became monks in places more remote, as his epistle recommended. And thus from a small fountain which increased to a great river, we behold the city of God enriched, and all England made fruitful, through the means of some masters and doctors going out of Cambridge, in the likeness of the most holy Paradise.⁽¹⁾

To this statement, the learned and judicious Selden appears to have given entire credit.⁽²⁾

(1) Petri Blessensis Continuatio ad Historiam Ingulphi, ed. Gale, 114.

(2) Notes upon Drayton's Polyolbion, Works, vi. p. 1835.

"Petrus Blessensis living about 40 years after this was done speaks of the Study of Orleans, and Averroës himself (who flourished not as some say till 1140) according to the common report of men who were eye witnesses to the matter."—Wood, Hist. and Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, i. 137.

In the note at p. 10 of Prickett & Wright's edition of Fuller's Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, Peter of Blois is said to have died at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Dr. Peacock, with reference to the narrative of De Blois, observes:—"The course of studies which they are said to have pursued, and the books which they read, would more properly characterise the beginning of the fourteenth than of the twelfth century; but though we may feel compelled to refuse to this legend the authority of genuine history, yet there are many circumstances which connect the University of Cambridge with that of Orleans. Buleæus has

1112.

The Canons of St. Giles were this year removed to a new and spacious monastery erected at Barnwell by Pain Peverell, who had been standard-bearer in the Holy Land to Robert duke of Normandy, and to whom Henry I. granted the estates of Picot, which were forfeited by his son Robert, who fled the kingdom on a charge of treason. Pain Peverell augmented the endowment and increased the number of Canons. This House or Priory of Barnwell was the richest of the various conventual foundations in this Town. On occasion of the removal of the Canons to their new habitations, there was a vast concourse both of the clergy and laity, and of the burgesses of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

1117.

About this time William de Laventon, the second Archdeacon of

collected together the principal authorities which bear upon this traditional origin of the University, in the *Hist. Univ. Paris*, tom. ii. p. 28.—*Observations on the Statutes of the University*, 15 n.

Fuller's commentary is an amusing specimen of argumentation:—"Some adversaries to the antiquity of Cambridge, represent and improve this action much to her disadvantage, as if newly now, and not before, she began to be an University. Objecting, that if Scholars were at Cambridge before the coming of those four Professors thither, they shewed small civility in giving those strangers no better entertainment, to whom they should have said, as once Laban to Abraham's servant; 'Come in ye blessed of the Lord, wherefore stand you without?' welcoming them to their halls, hostles, chambers, studies, with the best fare their present condition afforded: especially, seeing Scholars of all men are soonest acquainted, the sameness of profession commonly making them familiar at the first sight. It seems therefore that at their coming thither, either Cambridge had no Scholars in her, or her Scholars had no manners in them; yea, had not read so much as Tully his Offices, to teach them civility to strangers professing learning, but suffered them to live, and read in a barn by themselves.

"In answer hereunto, may the reader be pleased to take into his impartial consideration the following particulars:—1. Not much more than twenty years since that mischeivous man Robert of Montgomery had despoiled Cambridge. And no wonder if the blackbirds were slow in flying back to their nests, which had been so lately destroyed. 2. Yet a racemation at least of Scholars either remained in Cambridge all that plundering time, or returned soon after it: for we find King Henry the First, in the second of his reign, by order commanding some civilians there to perform their acts, and pay the beadies their fees, which formerly they refused; and this was some years before the coming of the Croyland Professors hither. 3. Probably some emulation, not to say envy (a canker we find fretting the fairest flowers) might make some distance betwixt the old stock of standing Scholars in Cambridge, and this new addition of Professors. Our aunt Oxford may easily remember what little love, yea how great grudging there was betwixt her ancient students, and that new plantation of Scholars which St. Grimbald, under King Alfred, first placed there. 4. The marvellous increase of learning in Cambridge, in so short a time after the coming of the Croyland Professors thither, is justly imputed to this cause, for that Cambridge had formerly been a place of learning. Thus when green wood is long in kindling, brands (which before were half burnt, and then quenched) do quickly take fire, and presently blaze into a bright flame.

"In a word, such men who have made remarkable additions, to what was begun long before, oftentimes, as proudly as falsely, conceit themselves the first founders thereof. Thus Nebuchadnezzar, 'Is not this great Babylon that I have built?' whereas he, and all the world, knew that Semiramis built it a thousand years before his cradle was made, though he (no doubt) might strengthen, enlarge, and beautify the same. And, as restorers are apt to mistake themselves for the founders: so by infection of the same error, the spectators of such repairs, are prone to misinterpret them for beginners; as here these Croyland Professors are erroneously apprehended the founders of Cambridge. Thus the river Anas in Spain, after it hath run above sixty miles under ground, may be by ignorant people conceived to have his birth (his fountain) there, where in truth he hath but his resurrection at his springing out of earth a second time. And thus sluggards in the morning count the sun but then to arise, when it newly breaks forth of a cloud, and was risen some hours before."—*Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 10.

The only *fact* to which Fuller refers to prove the existence of an University at Cambridge before the period mentioned by De Blois, is the order of Henry I. respecting the Beadle's fees, for which he cites Dr. Caius as his authority; but the latter author evidently mistook a writ of Henry V. for one of Henry I. No such document of Henry I. is contained in the extensive and accurate collections of Hare, but one of that description is found there under the date of 3rd Henry V.

(1) *Hist. and Antig. of Barnwell Abbey*, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Cambridge, assumed the title of Archdeacon of Ely, which his successors have ever since retained. (1)

1118.

The following is a translation of a charter granted by the King about this time, in favour of this borough:—

HENRY King of England, to Hervey Bishop of Ely and all his Barons of Grantebrugeshire, greeting; I prohibit any boat to ply at any shore of Grantebrugeshire, unless at the shore of my borough of Cantebruge, neither shall carts be laden, unless in the borough of Cantebruge, nor shall any one take toll elsewhere but there; and whosoever in that borough shall forfeit, let him there do right; but if any do otherwise, I command that he be at right to me thereupon before my justices when I command thereupon to plead. WITNESS, the Chancellor and Milo of Gloucester. (2)

This charter (which is said to have been occasioned by the establishment of a ferry at Chesterton)(3) so far as its provisions are intelligible, seems to have been intended to secure to this borough a monopoly of the trade of the county, as also to provide for the inhabitants the benefit of a domestic judicature.

1131.

The Sheriff of Cambridgeshire accounted at the Exchequer for £12, the aid of this borough.(4)

1133.

About this time the nunnery of St. Rhadegund was founded. It was afterwards greatly enlarged by Malcolm IV., king of Scotland, and subsisted till the reign of Henry VII., when, in consequence of the dissolute lives of its inmates, it was dissolved, and its possessions transferred to Jesus College, which was established on its site.(5)

1135.

At or very near this period Henry Frost, burgess of Cambridge, founded a hospital, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, for a Master and Brethren, who adopted the rule of St. Augustine. This House was, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., converted into the academical college known as St. John's.(6)

(1) Bentham, Hist. & Antiq. of Ely, 269.

(2) Corporation Cross Book, fo. 47.—Blomefield, Collectanea Cantabrigiensia, 221.

(3) Caius, Hist. Cantebr. Acad., 42.

(4) Mag. Rot. 31 Hen. II. (vulgo 5 Steph.), rot. 5, a. Grentebrugesira.—Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 601 (c).—Hunter, Magnum Rotulum Scaccarii 31 Hen. I., p. 47.

(5) Shermanni, Hist. Coll. Jes. Cantab., ed. Halliwell.—Dugdale, Monasticon, ed. Caley, &c., iv. 215-218.

(6) Dugdale, Monasticon, ed. Caley, &c., vi. 755.—Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 16 n.

STEPHEN.

1139.

AT this time, William de Meschines (son of Ranulph de Meschines, and brother to Randle de Gernons, Earls of Chester), was Earl of Cambridge, and by that name and style witnessed a charter of Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln of this date.⁽¹⁾

The King was at Cambridge this year, as appears by the teste of a charter, by which he confirmed the liberties and possessions of the monks of Ely.⁽²⁾

1146.

David, king of Scots, was Earl of Cambridge. For, at or before this date, the Empress Maud granted to Alberic de Vere that he should be Earl of Cambridge, and should have the third penny,⁽³⁾ as the Earl ought to have; so that the King of Scotland had not that earldom;⁽⁴⁾ but if he had it, then she stipulated to procure it for De Vere by exchange, or to grant to him which he would of these four earldoms, viz., Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire. De Vere was subsequently made Earl of Oxford.⁽⁵⁾

1150.

About this time the King granted to the nuns of St. Rhadegund a fair in this town, on the vigil and feast of the assumption of the Virgin Mary.⁽⁶⁾ This fair, commonly called Garlic fair, though now discontinued, appears to have been held as recently as 1808.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Augustine Vincent, *Discoverie of Errours*, &c., 91.

(2) Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 138.

(3) The third penny of a county was the third part of the profits arising from pleas in the County Court.—See under 1219.

(4) The Earldom of Cambridge appears to have been annexed to that of Huntingdon, to which David succeeded in 1108, in consequence of having married Maud, eldest daughter and co-heir of Walthoof, and widow of Simon De St. Liz, successively Earls of Huntingdon.—See under 1173.

(5) Selden, *Titles of Honour*, p. ii. cap v. sec. 10.—Reports on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, vol. ii. p. 166.—Fuller, *Hist of Univ. of Camb.*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 14.

(6) *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. ii. 359.

(7) Lysons, *Cambridgeshire*, 140.—Messrs. Lysons state this fair to have been granted by Henry VI.; as does Sherman, in his *Hist. of Jesus College*: but that monarch's grant was but confirmatory of King Stephen's.

HENRY THE SECOND.

1156.

THE town would seem to have been in no flourishing condition at this period; for Pain Peverill, the sheriff of the county, on passing his accounts at the Exchequer, had £4 allowed him for the waste of the borough and the mills. The burgesses were also indebted to the King 66s. 8d. for respite of their plea.⁽¹⁾

1159.

The Sheriff of the County accounted at the Exchequer for 50 marks for the donum of the Jews of Cambridge.⁽²⁾

1169.

La Countesse the Jewess of Cambridge and her sons, and the Jews of Lincoln, paid the King a fine of 7 marks of gold (i.e. £42) for a Jewess of Lincoln, whom a son of La Countesse had married, without the King's license.⁽³⁾

1173.

The King conferred the Honour of Huntingdon on David, brother to the King of Scots; and for augmentation, added the county of Cambridge to that earldom.⁽⁴⁾

1174.

The greater part of the town was this year consumed by a dreadful fire, which entirely destroyed Trinity church, and damaged most of the other churches (then built of wood).⁽⁵⁾

The Sheriff rendered account at the Exchequer for £16, the assize or tallage of this borough, of which sum Godard, a man of the Knight's

(1) Mag. Rot., 2 Hen. II., rot. 2, b.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 449 (h) & 693 (l).

(2) Mag. Rot., 5 Hen. II., rot. 8, a.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 222 (c).

(3) Mag. Rot., 15 Hen. II., rot. 12, b. Lund & Midd.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 228 (s).

(4) Kennett, *Parochial Antiquities*, ed. 1818, i. 178.—*Collectanea Topographica & Genealogica*, v. 1.

(5) Caius, *Hist. Canteb. Acad.*, 10.—Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 17.

hospitallers, was discharged of 40s. by the liberty which that order possessed of having one man free from tallage in every borough in the realm.⁽¹⁾

1176.

An assize was set upon this borough as part of the King's demesnes, by Sefred, archdeacon of Chichester, and his fellows. It amounted to 47s. 8d.⁽²⁾

1177.

One Hildebrand of Cambridge was amerced three marks for exporting corn without the license of the King's justiciers; and many other inhabitants of the town were amerced for the like offence.⁽³⁾

1185.

The town this year rendered account to the Crown for 10 marks, that their complaints might be speeded, saving the King's right.⁽⁴⁾

After the death of Henry I., that monarch's grant of the town to the burgesses at farm, seems to have been considered as of no validity. The advantages of this grant, however, must have been highly appreciated by the burgesses, who this year paid the King the sum of 300 marks and a mark of gold, in order to have their town at farm, and to free them from the power of the sheriff.⁽⁵⁾ The following is a translation of the charter, granting the town at farm:—

HENRY, by the grace of God King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, To his Justices, Sheriffs, and all his Ministers and faithful People, greeting. KNOW YE, that I have delivered at farm to my burgesses of Cambridge my town of Cambridge, TO HOLD of me in chief by the same farm which the Sheriff is now accustomed to render, that they may answer at my Exchequer. AND therefore I command that the aforesaid burgesses and all theirs you keep and maintain as my own, and that none do injury, molestation, or hurt to them in any thing, for I am unwilling that they should answer to any one thereof except to me, at my Exchequer. WITNESS, Roger, son of Remfridus,⁽⁶⁾ at Kenilworth.⁽⁷⁾

This king is also said to have confirmed his grandfather's grant, giving privileges to the burgesses respecting the river.⁽⁸⁾

(1) Mag. Rot., 20 Hen. II., rot. 5, b., Cantebr. & Hunt.—Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 747 (i).

(2) Mag. Rot., 22 Hen. II., rot. 5, b., Cantebr. & Hunt.—Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 702 (h).

(3) Mag. Rot., Cantebr. & Hunt., 23 Hen. II., rot. 10, b.—Ibid, 26 Hen. II., rot. 3, a.—Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 548 (r).

(4) Mag. Rot., 31 Hen. II., rot. 4, b., Cantebr. & Hunt.—Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 431 (n).

(5) Mag. Rot., 31 Hen. II., rot. 4, b.—Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 399 (z). A mark of gold was equal to nine marks of silver.

(6) The name of this witness varies in the copies of this Charter; Roger, son of Remfridus, was a baron of the Exchequer, 29 Henry II.—Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 213; ii. 313.

(7) Corporation Cross Book, 47.—MS. Baker, xxv. 373.—Blomefield, Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ, 221.

(8) Corporation Cross Book, 14, &c.—See this grant under 1118.

RICHARD THE FIRST.

1189.

ABOUT this time, the King committed the custody of the Castle of Cambridge to his Chancellor and great favourite, William de Longcamp, Bishop of Ely.⁽¹⁾

1190.

The burgesses accounted at the Exchequer for £270 blanch⁽²⁾ (equal to £276 15s. by tale),⁽²⁾ for arrears of the farm of the town, which appears to have been raised from £45 to £60 blanch per annum. They also accounted for 100 marks of silver and £6 for a mark of gold, for having their town again to farm. Part of these sums were remitted by the King.⁽³⁾

1194.

In a judicial record of this date, relative to the right of St. John's Hospital to the church of St. Peter (now St. Mary the Less), mention is made of the *City* of Cambridge. The finding of the jury was in these terms:—"Juratores bene sciunt, quod quidam Langlinus, qui tenuit ecclesiam illam, et qui fuit persona illius Ecclesiæ, dedit Ecclesiam illam, secundum quod tunc fuit mos Civitatis Cantebriagiæ, cuidam parenti suo, Segario nomine, qui illam tenuit per lxx. annos et plus, et fuit persona illius Ecclesiæ, et ipse postea dedit Ecclesiam illam, Henrico filio suo, qui illam tenuit, per lxx. annos, et ipse in ligea potestate sua, dedit illam

(1) Rad. de Diceto, *Ymagines Historiarum*, p. 665.

(2) As the silver paid by the King's farmers at the Exchequer was sometimes deficient in weight and quality, it was usual either to melt a sample of it, or to take a composition in lieu of combustion. Money paid in this way was said to be dealbated or blanché; but the money paid as at the present day was said to be paid "per numero," or by tale.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 274, 275.

(3) *Mag. Rot.*, 1 Ric. I., rot. 11, a & b.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 285 (x); ii. 466 (z).

Hospitali Cantebrigie, per cartam suam, et idem Hospitali habet Ecclesiam illam." The foregoing record is curious, as evidencing a practice (which was not, indeed, peculiar to this place, though attempted to be supported by local custom,) of allowing a person who was incumbent or patron of a church, to convey the benefice to his son or heir by grant, or to leave the advowson to descend to his heir, that he (being in orders) might retain the church in his own hands. This practice had been prohibited by canons made in the 3 & 25 Hen. I.⁽¹⁾

1195.

This year died Warren, abbot of St. Alban's, which office he had held from the year 1183. He was a native of this town.⁽²⁾

(1) Selden, *Historie of Tithes*, 386 (citing Rot. Placit., 6 Ric. I., rot i: this record is, however, referred to in Coke's first Institute, 109, b., as of the 7 Ric. I.)

(2) Newcome, *Hist. of St. Alban's Abbey*, 79.

J O H N .

1199.

IMMEDIATELY on the accession of John, the burgesses of Cambridge paid to the King the sum of 250 marks (or rather, as it seems, acknowledged themselves indebted to him in that sum), in order that they might have the town at farm, and might enjoy such liberties as the King's free and demesne boroughs which had liberties.⁽¹⁾

A hospital for lepers was established at Sturbridge, in the suburbs of Cambridge, before this period; for in Michaelmas term, 1 John, the lepers recovered, in the King's Court, a free tenement in Comberton, of which Alan de Berton had diseised them.⁽²⁾

1200.

1200 } The King, by a charter dated at Geddington, the 8th of January, in
1 } the 2nd year of his reign, and tested by Roger bishop of St. Andrew's, Geoffery Fitzpeter earl of Essex, Robert earl of Leicester, William earl of Sarum, and others, granted to the burgesses of Cambridge the following privileges :—

I. That they should have a gild of merchants.⁽³⁾

II. That no burgess should plead without the walls of the borough of any plea, save pleas of exterior tenure (except the King's moneyers and servants).

III. That no burgess should make duel;⁽⁴⁾ and that with regard to pleas of the Crown, the burgesses might defend themselves according to the ancient custom of the borough.

(1) Mag. Rot., 1 Joh., 12, a.—Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 401.

(2) Palgrave, Rotuli Curiae Regis, ii. 62.

(3) A mercantile meeting or assembly: the word gild signifies a company or society, and is derived from the Saxon word gildan, to pay; because every member paid his share of the expenses of the community.

(4) One of the ancient modes of trial adopted by the English law was the wager of battle or duel, in which the litigants fought with batons or staves, and the cause was decided in favour of the victor. This barbarous relic of the olden time, though long previously obsolete, was not formally abolished till 1819.

IV. That all burgesses of the merchant's gild should be free of toll, passage,⁽¹⁾ lastage,⁽²⁾ pontage,⁽³⁾ and stallage,⁽⁴⁾ in the fair, and without, and throughout the ports of the English sea, and in all the King's lands on this side of the sea, and beyond the sea, (saving in all things the liberties of the City of London).

V. That no burgess should be judged by arbitrary amerciements, except according to the ancient law of the borough existing in the time of the King's ancestors.

VI. That the burgesses should have justly all their lands and tenures, wages and debts whatsoever, to them due, and that right should be done to them of their lands and tenures within the borough, according to the custom thereof.

VII. That of all the debts of burgesses which should be contracted at Cambridge and of the appearances there to be made, the pleas should be holden at Cambridge.

VIII. That if any one in all the King's dominions, should take toll or custom from the men of Cambridge of the merchant's gild, and should not make satisfaction, the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, or the Bailiff of Cambridge, should take therefore a distress at Cambridge, (saving in all things the liberties of the City of London).

IX. That for the amendment of the borough, the burgesses should have a fair in Rogation week,⁽⁵⁾ with all its liberties as they had been accustomed to have.

X. That all the burgesses of Cambridge might be free of yereshyve⁽⁶⁾ and of scotale,⁽⁷⁾ if the King's sheriff or any other bailiff had made scotale.

XI. That the burgesses might have all other liberties and free customs which they had in the time of the King's ancestors, when they had them better or more freely.

XII. That if any customs should be unlawfully levied in war, they should be broken.

XIII. That whosoever should come to the borough of Cambridge with his merchandise, of whatever place, whether stranger or otherwise, might come, tarry, and return in safety, and without disturbance, rendering the right customs.

XIV. That any one causing injury, loss or trouble, to the burgesses, should forfeit £10 to the King.

XV. That the burgesses and their heirs, might have and hold the foregoing liberties, of the King and his heirs, peaceably, freely, quietly, entirely, and honourably in all things.⁽⁸⁾

The King, on the 26th January, directed his writ to Eustachius bishop of Ely, requiring him to deliver to Hamo de Valon (sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire) the Castle of Cambridge, with all things and stores, as the said Bishop had received the same.⁽⁹⁾

The King appears to have been at Barnwell on the 17th of March : he did not however stay long, as he was at Bury St. Edmunds on the 19th of the same month.⁽¹⁰⁾

(1) Toll paid for passing over a river.

(2) Toll paid on the sale of wares by the last, as herrings, pitch, &c.

(3) Toll paid for passing over a bridge.

(4) A payment for the liberty of erecting stalls in a market or fair.

(5) This fair is held at Reach, about ten miles from Cambridge, on Rogation Monday, yearly.

(6) Yereshyve or Jeresgive was a payment made to the King's officers for connivance and favour.

(7) Scotale or Scotal was a payment to the officers of the Crown who kept alehouses, and caused men to come there and spend their money for fear of such officers displeasure. The word is used in the Charter of the Forest, cap. 7.

(8) Cart. Antiq., E., n. 8.—Rot. Cart., 2 Joh. m. 16.—Corporation Cross Book, fo. 49.—MS. Baker, xxv. 4.—Blomefield, Collect. Cantab. 221.—Hardy, Rotuli Chartarum, i. 83.

(9) Rot. Cart., 2 Joh. m. 17 d.—Hardy, Rotuli Chartarum, i. 100.

(10) Rot. Cart. 2 Joh. m. 6.—Hardy, Rotuli Chartarum, i. 92.—Rymer, Foedera, edit. Clarke, &c. ii. 83.—Hardy, Itinerary of King John (in Archaeologia, xxii.) 132.

1204.

The King, by a writ dated at Ludgershall the 27th of November, commanded the Sheriff of the county to repair the houses and gate of his Castle of Cambridge, the expence of which, as by the view and testimony of lawful men, was to be accounted to him at the Exchequer.⁽¹⁾

1205.

This year mention is made of the King's warren of Cambridge, in respect of which one Peter de Beth had been amerced in the sum of 100 marks.⁽²⁾ This warren was made by King John. It extended from the Castle by the King's way towards Huntingdon to Serebridge, from thence to Westwick bridge, thence by way of Rampton to Bellassise, and thence to the great river Cam, and so returned by that river towards Squasselode, and from thence by the great river to the bridge of Cambridge.⁽³⁾

1206.

1206 } The King, by a writ tested by Geoffrey de Neville at Geddington in
7 } Northamptonshire, on the 3rd of March, commanded the keepers of the abbey of Ramsey to cause fishes to be conveyed to Cambridge, for his use on Ash Wednesday.⁽⁴⁾

1207.

The former grants of the town to the burgesses at farm appear to have been dependent on the lives of the monarchs by whom they had been made. The King, however, now⁽⁵⁾ conferred on the burgesses a grant of the town in perpetuity. Of this grant a translation is subjoined :

JOHN, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, To our Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, and all our Bailiffs and faithful People greeting : KNOW YE that we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed to our Burgesses of Cambridge the town of Cambridge, with all its appurtenances, To HAVE AND TO HOLD it for ever of us and our Heirs to them and their Heirs ; RENDERING therefore yearly at our Exchequer the ancient farm, to wit forty pounds white and twenty pounds tale of increase, for all services by their hands at two Exchequers in the year.⁽⁶⁾ WHEREFORE we will, and firmly command that the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs shall have and hold the aforesaid Town with all its appurtenances well and peaceably, freely and quietly, entirely, fully and honourably, in meadows and feedings, mills, pools and waters, with all their liberties and free customs ; WE GRANT also to them that they shall make of themselves a Provost whom they will and when they will. WITNESS, William Bishop of London,

(1) Rot. Claus., 6 Joh., m. 12.—Hardy, Rotuli Clausarum, 15.—MS. Baker, xxv. 5.—In the 3rd John, £4 15s. 2d. had been charged by the Sheriff as expended for the like purpose.—Rotulus Cancellarii, p. 136.

(2) Rot. Claus., 7 Joh., m. 8.—Hardy, Rotuli Clausarum, 59.

(3) Rot. Hund., vol. ii. 407, 452.

(4) Rot. Claus., 8 Joh., m. 2.—Hardy, Rotuli Clausarum, 79.

(5) This charter is here assigned to the year 1207, on the authority of Sir Harris Nicholas's Chronology of History, 325, and Hardy's Itinerary of King John, (in Archaeologia xxii.) 126.

(6) Viz., at Easter and Michaelmas.

Peter Bishop of Winchester, John Bishop of Norwich, Josceline Bishop of Bath, Geoffrey Fitzpeter Earl of Essex, the Earl Aubermale, Wm. Briwerr, Geoffrey de Nevill, Reginald de Cornhill. GIVEN by the hands of Hugh Wells, Archdeacon of Wells, at Lambeth, the eighth day of May in the eighth year of our reign.⁽¹⁾

1208.

The custody of the Castle of Cambridge was on the 17th of April committed, with the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, to Fulk the son of Theobald, for seven years, from Easter 8 John. For this grant he gave the King 120 marks and three palfreys, and £100 a-year, in addition to the accustomed farm.⁽²⁾

1209.

This year the University received a great accession of students, who left Oxford in consequence of disputes with the townsmen there.⁽³⁾

1210.

The inhabitants of Cambridge were amerced 350 marks, but for what offence does not appear. This sum was set "per capita," by William the son of Richard de Windlesor, who was despatched to Cambridge for the purpose by the Barons of the Exchequer.⁽⁴⁾

Fulk the son of Theobald, Sheriff of the county, fined to the King in 100 marks, to have a verdict of lawful men of the county, touching matters charged on him relative to the men of the town of Cambridge and the Jews.⁽⁵⁾

1211.

About this time King John granted to the lepers of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Sturbridge, a fair in the close of the hospital, on the vigil and feast of the Holy Cross.⁽⁶⁾ From this grant is supposed to have originated the famous fair, called Sturbridge fair. This King also granted to the Prior and Canons of Barnwell the fair there, now called Midsummer fair,⁽⁷⁾ which is said to have originated from the resort of children and young persons thither yearly on Midsummer eve, to amuse themselves with wrestling-matches.⁽⁸⁾

1212.

On the 23rd of May the King issued letters commanding Fulk the

(1) Corporation Muniments.—Cart. Antiq., κ. 7.—Rymer, *Foedera*, edit. Clarke, &c., i. 94.—Corporation Cross Book, fo. 50.—MS. Baker, xxv. 5. Mr. Baker's copy is directed "Universis sancte Matris Ecclesie Filiis."—Blomefield, *Collect. Cantab.* 222.—Vide Rot. Claus., 8 Joh., m. 1.—Hardy, *Rotuli Clausarum*, 83.

(2) Mag. Rot., 9 Joh., rot. 10, b.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 461, 462 (i).—Rot. Pat., 8 Joh., m. 1.—Hardy, *Rotuli Patentium*, 70, 70 b.

(3) Matth. Paris, *Hist. Angl.* edit. 1640, p. 228.—Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 182.

(4) Mag. Rot., 12 Joh., 11, a. in imo.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 523 (i).

(5) Mag. Rot., 12 Joh., rot. 11, a.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 443 (k).

(6) Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. ii. 360.

(7) Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. ii. 358.

(8) *Hist. and Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, 12.

son of Theobald, to deliver the Castle of Cambridge to William Earl of Sarum, to whom the King had granted the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon during pleasure.⁽¹⁾

The King, by writ tested by William Archdeacon of Huntingdon, at Westminster the 15th of June, directed the Provost and good men of Cambridge to provide twenty of the more approved and better sort of the men of the town with arms and horses, ready to pass beyond the seas with the King in his service when he should command them.⁽²⁾

1213.

At the latter end of this, or the beginning of the following year, there seems to have been held a great council of the realm, at which various cities and boroughs (and amongst them Cambridge) sent proxies or representatives.⁽³⁾

1214.

The King, by a writ tested at Nottingham on the 16th of August, directed to Engell de Cigoni constable of Cambridge, notified that he had sent to him Thomas de Erdinton and Henry De Ver, to signify to him certain things which could not be communicated by writing, and requiring him to give credence to them in all matters relating to the custody of his (the King's) castles and possessions.⁽⁴⁾

1215.

On the 6th of November the King, by a writ tested at Rochester, commanded the Barons of the Exchequer to allow to the Bailiffs of Cambridge the costs they had incurred in enclosing the town, and making pickaxes, spades, and iron hooks; and for the carriage of arms, ladders, shields, and cords.⁽⁵⁾

By a writ tested at St. Alban's the 19th of December, the King commanded the Constable of Cambridge to put Adam de Wayte into possession, as of the King's gift, of the house which had belonged to Hakes the Jew of Cambridge, unless it were worth more than a mark per annum.⁽⁶⁾

1215 }
16 }

The King was at Cambridge on the 9th and 10th of March.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Rot. Pat., 14 Joh., m. 6.—Hardy, Rotuli Patentium, 92, b.

(2) Rot. Claus., 14 Joh., m. 8, d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 6.—Hardy, Rotuli Clausarum, 130, b.

(3) Petyt, Antient Right of the Commons of England asserted, 15, 159.—The Lords' Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, reported that they "found nothing from which it can be inferred that any city or borough appeared by any of its citizens or burgesses as its representatives in any Great Council prior to or during the reign of John."—(Reports on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, vol. i. p. 72.) These views are, however, entirely at variance with those of Petyt in the work before cited.

(4) Rot. Claus., 16 Joh.—MS. Baker, xxv. 6.

(5) Rot. Claus., 17 Joh., m. 19.—Hardy, Rotuli Clausarum, 234, b.

(6) Rot. Claus., 17 Joh., m. 13.—Hardy, Rotuli Clausarum, 242, b.

(7) Hardy, Itinerary of King John, (in Archaeologia, xxii.) 158.—Rot. Pat., 17 Joh., m. 6.—Hardy, Rotuli Patentium, 170.

1216.

On the 16th and 17th of September the King was again at Cambridge.⁽¹⁾ On his departure he left the Castle in the custody of Falcasius de Brent,⁽²⁾ from whom, however, it was soon afterwards retaken by the confederated Barons,⁽³⁾ who made the garrison (consisting of twenty men only) prisoners.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Hardy, *Itinerary of King John*, (in *Archaeologia*, xxii.) 159.—*Rot. Pat.*, 18 Joh., m. 2.—Hardy, *Rotuli Patentium*, 197, b.

(2) The Oxford historian characterises Falcasius de Brent (who had also the custody of Oxford Castle) as "a rude heathenish baron, that cared neither for God, man or the devil."—Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 189.

(3) *Matth. Paris, Hist. Angl.* ed. 1640, 276.

(4) *Ibid.*, 286. Fuller inaccurately states the Castle to have been taken by the Barons in 1214-15, and subsequently retaken by the Earl of Salisbury and Falcasius de Brent.

HENRY THE THIRD.

1216.

1216 } AFTER Christmas, Lewis the dauphin of France called his followers to a
 17 } council at Cambridge, whilst the governors of the infant King convened
 a similar council at Oxford. The object of these assemblies was the
 conclusion of a peace, or a prolongation of the truce; but no terms
 were agreed upon.⁽¹⁾

1217.

1217 } A writ tested at Stoke on the 17th of February, was directed
 18 } to the Sheriff, commanding him to cause all such clerks as had been
 excommunicated for their adhesion to Lewis the son of the King of
 France, and who had not been absolved, to depart the realm before
 the middle of Lent; and to arrest all such as should not so depart.⁽²⁾

If (as seems very probable) the word *clerk* is used in this writ as
 denoting a scholar, this appears to be the earliest authentic legal
 instrument referring to the existence of a University at this place.

1218.

On the 3rd of November a writ was directed to the Barons of the
 Exchequer, requiring them to allow the Bailiffs of Cambridge £26 3s.,
 laid out about the King's expences at Cambridge.⁽³⁾

1219.

This year, died David earl of Huntingdon and Cambridge, who by the
 title of Earl David was in the receipt of the annual rent of £10, as the
 third penny of the town of Cambridge. This rent, which is said in an

(1) Stow, *Annales*, edit. Howes, 176.—See Blomefield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit., i. 42, n. 4.

(2) Rot. Claus., 2 Hen. III., m. 6, d.—Rymer, *Fœdera*, edit. Clarke, &c. i. 150.

(3) Rot. Claus., 3 Hen. III., p. 2, m. 14.—Hardy, *Rotuli Clausarum*, 381.

old record to have been granted by King John (perhaps in confirmation of a similar grant from Henry the Second), was alienated by the Earl in equal moieties to Simon de St. Liz and Richard Fitz William, in reward for their services. The first portion was sold by a descendant of the grantee to Roger de Anesti, who gave it to the Prior and Canons of Caudewell in Bedfordshire, who were also possessed of the further sum of £3 10s., of the gift of Richard Fitz William. Of the remainder, 20s. became the property of the Priory of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, by the gift of Thomas son of William de Winterton and Euphemia his wife, daughter of Richard Fitz William, who had granted the same to her, and 10s. belonged to the Prior and Canons of Barnwell, by gift from Walter de Wyshinden, who traced his title through Thomas de la Wardrobe and Robert Fitz Martyn, to Richard Fitz William.⁽¹⁾

1220.

On the 10th of December the King directed his writ to the Bailiffs of Cambridge, stating that he should proceed to Oxford at the ensuing feast of Christmas, and commanding them to send 5000 eels to him there, which should be accounted for to them at the Exchequer.⁽²⁾

1222.

On the 24th of July the Sheriff was required, by writ, to pay 40s. for the expences of Henry de Hauvill, then staying at Cambridge with the King's falcons from Norway.⁽³⁾

On the 23rd of November the King addressed a writ to the Bailiffs of Cambridge, setting forth, that in the council lately held, the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, and Magnates of the realm had granted, in aid of the necessities of the Holy Land, that every earl should pay three marks, a baron one mark, a knight twelve pence, and every landowner or person having chattels to the value of half a mark, one penny; the King, therefore, required this aid to be assessed by two good and lawful men of the town before the ensuing feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, and collected by them before the feast of St. Hilary. The money collected was to be deposited in the house of the temple or of the hospital, or in case there should be no such house in the town, in some other house of religion; and was to be placed in a sack by itself, with the sum collected written inside, and sealed on the outside with the name of the town. Within fifteen days of St. Hilary the money collected was to be sent by some templar or hospitaller, or other person of the house of religion where it had been deposited, to the house of the new temple in London.

(1) *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. ii. 357, 360.—MS. Baker, xxxv. 455.—*Corporation Muniments*.

(2) *Rot. Claus.*, 5 Hen. III., m. 19.—MS. Baker, xxv. 7.—Hardy, *Rotuli Clausarum*, 443, b.

(3) *Rot. Claus.*, 6 Hen. III., m. 6.—Hardy, *Rotuli Clausarum*, 506.

The Sheriff was to give aid and safe conduct in the removal of the money, and the Bailiffs were empowered to distrain for the sums assessed.⁽¹⁾

1223.

About sixty or eighty persons, this year, rendered account at the Exchequer for various sums, as part of the old tallage of the town of Cambridge.⁽²⁾

"As the Bishop of Ely was giving orders at Barnewell, in the first weeke of Lent, there rose such a Tempest of raine and Thunder that all in the Church were readie to fall to the ground, and such flashes of lightning entred the Church that each man thought it had beene set on fire; and such a filthie stench arose withall, that manie of the companie fell sicke thereof, and hardly escaped death."⁽³⁾

1224.

The Franciscan or Grey Friars established themselves in a place called the Old Synagogue, from whence they, about fifty years afterwards, removed to a spacious house which occupied the site on which now stands Sidney College.⁽⁴⁾

On the 23rd of June a writ was directed to the Bailiffs of Cambridge, requiring them immediately to purchase in the town as many good cords and cables as they could, and to forward them to the King at Bedford; the cost of purchase and carriage to be allowed them at the Exchequer.⁽⁵⁾

By writ tested at Bridgenorth the 22nd of September, the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer were directed to pay to Henry de Hauvill two marks, to discharge the expences of those who then kept at Cambridge the King's girfalcons which had been sent to him from Norway.⁽⁶⁾

The King, by writ dated the 15th of October, sets forth, that the men of the town of Cambridge had made fine to him for forty marks, for having the house which was Benjamin the Jew's in Cambridge, then in his (the King's) hands, for making a gaol in the town of Cambridge; rendering to him one mark, and to the chief lord of the said house two shillings per annum. The Sheriff was therefore commanded to receive good security for the said fine and rent,

(1) Rot. Claus., 7 Hen. III., dors.—MS. Baker, xxv. 8.

(2) Mag. Rot., 7 Hen. III., rot. 14, a. Cant. & Hunt.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 738 (x).

(3) Stow, *Annales*, edit. Howes, 179.

(4) Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, &c., vi. 1509.

(5) Rot. Claus., 8 Hen. III., m. 2.—Hardy, *Rotuli Clausarum*, 606, b.

(6) Rot. Claus., 8 Hen. III., m. 4.—Hardy, *Rotuli Clausarum*, 621, b. 647.

and without delay to give seisin of the said house to the men of the town.⁽¹⁾

1225.

The burgesses of Cambridge accounted at the Exchequer for a fine of 50 marks for having their liberties.⁽²⁾

1227.

The two charters granted to the town by King John, were this year confirmed by the King's two several letters patent, each of which was given under the hands of Ralph bishop of Chichester, the King's Chancellor, at Westminster, the 21st of April; and tested by Geoffrey bishop of Ely, Thomas bishop of Norwich, Hubert de Burgh earl of Kent the King's Justiciary, Gilbert earl of Gloucester and Hertford, Henry de Aldithel, Ralph the son of Nicholas, Nicholas de Molis, Godfrey de Crawcumbe, and others.⁽³⁾

1229.

In consequence of the disturbed state of the University of Paris, the King invited the Parisian students to come over into England and to dwell in what cities, boroughs and villages they chose. It is supposed that many of them settled in Cambridge.⁽⁴⁾

The grant of a fair to the Priory of Barnwell was this year confirmed⁽⁵⁾ by a charter, of which the following is a translation :—

HENRY, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Provosts, Ministers, Bailiffs, and faithful People, greeting: KNOW YOU that we, from reverence to God and for the weal of our soul, and the souls of our ancestors and heirs, HAVE granted, and by this our charter have confirmed to God and the Church of the blessed Giles of Bernewell and the Prior and Canons serving God there, that they and their successors have for ever one fair at Bernewell, to continue for four days in every year, namely, on the vigil and day of Saint Etheldreda the Virgin in the summer, and for two days next following, unless that fair shall be to the annoyance of the neighbouring fairs. WHEREFORE we will and firmly command that the aforesaid Prior and their successors have for ever the aforesaid fair, with all its appurtenances and liberties and free customs to such fair pertaining, as is aforesaid. THESE BEING WITNESSES, Josceline Bishop of Bath, Richard Bishop of Durham, William Bishop of Carlisle, Henry Bishop of

(1) Rot. Fin., 8 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 8.—The house referred to is said to have been a Jews' synagogue. It adjoined the site of the present Guildhall, which occupies the place of an older building erected in 1386, on what is said to have been a cemetery for the Jews. Upon digging the foundation of the present Guildhall in 1782, several grave-stones were discovered, and among them one with an imperfect Hebrew inscription, to this effect—"The sepulchral stone of Israel - - - who died - - -"—MS. Bowtell, iii. 490.

(2) Mag. Rot., 9 Hen. III., rot. i. b.—Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 414 (p.)

(3) Corporation Muniments.—Rot. Cart., 2 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 8, n. 73, 74.—MS. Baker, xxv. 8, 10.

(4) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, ed. Prickett & Wright, 21.—See under 1231, a writ referring to the resort of transmarine scholars to this University.

(5) See under the year 1211.

Rochester, Hugh de Burgh Earl of Kent Justiciary of England, Stephen de Segrave, Thomas de Muleton, Ralph the son of Nicholas, Hugh Dispenser, Ralph de Ral...., Geoffery Dispenser, Henry of the Chapel, and others. GIVEN by the hands of the venerable father Ralph Bishop of Chichester our Chancellor, at Westminster, the eighteenth day of July, in the thirteenth year of our reign.(1)

1230.

The town accounted at the Exchequer for a tallage to the King of 60 marks.(2)

1231.

It seems that, at this time, the ruling powers of the University experienced considerable inconvenience from the want of authority to punish offenders against academic discipline, from the claims of disorderly persons to the character of scholars in order more safely to pursue their malpractices, and from the exorbitant sums demanded by the townsmen for the rent of the hostels in which the scholars lived. In order to remedy these grievances the King issued four several writs, all tested at Oxford, the 3rd of May in this year. By one, the Sheriff of the county was directed to punish the insolence of clerks and scholars, at the command of the Bishop of Ely, and at the discretion of the Chancellor and Masters of the University, either by imprisonment of their bodies, or by banishing them from the University. By a second, the Sheriff was ordered to proceed to Cambridge with good and lawful men of his county, and there on the King's behalf, to proclaim that no clerk who was not under the tuition of some master, should remain in the University, but should depart the town within fifteen days, at the expiration of which period, the Sheriff was directed to apprehend and imprison all such who might be found there. By a third, the King enjoined the Bishop of Ely that he should, whenever requested by the Chancellor and Masters, require the assistance of the Sheriff for the punishment of contumacious and rebellious clerks. And by a fourth, the King commanded the mayor and bailiffs of the town, that (according to the custom of the University(3)) the rent of all hostels in which scho-

(1) Rot. Cart., 13 Hen. III., m. 4.—Rot. Pat., 13 Hen. III., m. 4, dors.—Archæologia, x., 396.—Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 30.—MS. Baker, xxxiv. 69.—Messrs. Lysons (Cambridgeshire, 142) seem to imagine that Midsummer fair was originally holden in October. Their mistake originates in a notion that Henry the Third's charter was for a fair at the feast of St. Etheldreda, in October. There were two feasts of St. Etheldreda; one on the 23rd of June, the other on the 17th of October. The above charter expressly refers to the feast of St. Etheldreda in the summer.

(2) Mag. Rot., 14 Hen. III., Cauntebr. & Hunted., m. 2, a.—Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 708. (9)

(3) "*Secundum consuetudinem universitatis*; or, according to the custom of a university: or otherwise translated, using the definite article, according to the custom of the university. If we adopt the first of these translations, we must suppose that the King refers to other universities, such as that of Paris (whose customs were well known to him), where the same practice prevailed (Bulæus, Hist. Univ. Paris, tom. iii., p. 195); but if we prefer the second, we must interpret the King's language as applying to a custom of the university already established, to which he merely gives the additional sanction of his authority."—Dr. Peacock's Observations on the Statutes of the University, 14, n.—See also Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb., ed. Prickett & Wright, 24, n.

lars resided, should be taxed or assessed by two masters and two good and lawful men of the town assigned for that purpose. This last writ states that great numbers of scholars both on this side the sea and from beyond sea, had resorted to the town of Cambridge for the sake of study.⁽¹⁾

1232.

Variances having arisen between the burgesses, and the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, respecting the fair granted by the King to the latter body, the disputes in question were, on the 6th of October, compromised in an amicable manner, before the justices itinerant, at Huntingdon. The agreement (which was afterwards enrolled in the King's Court at Westminster on the morrow of All Souls) was to the effect, that the burgesses should suffer the Prior and Convent to hold their fair with its appurtenances freely, peaceably, and quietly, saving, nevertheless, to the burgesses that they should in such fair be free from toll stallage and boothage; and for this concession the Prior and Convent stipulated to pay to the burgesses half a mark per annum, in recompense of all damages which might accrue to them by reason of the fair.⁽²⁾

1234.

A tallage of 65 marks was assessed on the town by Henry de Coleville and his fellows.⁽³⁾

A tournament was appointed to be held at Cambridge on Tuesday and Wednesday after the nativity of the Virgin.⁽⁴⁾ The King, however, issued letters patent, tested at Windsor on the 2nd of September, and directed to the Earls, Barons, Knights, and others, who should come to such tournament, strictly inhibiting them from tourneying either at that or any other time or place.⁽⁵⁾

1235.

For some trespass against the King's peace, the exact nature of which does not appear, the town and its franchises were seized into the

(1) MS. Hare, i. 13, 14.—Stow, *Annales* by Howes, 182.—Fuller, *Hist. Univ. Camb.*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 22, 23.

(2) *Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, 31.

(3) *Mag. Rot.*, 20 Hen. III., Cant. & Hunt., m. 2^a.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 735. (f)

(4) "Tournaments and tilting of the nobility and gentry were commonly kept at Cambridge, to the great annoyance of scholars. Many sad casualties were caused by these meetings, though ordered with the best caution. Arms and legs were often broken as well as spears. Much lewd people waited on these assemblies, light housewives as well as light horsemen repaired thereunto. Yea, such the clashing of swords, the rattling of arms, the sounding of trumpets, the neighing of horses, the shouting of men all day-time, with the roaring of riotous revellers all the night, that the Scholars' studies were disturbed, safety endangered, lodging straightened, charges enlarged, all provisions being unconscionably enhanced. In a word, so many war horses were brought hither, that Pegasus himself was likely to be shut out: for where Mars keeps his term, there the Muses may even make their vacation."—Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 25.

(5) *Rot. Pat.*, 18 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 11.

King's hands, but were soon afterwards restored on payment of a fine of 100 marks. Whereupon a commission was issued, tested Rutlesden, the 28th of March, empowering the Sheriff, together with Matthew Grescycen and Henry de Coleville, by the view of the mayor and twelve approved men of the town, to appease all controversies, so that the poor should not be too much aggrieved, nor the rich too much spared; and the Sheriff was required to raise the fine of 100 marks by tallage, and to have the money at the Exchequer on the morrow of the close of Easter.

This is the earliest known document in which occurs any mention of the mayor.⁽¹⁾

On the treaty for the marriage of the King with Alienor, daughter of Raymond Earl of Provence, it was provided by the King's letters, dated the 15th of October, that she should be endowed with the cities, lands, and tenements, which had been usually assigned to the Queens of England; but that if Isabella, the Queen-mother, should survive the King, and recover her dower, then certain boroughs and towns (amongst which was the borough of Cambridge) were to be assigned to Alienor for the life of Queen Isabella.⁽²⁾

A tallage of 40 marks was assessed upon the town by Thomas de Hemmegrave and his fellows.⁽³⁾

1236.

A tournament was appointed to be held here on Tuesday, the morrow of St. Lawrence, in this year; but the King issued letters patent, tested at Windsor the 4th of August, directed to all the Barons and others who should come to such tournament, prohibiting them from tourneying either here or elsewhere; and by other letters he commanded the Prior or Sub-prior of Barnwell, with Robert de Hardern, to proceed to the place appointed, and there read his prohibitory letters and enforce obedience to them.⁽⁴⁾

1240.

In consequence of disputes between the citizens of Oxford and the scholars, many of the latter left that place and settled at Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾

About this time a man was seized at Cambridge, for declaring against going to church. By his habit and austerities he seemed to be a Carthusian. On being interrogated concerning his singularities, and giving an unsatisfactory answer, he was sent up to London to the Pope's

(1) Rot. Fin., 19 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 11.

(2) Rot. Claus., 19 Hen. III., p. 2, m. 3.—Rymer, *Fœdera*, edit. Clarke, &c. i. 219.

(3) Mag. Rot., 20 Hen. III., Cant. & Hunt., m. 2, a.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 735. (n)

(4) Rot. Pat., 20 Hen. III., m. 3.—MS. Baker, xxv. 11.

(5) Matth. Paris, *Hist. Angl.*, ed. 1640, 525.

legate, and imprisoned in the Tower. It seems he openly maintained that Gregory IX. was no Pope nor Head of the Church; that the Church had another head; that the churches were profaned and unfit for divine service, unless they were re-built and the furniture re-consecrated; that the devil was let loose; and that Pope Gregory was a heretic, and had debauched both the Church and the world: he also held heterodox opinions respecting the incarnation of our Saviour.⁽¹⁾

1241.

By a writ tested the 14th of May, the King constituted Isaac the son of Samuel, and other Jews, together with the Sheriff of the county, commissioners for distraining the Jews of the town of Cambridge for their proportion of a tallage of 20,000 marks; and a writ of assistance of concurrent date was directed to the Sheriff. The commissioners had power to seize the wives and children of the parties charged with this tallage.⁽²⁾

1242.

On the 31st of March the King addressed to the Sheriff of the county a writ, of which the following is a translation:—

HENRY, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou: To the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, greeting. WHEREAS, sometimes contentions have arisen between Clerks and Laymen, by which very often mischiefs have been perpetrated against our Crown and others: WE, willing to preserve the peace and tranquillity as well of Clerks as Laymen, as belongs to the Royal dignity, COMMAND you, that as often as any Clerk of the University of Scholars studying at Cambridge, mixing himself up with evil doings rather than pursuing his study, shall be noted for mischief by the aforesaid University, so that he ought to be confined in prison, and the burgesses of the said town shall be impotent or negligent in making that imprisonment; that You, such malefactor or malefactors, at the command of the Chancellor of the aforesaid University, shall cause to be taken and confined in prison, and in it safely to be kept, until the Chancellor of the University shall require him to be delivered from prison, to whom so requiring you shall cause them to be delivered. AND so discreetly and diligently execute this our precept, that in nothing we may be able to repute you negligent. WITNESS ourself at Ditton, the thirty-first day of March, in the twenty-sixth year of our reign.⁽³⁾

1245.

Sir Ralph de Kamoys having been guilty of tourneying at Cambridge, contrary to the King's prohibition, his lands were seized into the King's hands. On his submitting himself, however, to the decree of the Earls of Cornwall, Leicester, and Norfolk, the King ordered his lands to be restored. The writ to the Sheriff for that purpose is dated at Chichester, the 18th of August, in this year.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Matth. Paris, *Hist. Angl.*, ed. 1640, p. 533.—Collier, *Eccles. Hist.*, i. 744.

(2) Rot. Claus., 25 Hen. III., dors.—MS. Baker, xxv. 12.—See Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 229.

(3) MS. Hare, i. 15.—Dyer, *Privileges of the Univ. of Cambridge*, i. 62 (where the date is the 30th and not the 31st of March).—Rot. Parl. v. 425 (where the place of teste is Dutton).

(4) Rot. Claus., 29 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 13.

1246.

In a record of this period mention is made of Isaac Begelin, a Jew of Cambridge, whose debts were in the King's hands.⁽¹⁾

Hugo de Hottun occurs as Chancellor of the University, in a document of this date. He is the earliest Chancellor whose name has been met with.⁽²⁾

1248.

A writ tested at Windsor, the 2nd of May, was directed to the Justices assigned for the keeping of the Jews, stating that the Jews dwelling in Cambridge had delivered to the Royal wardrobe, at St. Edmund's Bury, on the Monday after Ash-Wednesday, 5 marks, which they had promised the King on his coming to Cambridge. He therefore commands them not to distrain those Jews for that sum.⁽³⁾

1249.

The King addressed a writ to the Sheriff, forbidding him (notwithstanding his former writs to the contrary) to arrest any scholar.⁽⁴⁾

On the 12th of September, the King issued a writ, tested at Merton, requiring the Sheriff of the county to have at the Exchequer on a specified day, 60s. of new tallage, and £4 9s. 5d. of the old tallage, assessed upon the Jews of Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾

About this period the Friars of the order of Mount Carmel, commonly called Carmelites or White Friars, removed from Chesterton to Newnham, in this town, where they built a number of cells, with a handsome church cloister, dormitory, and all necessary apartments,⁽⁶⁾ occupying altogether three acres of land or more. A portion of the site was given them by Michael Malerbe, the residue they had of the gift of others and by purchase.⁽⁷⁾ About 1290, they again removed to the parish of St. John.

In the Lent of this year violent affrays, arising from some slight occasion, took place between the scholars and townsmen. Several persons were wounded and slain, and many houses were broken into and spoiled.⁽⁸⁾ A great number of students, in consequence of these disorders, went to Oxford.⁽⁹⁾ A commission for hearing and deciding complaints between the scholars and the burgesses was afterwards issued by the King.⁽¹⁰⁾

(1) *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, i. 444.

(2) Fuller, *Hist. Univ. Camb.*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 25, n.

(3) *Rot. Claus.*, 32 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 13.

(4) MS. Hare, i. 15.

(5) *Rot. Fin.*, 33 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 13.

(6) *Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, 85.

(7) *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. ii. 360.

(8) *Matth. Paris, Hist. Angl.*, edit. 1640, p. 764.—Stow, *Annales* by Howes, 188.

(9) Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 239.

(10) *Rot. Pat.*, 33 Hen. III., dors.

1249 } By a writ tested the 5th of March, the King required the Sheriff to
50 } restore the cattle of the burgesses of Cambridge, and not further to dis-
train them, they having paid at the Royal wardrobe 20 marks for
a trespass, and 15 marks which they had promised him as a gift.⁽¹⁾

1251.

The King issued letters patent tested at York, the 28th of December, prohibiting a tournament appointed to be held at Cambridge about Easter then next.⁽²⁾

1252.

This year the King passed through Cambridge, on which occasion the burgesses gave him 10 marks.⁽³⁾

1253.

The burgesses having promised the King £20 in aid of his voyage to Gascony, paid that sum at the King's command to Warin the son of Gerold, whereupon the King gave them a writ of acquittance directed to the Barons of the Exchequer, and tested at Winton the 23rd of June.⁽⁴⁾

1255.

By writs tested the 5th of June, in the present year, the King commanded the Sheriff to observe his letters patent for imprisoning clerks at the command of the Chancellor, and also to enforce the ordinances of the Chancellor and scholars concerning the assize of bread and ale.⁽⁵⁾

1256.

By two charters, each dated at Westminster, the 11th day of April, in the 40th year of his reign (and tested by Guido de Lezing the King's brother, John Prior of Newburgh, Henry de Bath, Master Simon de Wauton, William de Grey, William de Maudit, Artaldo de Sancto Romano, Master John Mansel, Philip de Bockland, Peter Everard, William Germin, and others,) the King granted to the town the following privileges:—

I. That the burgesses or their goods, found in what place soever in the King's dominions, should not be arrested for any debts of which they should not be the sureties or principal debtors, unless the debtors should chance to be of their commonalty, and have power to make satisfaction for their debts either in whole or in part, and the burgesses had been deficient in justice to the creditors of the same debts.

II. That the burgesses should have return of all the King's writs touching the town and the liberties of the same.

(1) Rot. Claus., 34 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 13.

(2) Rot. Pat., 36 Hen. III., dors.—MS. Baker, xxv. 14.

(3) Mag. Rot., 36 Hen. III.

(4) Rot. Claus., 37 Hen. III., m. 8.—Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 609. (g)

(5) MS. Hare, i. 15.—R. Parker, Hist. of Camb., 226, 240, 260.

III. That the burgesses might from thenceforth answer at the Exchequer in all demands and summonses happening there to them.

IV. That the burgesses might plead within the town all pleas touching their liberty as well for distraining cattle as other pleas which they might plead, without the King's justices, so that neither any sheriff or other the King's bailiff might interpose in anything belonging to their liberties, unless by default of the burgesses or their bailiffs.

V. That the burgesses might choose and create of themselves, coroners, to make the attachment of pleas of the Crown arising within the town, until the coming of the King's justices, as elsewhere, to the King's coroners did belong.

VI. That no one should presume to vex, molest, or inquiet the burgesses contrary to the above grants, under the penalty of £10.⁽¹⁾

For these concessions the burgesses appear to have paid the King two several fines of 60⁽²⁾ and 70 marks.⁽³⁾

In September this year died William de Kilkenny, Bishop of Ely. This prelate gave 200 marks to the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, who bound themselves to pay 10 marks yearly to two priests studying divinity in the University, to celebrate divine offices for his soul. This is supposed to have been the earliest endowment for exhibitions in this University.⁽⁴⁾

1257.

The friars of the order of Bethlehem settled in Trumpington-street,⁽⁵⁾ where they remained till 1307, when their order was suppressed. There was no other house of these friars in England.

1258.

The friars of the Sack or of the Penitence of Jesus Christ, settled in Cambridge about this period. They were first located in the parish of St. Mary (now St. Mary the Great),⁽⁶⁾ but subsequently removed to the parish then called St. Peter's now St. Mary's the Less, where their monastery occupied three acres or more; a portion was given them by Richard de Hekelingham, the residue they had by the gift of others and by purchase.⁽⁷⁾ In 1307, the lesser orders of friars were suppressed, and shortly afterwards the site of this house came into the possession of St. Peter's college.⁽⁸⁾

1259.

At Lent there were great discords between the townsmen and the scholars, arising from the latter having rescued from prison one of their

(1) Corporation Archives.—Corporation Cross Book, 51.—MS. Baker, xxv. 15.

(2) Rot. Fin., 40 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 15.

(3) Madox, *Firma Burgi*, 9. (a)

(4) Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 149.—*Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, 25, 53, 71. App., p. 23.

(5) Matth. Paris, *Hist. Angl.*, ed. 1640, 949.

(6) *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. ii. 381.

(7) *Ibid.*, 360.—*Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, 39.

(8) Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, &c. vi. 1607.

body, who was in custody on a charge of murder, and whom they conveyed to a church for protection.⁽¹⁾

A writ tested by Hugh le Bigod Justice of England, on the 20th of December, was directed to the bailiffs of Cambridge to remove into the King's court at Westminster a plea before them, on a writ of right for a messuage in Cambridge, between Richard Lawrence, demandant, and Walter de Berkwey, tenant.⁽²⁾

1261.

A north country and a south country scholar had some words which ended in blows, upon which a general affray commenced between the two parties, and in which the townsmen joined: the greatest confusion prevailed; every description of outrage was committed; the houses of either party were plundered, and the records of the University burnt. Upon the news of these tumults being brought to the King, he issued commissions for the trial of the offenders. The first commission was directed to Giles Argentein, Henry de Borham, and Lawrence de Broke; but it being suggested that their conduct was not impartial, another commission with limited powers was awarded to Nicholas de Turr and Nicholas de Handlo, the justices itinerant. Ultimately, however, the matter was remitted to the commissioners first appointed. Sixteen townsmen were executed, many on either side received slighter punishments of various kinds, others fled to sanctuary, and twenty-eight southern scholars obtained the King's pardon.⁽³⁾

Anxious to escape from the tumults then so frequently occurring here, a number of the more peaceable and studious scholars joined a party of students who had left Oxford for similar reasons, and obtained the King's license to establish a University at Northampton, to which town they accordingly removed.⁽⁴⁾

Complaints were made to the King's justices itinerant that the burgesses of Cambridge had taken toll of the tenants of the Bishop of Ely, and had also within four years preceding imposed a toll (denominated "Updrove") upon all persons bringing or driving cattle through the town, whether such cattle were sold or not.⁽⁵⁾

1264.

1264 } On the 1st of February the King issued letters patent, directing the
5 }

(1) Matth. Paris, *Hist. Angl.*, edit. 1640, p. 986. There were also affrays this Lent in the Universities of Oxford and Paris. It is not clear from Matthew Paris's statement that the circumstances detailed above do not refer to the affray at Oxford.—See Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 318.

(2) Rot. Claus., 44 Hen. III., m, 17 dors.—MS. Baker, xxv. 16, 17.

(3) Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 28.—MS. Hare, i. 16, 17, 18.—Rot. Pat., 45 Hen. III., m, 19.

(4) MS. Hare, i. 16, 17.—Rymer, *Fœdera*, edit. Clarke, &c. i. 403.

(5) Plac., in itin. 45 Hen. III.

return of the scholars who had established a university at Northampton.⁽¹⁾

1265.

From the circumstance of a writ of the date of October 25th being tested at Cambridge, it may be inferred that the King was then here.⁽²⁾

1265 } By letters patent, dated the 7th of February, the King granted to the
6 } Chancellor and Scholars of the University and their successors that all houses in the town of Cambridge in which scholars should dwell should be taxed by a reasonable taxation to be made every fifth year by two masters and two burgesses.⁽³⁾

1266.

Certain of the barons who were in arms against the King having taken possession of the Isle of Ely, caused or at least permitted their adherents to ravage the neighbouring country, and commit the greatest injury both on the persons and property of the inhabitants. A party of these marauders came to the Priory of Barnwell daily. They ate and drank what they pleased, and conducted themselves with extreme insolence towards the Prior.⁽⁴⁾

Letters patent tested the 3rd of April, were issued, setting forth the injuries the Jews had lately received in the disturbances throughout England, and commanding the bailiffs and good men of Cambridge to make public proclamation throughout the town that no one under peril of life and members should damage, molest, or aggrieve the Jews in their persons or property. They were also directed to maintain, protect, and defend the Jews, their lands, property, houses, possessions, and goods, both within the town and without, as much as they could. These letters patent were to endure for two years,⁽⁵⁾ and were, it appears, by no means unnecessary, as one Sir John de Doyville and a band of outlaws amongst other outrages committed in the Isle of Ely and county of Cambridge, are stated to have carried away many Jews, whom they forced to ransom themselves at excessive rates.⁽⁶⁾

1267.

The King hearing of the injuries committed by the adherents of the barons, came to Cambridge⁽⁷⁾ with a large army and accompanied by his brother Richard King of Almaine. On his arrival he sent out parties of soldiers every day against the enemy, and took measures for

(1) MS. Hare, i. 19.—Fuller, *Hist. Univ. Camb.*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 31.

(2) Rot. Pat., 49 Hen. III., m. 2.—Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i. 52. (k)

(3) MS. Hare, i. 19.—Dyer, *Privileges of the Univ. of Camb.*, i. 63.—Rot. Parl., v. 426.

(4) *Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, 26.

(5) Rot. Pat., 50 Hen. III., m. 21.—MS. Baker, xxv. 18.

(6) *Annales Waverlienses*, 222.—Tovey, *Anglia Judaica*, 166.

(7) The King seems to have been here on the 7th of April.—Blomefield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo edit., v. 143.

fortifying the town. He caused a ditch to be made on the south and east sides, whereon he erected two gates,⁽¹⁾ and he intended to have built a wall; but although the labourers were occupied on the works incessantly, they were left incomplete, for the King and his army were suddenly called away to the neighbourhood of London, which city had been taken by the Earl of Gloucester. No sooner was the King gone than the Islanders, as they were called, under the command of one Hastings, forded the ditch (and the burgesses having all fled), they burnt the gates, and plundered and destroyed all the houses where the King had been entertained, and did a great deal of other mischief; and it was only on the intercession of Sir Hugh Peche and his brother (who were of the baron's party) that they spared the Priory of Barnwell, against which house they had a particular enmity on account of the King of Almaine having been lodged there, and from the Prior's being supposed to have been instrumental in the death of one Sir Walter de Cottenham, who had been taken by the King's soldiers in one of their excursions and hanged.⁽²⁾

Roger de Montalt, one of the rebellious barons, having returned to his allegiance, was admitted to the King's favour on his undertaking to defend the town of Cambridge against those who then stood out.⁽³⁾

1267 } For the peace, tranquillity, and advantage of the University, the King,
8 } on the 22nd of February, granted a charter, containing the following provisions:—

I. That there should be two aldermen in Cambridge, and that four of the more discreet and lawful burgesses of the town should be associated to those aldermen, all of whom should swear fidelity to the King, and should be assisting and counselling to the mayor and bailiffs for preserving the King's peace and keeping the assizes of the town, and for the searching out of malefactors and perturbors of the King's peace, and vagabonds of the night and receivers of thieves and malefactors, and should take a corporal oath faithfully to observe all the things aforesaid.

II. That in every parish in the town there should be two men chosen of the more lawful parishioners, and sworn that in every fortnight they will diligently inquire if any suspected person lodges in the parish. And that if any received such for three nights in his house he should answer for him.

III. That no regrator should buy victuals in the town, nor without (in his coming to the town), nor should any one buy to sell again before the third hour, upon pain of americiament, according to the quantity and quality of his offence.

IV. That if any layman should inflict any grievous or heavy hurt on a clerk, he should be immediately arrested; and if the hurt be great, imprisoned until reasonable satisfaction made to the clerk. That if any clerk should inflict on a layman any grievous or heavy hurt he should be imprisoned until the Chancellor of the University should demand him.

(1) The ditch is still called the King's ditch. Of the gates, one near Great St. Andrew's church was called Barnwell Gate; the other near the church now called St. Mary the Less, was designated Trumpington Gate.

(2) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 27, 28.

(3) Dugdale, Baronage, i. 257.

V. That the brewers and bakers of the town should for their first offence be amerced, for the second lose their bread and beer, for their third have judgment of the pillory or tumbrel.

VI. That every baker should have his seal and should seal his bread therewith, in order that it might be known whose bread it was, so that should it want weight he might be amerced.

VII. That whoever should brew for sale, should set forth his sign or lose his beer.

VIII. That wine should be sold equally and indifferently as well to clerks as to laymen.

IX. That the assay of bread should be twice a year, within 15 days of the feast of St. Michael, and about the feast of St. Mary in March, and the assize of beer at the same time, according to the value of corn and malt. And that whensoever the assay of bread and beer should be made, the Chancellor of the University or some one deputed thereto on his behalf, should be present if they would, and that if not present or invited, such assay should be held as of no force.

X. That the town should be cleansed from dirt and filth and kept clean; and that the watercourse should be opened and kept open as of old time it was used, so that filth might run off. That all obstacles which prevented the passage should be removed, and that the great ditch of the town should be cleansed, for doing whereof two of the more lawful burgesses in every street were to be sworn before the mayor and bailiffs (the chancellor and masters being asked to be present if they would).⁽¹⁾

1268.

The King issued a writ, tested at Windsor the 26th of April, for allowance at the Exchequer to the bailiffs of Cambridge of £27, which by the King's command they had paid to divers men of the town for their houses lately pulled down near the King's ditch.⁽²⁾

By letters patent, directed to the mayor and bailiffs of this town, and tested at Northampton on the 25th of July, Ernisius le Merchant was exempted from tallages, he not being able to use merchandise so as to contribute tallage with the other merchants of the town, and having sustained great damage during the recent disturbances throughout the realm.⁽³⁾

After the King had regained possession of the Isle of Ely, the Prior of Barnwell experienced a singular return for his devotion to the Royal cause, for William de St. Omer, the King's justiciary, who was sent to inquire into the conduct of the islanders, "took up his residence in the houses of the Priory for a whole year, with a great family, and also his wife, who would sometimes have twenty-two women. And although the Prior had all this great charge, and much damage done him by and upon account of him and his wife and family, yet he was very ungrateful to the Prior, for at the end of his commission he fined the Prior 40s.

(1) Rot. Pat., 52 Hen. III., m. 25.—MS. Hare, f. 20.—Dyer, *Privileges of the Univ. of Camb.*, i. 63 (where the date is 20th of February).—Rot. Parl., v. 426.—A charter very nearly resembling the foregoing had been granted to the University of Oxford in 1255.—Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 251.

(2) Rot. Lib., 52 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 19.

(3) Rot. Pat., 52 Hen. III., m. 8.—MS. Baker, xxv. 13.

for some misdemeanor, and would not remit it. The Prior afterwards put it upon a fair trial, and was acquitted without being beholden to the justice."⁽¹⁾

1268 } The townsmen made fine in the sum of ten marks before William de
9 } St. Omer and others, the King's justices itinerant, for a trespass. On payment of that sum to John Ferre on the King's account, the King, on the 20th of January, issued a writ to the Barons of the Exchequer for the allowance thereof.⁽²⁾

1269.

The bailiffs and burgesses being neglectful of their duty, and unable to suppress the outrages by which the students were so often impeded in their scholastic acts, the King issued letters patent, dated the 20th of July, whereby the Sheriff of the county was empowered (whenever the bailiffs or burgesses should be found remiss or unable, and he should be required on the part of the University) to compel (with a sufficient force of his county if necessary) all disturbers of the peace of the University to desist from their malpractices, and also to repress whatever should be hurtful to the scholars.⁽³⁾

1270.

In the April of this year the King, accompanied by his son Prince Edward (afterwards King Edward the First) paid a visit to this town, and being informed of the contentions and disputes constantly occurring between the burgesses and scholars, the Prince undertook to act as a mediator between them. Through his intervention an agreement or composition was entered into, which was sealed with the common seals of the University and town, and also with the King's seal. This composition was to the following effect:—

I. That there should be annually chosen (within 15 days from the time at which the masters should resume reading their lectures after the feast of St. Michael) of any county of England, five scholars of the more discreet there abiding, and three of Scotland, and two of Wales, and three of Ireland; and also ten burgesses (namely, seven of the city and three of the suburbs) all of whom (as well clerks as laymen) should severally take their corporal oaths to keep the peace and tranquillity of the University, and to cause the same to be kept by others.

II. That if any wicked or rebellious scholars or laymen should be found (who, after being first judicially convened or warned, should refuse to amend themselves) the scholars should as much as became their clerical orders assist the burgesses in apprehending them.

III. That there should be elected in form aforesaid certain masters, who should write down the names of all principals, and of every house, and of all dwelling in the same houses, and who should swear such principals that they would not know-

(1) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 29.

(2) Rot. Claus., 53 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 20.

(3) Rot. Pat., 53 Hen. III., m. 8.—MS. Hare, i. 21.—Dyer, Privileges of the Univ. of Camb., i. 65.—Rot. Parl., v. 426.

ingly receive any disturber of the peace into their hostels, and that if any such should be received they would immediately they were discovered report them to the persons so sworn and elected.

IV. That laymen having servants or lodgers in their houses should take the like oath, and receive the same from their servants and lodgers.

V. That if any rebellious persons should be discovered either by clerks or laymen they should be expelled from the University or Corporation, but that if the number of such persons should be so great that the burgesses with the aid of the clergy could not eject them, the matter should be reported to the King and his council.

VI. That if any of the elected clerks or laymen should be absent, he should have authority to depute another in his place.

VII. That yearly before the election of the clerks and laymen each party should swear to keep the privileges of the University, and to observe this composition.⁽¹⁾

By a writ directed to the mayor and bailiffs, tested the 14th of July, the King required them to pay out of the farm of the town to the Friars of the order of Mount Carmel dwelling in Cambridge 52 shillings, being the King's gift for their expenses.⁽²⁾

On the 24th of July the King, at the request of the masters and scholars of the University, granted letters patent, forbidding tournaments, tiltings, justings, or other warlike games in Cambridge, or within five miles thereof.⁽³⁾

On the assessment of a tallage on the town, the lands, tenements, and rents of the Prior of Barnwell were charged; they were afterwards, however, exonerated by the King's writ.⁽⁴⁾

1271.

1271 } The King, by writ tested the 24th of March, required the bailiffs out
2 } of the farm of the town to pay £10 10s. to Henry de Otington, formerly clerk of his kitchen, for arrears of his wages.⁽⁵⁾

(1) MS. Hare, i. 21.—Dyer, Privileges of the Univ. of Camb., i. 66.—Rot. Parl., v. 426.

(2) Rot. Lib., 54 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 20.

(3) Rot. Pat., 54 Hen. III., m. 8.—MS. Hare, i. 22.—Dyer, Privileges of the Univ. of Camb., i. 67.—Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb., ed. Prickett & Wright, 45.—Rot. Parl., v. 426.

(4) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 23, wherein a writ of Edw. III. is cited as one of Edw. II., in which writ the transaction in the text is erroneously stated to have occurred in the 54th of King John (who reigned but 18 years).

(5) Rot. Lib., 56 Hen. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 20.

EDWARD THE FIRST.

1273.

THE University had been accustomed to ring the bell of the church of St. Benedict, to convene clerks to extraordinary lectures. Alan, the rector of that church, however, denied them this privilege, and much strife ensued between him and the Chancellor and University on this account. At length, however, by the intervention of Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, a composition was effected between the parties, the rector consenting for ever to permit the bell to be rung in a civil and honest way, as it had theretofore been accustomed to be done, so as the clerk of the church were satisfied for such ringing in the usual manner. This composition was sealed by the bishop, and bears date at Shelford, on Wednesday next after the Sunday on which "letare Jerusalem" ⁽¹⁾ is sung, 1273.⁽²⁾

At or before this time the Friars of St. Mary settled in Cambridge. Seventeen years afterwards they built a house in Catton Rewe, near the church of All Saints, by the Castle. This order appears to have been suppressed in 1307.⁽³⁾

1274.

On the Saturday next after the feast of St. Luey, an inquisition was taken in St. Andrew's church before the Archdeacon of Ely, respecting the custom of the town of Cambridge as to the tithe of milk, wool, and lambs, by the Dean of Cambridge, the rector of St. Benedict's, the vicars of St. Edward, St. John, and the Holy Trinity, the rectors of St. Michael and St. Mary, the vicars of St. Clement, St. Botolph, All Saints near the hospital, St. Andrew, St. Peter, and All Saints beyond the bridge, and by certain laymen in the presence of the master and brethren of St. John's hospital.⁽⁴⁾

(1) The fourth Sunday in Lent.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 28.—Masters, *History of Corpus Christi College*, App., p. 8.

(3) Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, &c., vi. 1611.—Masters, *History of Corpus Christi College*, 9.—*Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, 39.

(4) MS. Baker, iv. 164.—MS. Cole, xlii. 41.

1275.

At a congregation of all the Masters regent and non-regent, and Bachelors of the University, in St. Mary's church, on the feast of St. Withburga, John Hooke, the chancellor, being present, a statute for the peace and tranquillity of the University was made by unanimous assent to the following effect :—

I. That the rectors⁽¹⁾ might suspend the transgressors of the statutes relating to their offices.

II. That the fixing the times and mode of reading and disputing, of celebrating exequies, of incepting, and of observing feasts, should pertain to the rectors.

III. That the rectors might punish those who transgressed in the aforesaid matters, as also bedells disobeying their commands.

IV. That if, when the Chancellor and the rectors, or one of them be present in the town, an injury or contumely should be inflicted publicly or privately by any one upon any regent or community, and the Chancellor being required to use correction should dissemble, neglect, or unduly delay to do so, the proctors, or one of them, who should be present, should, without consulting the Chancellor, convoke the university of regents, who should then take consance of and give sentence in the cause. But that if in the absence of the Chancellor any such fault should be committed, when the rectors or one of them were present, the rectors should make no attempt at coercion, but that, if the Vice-Chancellor when requested by them should dissemble, refuse, or unduly delay to make corrections, the rectors or either of them might convoke the University as before stated.⁽²⁾

In or before this year the Friars of the order of St. Dominic (called also Black or Preaching Friars) established themselves in a house on the site now occupied by Emmanuel college.⁽³⁾

1276.

By inquisitions taken on the part of the Crown, it appears that the great bridge of Cambridge was at this period impassable, and that Robert del Estre, Sheriff of the county, had levied various sums by hidage on certain lands, in several of the hundreds of the county, for repair of the bridge; that a great part of these sums had not been employed to the uses designed; and that the Sheriff, during the time the bridge was impassable, provided a barge, and exacted payment for passage, which he appropriated to his own use.

There is also a charge against Richard Prest, keeper of the Sheriff's prison, for taking away planks from the bridge by night, in order by delaying the repairs to augment the Sheriff's profits.⁽⁴⁾

A controversy having arisen between the regents and scholars of the University and the Archdeacon of Ely, with respect to jurisdiction, the

(1) The Proctors were anciently termed Rectors.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 28.—Dr. Peacock's Observations on the Statutes of the Univ. of Camb. 23 n.

(3) Dugdale, Monasticon, ed. Caley, &c., vi., 1485.

(4) Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. i. pp. 49-55.

same was referred to the arbitrement of Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, of whose decree a translation is subjoined:—

TO ALL THE FAITHFUL IN CHRIST who shall see this letter, HUGH, by the grace of God Bishop of Ely, sends health in the Lord: According to the intent of these presents we wish it to be made known to your universality, that we being desirous to promote the tranquillity and peace of our University of Cambridge, and of the regents and scholars students in the same, and being willing that both our Archdeacon of Ely shall exercise his authority over those placed under him, and that the Chancellor of the said University shall exercise his authority in the same manner over his scholars separately, so that each being contented with his own power shall not usurp that of the other; at the petition and instance of the aforesaid Archdeacon, of our Chancellor, and of the aforesaid masters of the University (articles on each side having been delivered to us), we make the following ordinance concerning these circumstances toward the perpetual remembrance of the event.

FIRST, we will and ordain that the master of Glomery⁽¹⁾ at Cambridge for the time being shall hear and decide all the suits of the Glomerels on the defendant's side, willing that in this particular the aforesaid master shall enjoy the same privilege as the other masters have with respect to their scholars in deciding their causes, so that whether they be scholars or laymen who wish to convene the Glomerels, or desire to get anything from them by means of a judicial prosecution, they shall do this in the presence of the master of Glomery, to whom we decree that the condition of such suit shall rightfully belong, unless the cognizance of such cause relate to rents of houses rated by the masters and burgesses, or to the evidence of an enormous crime having been committed, which incurs the penalty of imprisonment, or of exclusion from the privileges of the University. For in these cases and in no others, the Glomerels shall answer to any plaintiff in the presence of the Chancellor, who exercises his authority in these matters as is elsewhere observed. But if the master of Glomery decides between a scholar as plaintiff, and a Glomerel as defendant, and his interlocutory or definitive sentence happens to be appealed from, we will and ordain that the appeal be made to the Chancellor, who shall proceed in treating the cause of the appeal itself, according to the order observed when an appeal is made by another regent master, who has taken cognizance of the said suit of his scholar on either side, plaintiffs or defendants, to the Chancellor. But the Chancellor shall not interfere in any of the suits of Glomerels amongst themselves, or between laymen and Glomerels, unless the point at issue be the rent of rated houses or the enormity of an offence as is above expressed.

AND WHEREAS, we have seen it contained in the statutes of the University, that two bedells of the University should be present, bearing their staves, at all vespers, inceptions, congregations, exequies of the dead, and at all other assemblies, no one else being allowed to bear a staff to their prejudice. We enjoin that the bedell of Glomery shall not bear a mace before the Chancellor and masters in the aforesaid assemblies and places; but in other places he is licensed to bear a mace, freely and undisturbed, when and wherever he pleases, especially for the execution of his office.

AND WHEREAS, in the statutes of the same University, among other things, it is contained that the household servants of the scholars, the writers and others, who

(1) The Master of Glomery was the master of the students in grammar, who were called Glomerels. At this period the Master of Glomery was appointed by the Archdeacon of Ely, to whom he swore obedience. The celebrated Sir John Cheke was the last master of Glomery. The Public Orator succeeded to some of the functions and privileges of this officer.—See Dr. Peacock's Observations on the Statutes of the University of Cambridge, App. A. xxxii.-xxxvi.—Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb., ed. Prickett & Wright, 52, n.—Caius, Hist. Cantabr. Acad. 124.

exercise offices that are peculiarly assigned to the use of the scholars, shall enjoy the same exemptions and liberties as the scholars, so as not to answer before the Archdeacon, as neither do the scholars who are their masters. We declare this according to the intent of these presents on such condition that in this case under the term household servants, we wish to be included only the scholars' servants residing in houses with them, whilst they serve the aforesaid scholars in person. Also the term writers and others, who exercise offices peculiarly assigned to the use of the scholars, we wish that it be understood of writers, illuminators, and stationers, who serve the scholars only, and that they must answer before the Chancellor; but their wives, who are under the charge of adultery or any other crime, the cognizance and correction of which pertains to the Archdeacon in a similar manner with the other persons under his jurisdiction, and the rest of their family, not especially deputed to the service of the scholars, shall be under the Archdeacon's jurisdiction in all and everything, just as other lay-persons of the town of Cambridge and our diocese of Ely.

AND we have caused to be inserted in these presents that which we ordained verbally only at Barnwell, in the presence of the aforesaid Archdeacon, the Chancellor and others, whom it concerned, viz., that the Rectors of churches, Vicars, parochial Chaplains, and other ministers of the churches of Cambridge, shall be subject to the Archdeacon in all things, like others in his archdeaconry; adding our declaration, that, under the appellation of ministers of the churches, we will to be in this case included the Rector, Vicar, and the clerks in the service of the Church, as well as the Priests who celebrate the masses of the Blessed Virgin, and the masses for the souls of the faithful, provided, however, that they have been deputed by one of the parishioners in Cambridge, and are staying there principally for the sake of celebrating such masses, although, perhaps, they may desire to study and to attend the schools incidentally. But if they have come to Cambridge chiefly for the sake of learning, although, perhaps, they may celebrate the aforesaid masses at the desire of the parishioners, we will and ordain that they be entirely subject to the jurisdiction of the Chancellor; so that if a doubt is raised with what intention they principally stay in the aforesaid town in this matter, the oath to be corporally taken by the Priests themselves, in the presence of the Archdeacon and Chancellor abovementioned shall be abided by, and thus the jurisdiction over the persons of such Priests shall be his, to whom it shall appertain by virtue of the oath taken in the form above noticed. But if by chance the Rectors, Vicars, or ministers of such churches in Cambridge, shall make a contract with a scholar, or shall fail in a scholastic exercise in these cases only and in no others, we enjoin that they shall be compelled to answer before the Chancellor.

MOREOVER, we have diligently inspected amongst other statutes the commendable and beneficial one published by the said Chancellor and Masters, that no one shall receive a scholar who has not had a fixed master within fifteen days after the said scholar has entered the University, or who has not taken care that his name has been within the time aforesaid inserted in the matriculation-book of his master, unless the master's absence or legitimate occupation with business prevent the same. In fact, if any such person be found to remain under the name of a scholar, he shall be either expelled or detained, according to the King's permission. And although every master before he is actually admitted to be a regent is bound by his promise to maintain this statute, we have, however, ascertained that many of the masters have often incurred the charge of perjury, and have flagitiously violated their faith by defending some persons, as scholars, contrary to the purport of the said statute: wherefore, we being desirous to obviate the malice of men, enjoin that no one, under pain of excommunication, shall receive any one as a scholar against the purport of the statute abovementioned, or shall in any respect shew favour to him as a scholar.

AND WHEREAS the churches of our diocese are subject to us and to our Archdeacon, but the scholars of the same University are subject to the Chancellor abovementioned, we enjoin and order that the scholars about to become Priests shall be examined for their ordination in the presence of each of them, or of their deputies, and be approved or rejected according as they have been found competent or incompetent. And that we may not seem to neglect our duty whilst we encourage others in the practice of justice, we prohibit (on pain of excommunication to be incurred by any one actually opposing this regulation) the aforesaid Chancellor and University from ordaining or enacting anything, separately or jointly, secretly or openly, from observing or causing to be observed, such decrees or enactments to the prejudice of our jurisdiction, or of that of our Archdeacon of Ely, if we are not especially consulted or have not given our consent to such statutes, enacted or about to be enacted, for we decree that whatever has been attempted by any of them contrary to this our prohibition is vain and invalid.

MOREOVER, whereas the jurisdiction of the aforesaid Archdeacon is plainly distinguished from the jurisdiction of the aforesaid Chancellor by the regulation of contracts as well as of causes and persons, and it appears that both are immediately subject to us, we are unwilling that the said Archdeacon or his household be subject to the aforesaid Chancellor in anything, or that the Chancellor himself or his household be subject to the aforesaid Archdeacon in anything; but each of them by virtue of his own peculiar authority shall correct his own household by reducing it to the rules of law, so that if the aid of a superior power be requisite in those things about which the Church passes judgment, recourse shall be had to us or to our Official. Saving to us and our successors, the power of adding to, withdrawing from, correcting, changing, or diminishing, in after times, according as shall seem expedient to us and them. GIVEN and done in the year of our Lord 1276, at Downham, on the octaves of Saint Michael.⁽¹⁾

1277.

This year some of the buildings of the nunnery of St. Rhadegund fell down with a sudden crash.⁽²⁾

1278.

This year the county of Cambridge was visited by commissioners appointed by the King, for the purpose of making inquiry into the rights and revenues of the Crown, the oppressions and exactions of officers, the privileges of corporate bodies, and a variety of other matters.

The inquisitions of the Jurors summoned on this occasion present an elaborate survey of the town; the names of the proprietors of property, their tenures, titles, and rents being set forth with minute accuracy.

Mention is made of 535 messuages, 76 shops and stalls, 5 granges, and 6 granaries. Hence it may be inferred that the population did not at this period exceed 4000 persons.

Of the varied information which these inquisitions contain, some idea may be formed from the following particulars abstracted therefrom:—

CASTLE.—The Castle is stated to belong to the King, and to be in the custody of the Sheriff. One messuage and three pieces of land are specified as held of the

(1) MS. Parker, cxviii., art. 35.—MS. Hare, i. 31.—MS. Baker, xxvi. 100.—Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 47.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, p. 55.

(2) Shermann, Hist. Coll. Jes. Cantab. ed. Halliwell, 20.

fee of the Castle, at rents payable to the Sheriff, amounting together to 2s. 6d. per annum. Various owners of estates in the county paid small sums as Castle Guard, and the bounds of the warren pertaining to the Castle are set forth.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.—The following are mentioned: The Priory of Bernewell, the Nunnery of St. Rhadegund, the Hospital of St. John, the Hospital of Steresbrigge, the Friars Preachers, the Friars Minors, the Friars de Sacco, the Friars of Mount Carmel, and the Friars of Blessed Mary. The property of each house and the means by which it was obtained are distinctly specified; and it is specially presented that the advowsons of the masterships of the Hospitals of St. John and of Steresbrigge belonged to the burgesses of Cambridge, but had been taken away from them by Hugh de Norwold, formerly Bishop of Ely, and his successors, and that the Warden of Steresbrigge did not sustain any lepers in that hospital as he ought of right to do.

CHURCHES, &c.—The following are specified: The church of Blessed Mary, in the patronage of the King; the church of St. Michael, in the patronage of Matilda de Walda, by hereditary right; the church of St. Benedict, in the patronage of Sir Giles de Argentyne, by hereditary right; the churches of All Saints, St. Peter, and St. Giles at the Castle, St. Sepulchre in the Jewry, St. Edward, St. John, and St. Botolph, appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Bernewell; the churches of St. Clement and All Saints in the Jewry, appropriated to the Prioress and Nuns of St. Rhadegund; the church of the Holy Trinity, appropriated to the Abbot and Convent of Derham; the church of St. Andrew without Bernewell Gate, appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Ely; the chapel of St. Edmund, in the patronage of Luke de St. Edmund, by hereditary right; the church of St. Peter, without Trumpington Gate, appropriated to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John; the church of Bernewell, the advowson of which was given by Gilbert Peché to the Prior and Canons of that place. The parish of St. Rhadegund is mentioned, as is also the hamlet of Hawes, in the parish of St. Peter.

MILLS.—The mill held by the burgesses of the King is incidentally mentioned, and it is stated that the Bishop of Ely held one water-mill, and that another was held by Lionel Dunig under Sir William de Mortimer. Two wind-mills and two horse-mills are also mentioned.

BRIDGES.—The burgesses were possessed of the bridge at Whittlesford; and with respect to the Great Bridge of Cambridge, it is found that the reparation and rebuilding of the same was a charge on the owner of certain lands in the county held by that tenure. This bridge was at this period in a scandalous state of decay.

FISHERY.—The burgesses had common fishery in the common waters pertaining to the town.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.—The market is found to belong to the burgesses, who had also a fair in the Town of Cambridge in Rogation week. The following other fairs are also specified: One at Bernewell on the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, for four days, belonging to the Prior and Canons of Bernewell; one on the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin for two days, belonging to the Prioress and Nuns of St. Rhadegund; and one on the vigil and feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, belonging to the Warden of the Hospital of Steresbrigge.

PRIVILEGES.—The various franchises granted to the burgesses by Royal Charter are enumerated; and it is stated that they were also entitled to gallows, cucking-stool, pillory, and other things which pertain to the execution of justice, and the assize of bread and ale.

GRIEVANCES.—It is presented that the Chancellor and Masters of the University claimed greater privileges than were granted them by their charters, and especially that they, to the King's great damage, compelled by sentences of excommunication, the bailiffs of the town to take corporal oaths respecting matters which neither concerned the King nor the office of Bailiwick: certain encroachments on the King's

ditch are specified, and the Bishop of Ely is presented for a purpresture upon the common pasture of the town, by filling up a certain ditch of the length of eight perches.

HAGABUL.—The greater part of the land and houses were charged with small payments called Hagabul to the bailiffs of the town.

UNIVERSITY.—The Chancellor and Masters of the University are stated to hold three messuages, two of the gift of Nicholas de Hedon, clerk, and the third of the gift of John de Trepelowe, chaplain. The only other academical society mentioned is Merton college Oxford, which was possessed of a messuage, 60 acres of land, and 60s. 2d. rent.⁽¹⁾

1280.

The King confirmed two of the grants made to the burgesses by King Henry III., by a charter of Inspeximus dated at Westminster, the 24th of November. This charter is tested by Robert Bishop of Bath and Wells, Thomas Bishop of St. David's, Edmund the King's brother, William de Valentia the King's uncle, John de Vesey, Robert Tybetot, Anthony Bek Archdeacon of Durham, Hugh son of Oto, Robert son of John, Richard de Bosco, Geoffery de Pycheford, Eustace de Hacche, Elya de Harwill, Peter de Huntingfield, John de Bykenor, and others.⁽²⁾

By letters patent tested at Burgh the 24th of December, the King gave license to Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, to substitute secular scholars in the place of the brethren of the hospital of St. John, such scholars to be governed according to the rule of the scholars of Merton in Oxford.⁽³⁾

1284.

Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, removed the scholars who had been theretofore maintained by him in the hospital of St. John to two hostels, near the church of St. Peter, without Trumpington Gate; and by an instrument dated the 31st of March in this year, he ordained that they should for ever be styled "The Scholars of the Bishops of Ely." He also put them into immediate and perpetual possession of these two hostels, and of the church of St. Peter, with the tithes of the two mills thereto belonging, all which the brethren of the hospital before used to have, and to which ordinance of the Bishop they submitted. And that the brethren of the hospital might not be losers by this appointment he further ordained that they should have certain rents and several houses near to their hospital, which he had before assigned to his scholars.

(1) Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. ii. 356—401, 407, 452.

(2) Rot. Pat., 9 Edw. I.

(3) Rot. Pat., 9 Edw. I., m. 28.—Prynne, Records, iii. 275.—It is said that scholars had been placed in this hospital as far back as the time of Hugh de Norwold, Bishop of Ely (from 1229 to 1254). See Bentham's Hist. & Antiq. of Ely, 147, n. 4.—It has been suggested (in Prickett and Wright's edition of Fuller, 74, n.) that the scholars of Merton were settled at Cambridge, because in the Hundred Rolls they are styled simply scholars of Merton, and not said to be of Oxford or elsewhere, and a portion of their possessions were situate in Cambridge. I cannot believe there is the slightest foundation for this suggestion; they were not styled of Oxford, simply because there being then no collegiate foundation in Cambridge the addition of Oxford was unnecessary.

Thus originated St. PETER'S COLLEGE, the most ancient collegiate institution in Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

1286.

Agnes Makerell having placed herself in the church of the Friars Minors in Cambridge, and acknowledged herself to be a thief before many of the people, and having afterwards withdrawn from that church without making any abjuration; it was adjudged by the justices itinerant that the town should answer for her flight, and that she should be outlawed and waived.⁽²⁾

Amongst the purprestures presented before the justices itinerant, the commonalty of Cambridge were charged with having ploughed up the King's way between the town of Cambridge and Hinton marsh.⁽³⁾

The commonalty of Lynn preferred a complaint against the commonalty of the borough of Cambridge and the Prior of Barnwell, for unjustly distraining the men of Lynn coming with their merchandise to Cambridge and the fairs of Reche and of Barnwell for stallage and toll. The attorney for the commonalty of Lynn produced the charters freeing the townsmen of Lynn from payment of toll in all parts of England except London, on which the Mayor of Cambridge and the Prior of Barnwell admitted the exemption, were adjudged to return the pledges they had taken, and forbidden in future to distrain the men of Lynn for stallage or toll.⁽⁴⁾

1287.

1287 } An extensive fire broke out in the Priory Church of Barnwell in the
8 } evening of Saint Blases day (3rd of February) this year. Whilst the Canons were singing Compline a great tempest arose and a terrible flash of lightning struck the cross on the summit of the tower, from whence the fire communicated to the tower itself; it was not, however, seen from below, and everything was supposed to be safe, until the iron which supported the weathercock and cross, fell down. Upon this the sparks flew about, and set fire not only to the church but to several of the houses at a great distance. The wind was very high, and the fire so exceedingly fierce, that it was impossible for the inhabitants to render much assistance in extinguishing the conflagration, which raged all that night, and until sunset of the following day; having destroyed the

(1) Bentham, Hist. & Antiq. of Ely, 150, 151.

(2) Plac. Coronæ apud Cantebr. coram Justic. itin. in octabis Trin. 14 Edw. I.—MS. Baker, xxv. 24.

(3) Plac. Coronæ apud Cantebr. coram Justic. itin. in octabis Trin. 14 Edw. I.—MS. Baker, xxv. 24.

(4) Plac. Coronæ apud Cantebr. coram Justic. itin. in octabis Trin. 14 Edw. I.—MS. Cott. Faustina, C. III. 220.—MS. Baker, xxv. 25.—Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, App. No. xi.

tower, and injured the choir of the church so materially that it was rendered unfit for the performance of divine service for above a year afterwards.⁽¹⁾

1288.

1288 } Certain Cambridge scholars being imprisoned in the Tower of
 9 } London, the Chancellor of the University claimed that they should be delivered to him, pursuant to the privileges of the University. This claim was allowed, and they were delivered accordingly.⁽²⁾

1289.

1289 } On the 14th of January the King, at the instance of Geoffery de Pa-
 90 } kenham, Chancellor of the University, granted to the Mayor and Bailiffs that they might for six years, in aid of the paving of the town, take certain tolls and customs upon various articles of merchandise brought to the town for sale.⁽³⁾

1290.

On the 7th of the ides of July (9th of July), about nine in the morning, the church of St. Mary was burnt, and many houses round it.⁽⁴⁾

The Carmelite Friars petitioned Parliament that William de Hamelton might give them a house, which he had in the town of Cambridge, where they might build their house anew, because they then dwelt without the town, viz., at Newnham, where they suffered in winter, many and great inconveniences, on account of the inundation of the waters, so that scholars could not have access to them to hear divinity, nor could they go to the town to obtain their victuals. On this petition an inquisition was awarded,⁽⁵⁾ and shortly afterwards they erected a new house in the parish of St. John,⁽⁶⁾ where they continued till the dissolution of religious houses. The site of this house is now occupied partly by the gardens of Queens' College, and partly by those of the Provost of King's College.

Queen Eleanor died on the 29th of November in this year. By her will she gave 100 marks to the University. This sum appears to have been deposited in a chest termed the "Queen's chest," from which scholars were allowed to borrow money on security.⁽⁷⁾

In the Parliament of this year Cecilia, daughter of Walter the son of William de St. Edmund, petitioned for leave to give to the Master and brethren of the order of Sempringham, two acres of land with the

(1) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 40, 41.

(2) Plac. in Scacc. Hil., 17 Edw. I., r. 17.

(3) Rot. Pat., 18 Edw. I., m. 14.—MS. Baker, xxv. 24.

(4) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 40.

(5) Rotuli Parliamentorum, i. 51.

(6) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 34.

(7) Caius, Hist. Cantabr. Acad., 133.—Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb., ed. Prickett & Wright, 130.

appurtenances in Cambridge, and the advowson of the chapel of St. Edmund in the same town;⁽¹⁾ and in this or the following year, the Canons of that order (usually termed White Canons) settled at the chapel before mentioned, where they continued under the government of a Prior till the general dissolution of monastic foundations in the reign of Henry VIII. These Canons applied themselves greatly to attending lectures and disputations.⁽²⁾

In or shortly before this year, the Friars Hermits of the order of Saint Augustine (popularly called Austin Friars) settled themselves in the parish of St. Edward,⁽³⁾ on a site which may be thus described by modern boundaries: towards the north it abutted on the Peas-market, towards the east on Slaughterhouse-lane, towards the south on Downing-street, and towards the west on Free School-lane. They continued to occupy this site till the dissolution of such establishments in the reign of Henry VIII.

Bartholomew Gogyng, of Cambridge, clerk, was convicted before the King's Justices of Gaol Delivery, for killing Geoffery de Griselee, but was delivered to William Bishop-elect of Ely, before whom he purged himself of the crime, which being certified to the King, he, on the 8th of July, issued a writ to the Sheriff to restore Gogyng his lands and chattels.⁽⁴⁾

1291.

In or about this year was completed the ecclesiastical taxation of England and Wales, made by authority of Pope Nicholas IV. The spiritualities in this town were rated as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Church of St. Mary - - - - -	4	6	8
Church of St. Edward - - - - -	2	13	4
Pension of Prior of Bernewell - - - - -	0	13	4
	<hr/>		
	3	6	8
Church of St. Benedict - - - - -	6	13	4
Church of St. Botolph—Vicarage - - - - -	2	13	4
Pension of Prior of Bernewell - - - - -	2	13	4
	<hr/>		
	5	6	8
Church of St. John—Vicarage - - - - -	2	13	4
Pension of Prior of Bernewell - - - - -	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	3	13	4
Church of St. Andrew - - - - -	4	3	4
Church of St. Peter without Trumpington Gate - - - - -	7	0	0
Scholars of the Bishop of Ely, as Rectors of this church, for tithes in Grantchester - - - - -	0	0	6
	<hr/>		
	7	0	6
Church of All Saints at the Castle - - - - -	4	13	4

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, i. 65.

(2) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 35.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Rot. Claus., 18 Edw. I., m. 7.—Prynne, Records, iii. 412.

	£	s.	d.
Church of St. Giles - - - - -	6	13	4
Church or chapel of Bernewell - - - - -	1	0	0
Church of St. Sepulchre—Pension of Prior of Bernewell - - -	0	6	4
Church of the Holy Trinity—Abbot of Derham in the name of a			
Rector - - - - -	0	10	0

The temporalties in the town possessed by the various religious houses were thus assessed:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Prior of Bernewell - -	48	8	11½	Prior of Spinney - - -	0	19	8
Prior of Anglesey - -	2	17	11	Prior of Kenilworth - -	1	0	0
Abbot of Wardon .. -	1	0	0	Prioress of Markyate -	0	5	9½
Abbot of Tyltey - - -	0	14	0	House of Tremhale - -	0	14	4
Abbot of Sawtreay - -	0	4	0	Prior of Berden - - -	0	4	0
Prior of Huntingdon -	3	10	0	Prior of Hatfield - - -	0	12	0
Abbot of Lesinge - -	0	4	6	Abbot of Lavendon - -	0	1	0
Abbot of Ramsey - -	0	8	4	Prior of Ely - - - -	0	13	4
Abbot of Croyland - -	0	4	0	Sacrist of Ely - - - -	0	18	0
Prior of Chykesond - -	0	7	0	Altar-keeper of Ely - -	2	0	0
Abbot of St. Edmundsbury	0	17	6	Almoner of Ely - - -	4	14	8(1)
Prior of Fordham - -	1	0	0				

The University, in grateful respect to the memory of Hugh de Balsham, late Bishop of Ely (who besides being the founder of St. Peter's college had, during an episcopate of nearly thirty years, been highly favourable to the scholars), on the 7th of the calends of June in this year, decreed that a solemn commemoration of him, with the full service for the dead, should be celebrated by all the regents in their robes yearly, on the vigil of the Saints Vitus and Modestus (the 14th of June) and the morning following, in the church of St. Peter by Trumpington Gate.⁽²⁾

1291 } Four charters granted to the University by Henry III., and also the
2 } composition made between the University and town in 1270, were on the 6th of February in this year confirmed by a charter of Insepimus tested by Robert Bishop of Bath and Wells, Anthony Bishop of Durham, William Bishop of Ely, Edmund the King's brother, William de Valencia the King's uncle, Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, Henry de Lascy Earl of Lincoln, Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, Walter de Beauchamp, Robert Malet, Richard de Bosco, and others.⁽³⁾

About this time the rectory of the parish church of Rhadegund was appropriated to the nuns of that house, they paying an annual pension of 40s. to the vicar of All Saints. At the same time the parish of St. Rhadegund was united with that of All Saints, from which it had been

(1) *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, P. Nich. IV., pp. 266, 267.

(2) Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 151.—*Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 84.—Carter, *Hist. Univ. Camb.*, 19.

(3) *Rot. Cart.* 20 Edw. I. n. 51.—*Prynne, Records*, iii. 465.—*MS. Hare*, i. 38.

before separated by the King's ditch.⁽¹⁾ St. Rhadegund's is, however, designated a parish church, in wills made in the reign of Henry VII., subsequently to the suppression of the nunnery and the foundation of Jesus college.

Contentions and discords arose between the poor and the rich of the town, the former complaining to the King, that the latter caused tallages to be levied on them without reasonable cause. The King, therefore, by letters patent, tested at Loulisen, in Sæotland, the 11th of July, constituted William de Giselham and John le Breton his justices to enquire into the premises by the oaths of jurors (to be summoned by the bailiffs of the town) and authorised them to convene the parties, pacify the contention and discords between them, and hear and determine all injuries and grievances according to law.⁽²⁾

1292.

The custom of the University at this period was that if the landlord of a house refused to let it to a scholar at the sum assessed by the taxors appointed under the King's charters, upon such scholar offering due caution for the rent, the Chancellor of the University might put the scholar into possession. The Prior of Bernewell refusing to let a house in the town to Master Ralph de Leicester, who offered a sufficient caution for the rent, the Chancellor of the University took such caution and delivered him the house. Upon this, the Prior brought an assize of novel disseisin against the Chancellor and Ralph de Leicester, before Elias de Beckingham and Hugh de Cressingham, the King's justices. The King, however, being unwilling to derogate in anything from the liberties and customs of the University, issued a writ tested at Bury St. Edmunds on the 27th of April, forbidding further proceedings in this assize without the advice of himself and his council.⁽³⁾

On the 4th of May, letters patent were issued appointing Hugh de Babington and Master Geoffery de Pakenham to take the accounts of the collectors and receivers of the tolls granted in aid of the paving of the town.⁽⁴⁾

On the 7th of May, the Sheriff of the county was, by writ tested at Culford, required to enquire by the oaths of good and lawful men, whether it would be to the damage of the King or any other, that Roger de Ridelingfield, chaplain, should grant to Geoffery de Pakenham, Chancellor, and the Masters of the University, four messuages and thirty acres of land, in Cambridge, and that Matilda atte Wolde should grant them the advowson of the church of St. Michael for the mainte-

(1) Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. Cantab. edit. Halliwell, 12.

(2) Rot. Pat. 19 Edw. I., m. 9. d.

(3) MS. Hare, i. 37.—Rymer, Foedera, edit. Clarke, &c., i., 759.—Prynne, Records, iii., 467.

(4) Rot. Pat., 20 Edw. I.—MS. Baker, xxv. 26.—MS. Hare, i. 38.

nance of suffrages for the souls of the Kings and Queens of England, their children, and others the benefactors of the University, and of the expences which may happen to be incurred in defence of the liberties and state of the University, and in part for the sustenance of poor scholars.⁽¹⁾ Of these contemplated benefactions, that of Roger de Ridelingfield appears to have subsequently taken effect.⁽²⁾ It formed, as I conceive, the foundation of the office of Chaplain of the University; an office which subsisted till subsequently to the Reformation, but is said to have been founded by Nigellus Thorndon, a physician,⁽³⁾ who was uncle to Roger de Ridelingfield.⁽⁴⁾

1293.

The King was at Cambridge on the 25th of March, when he dated from hence the summons requiring John Baliol to answer before him for denying justice to Macduff, son of the Earl of Fife.⁽⁵⁾ The King stayed two days and nights, and lodged in the castle, where no King had been known to have lain before. The King's cofferer had previously deposited £1000 in the dormitory of Barnwell Priory against his arrival, and the Chancellor, Sir John de Lang, lodged at that monastery during the King's visit, and for four or five days previously.⁽⁶⁾ The King's horses, to the number of fifty, were at Barnwell, under the custody of Adam de Riston.⁽⁷⁾

On the death of Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Chancellor of England, he was succeeded in the latter office by John de Langeton, to whom Gilbert de Segrave, Chancellor of the University, and all the regents, addressed a letter, imploring him to extend them the like assistance and favour as his predecessor, whom they term their protector and father. They represent the University as in danger of subversion from the many attacks on its privileges, and beseech him to provide a fit remedy.⁽⁸⁾

By writ directed to the Mayor and bailiffs, and tested the 20th of May, the King ordained with the assent of the Gascon merchants, and other merchants selling wine in the City of London, that so long as a gallon of wine should be sold in that city for 3d., a gallon of wine should, in Cambridge, at all times of the year, be sold for 3½d. only. The King also commanded that the Mayor and bailiffs should proclaim

(1) MS. Hare, i. 42.—Prynne, Records, iii. 468.

(2) Inquis. 22 Edw. I. n. 109.

(3) Calus, Hist. Canteb. Acad. 129.

(4) Rot. Hund., ii. 381.—There had been a suit between the University and Roger de Ridelingfield, respecting this property, in 14 Edw. I.—MS. Hare, i. 36.

(5) Rot. Scot. 21 Edw. I.—Rymer Foedera, edit. Clarke, &c. i. 788.

(6) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 44.

(7) Leland Collectanea, i. p. ii. 444.

(8) Prynne, Records, iii. 578.

this ordinance throughout the town, and cause it to be firmly observed.⁽¹⁾

Henry de Boyton, Chancellor of the University, for himself and the other Masters, commenced a suit in the Exchequer against Michael Pylet, late Mayor, Thomas de Madingle, William de Hulmo, John Prentiz, and Alan de Welles, late bailiffs, for infringing the charters of the University, by unlawfully liberating one Adam Elyot, who, for divers transgressions, had been committed to prison by the Chancellor and Masters. The defendants, in their plea, denied that Elyot had been imprisoned by the Chancellor and Masters, or had been guilty of any transgression. The result of this suit does not appear.⁽²⁾

1294.

The Prior and one of the Canons at Barnwell having refused to obey citations of the Chancellor of the University, his Commissary excommunicated them for their contumacy, whereupon they appealed to the Archdeacon of Ely. The Archdeacon, however, was inhibited by the Bishop, whose Official summoned the parties before him, in the church of All Saints by the Hospital, where after much altercation he absolved the Prior and Canon, on their giving security till the arrival of the Bishop, from whose favour the Official said the Chancellor of the University derived all his jurisdiction over the clergy.⁽³⁾

The Bishop of Ely's Official this year decided a dispute between the Chancellor and certain masters regent in theology and other faculties respecting the statutes, customs, and privileges of the University.⁽⁴⁾

This year John le Bacur, of Barnwell, was convicted on his own confession of breaking into a chamber in the court of the Priory of Barnwell, and stealing goods of the value of two shillings. He was sentenced to be hanged.⁽⁵⁾

By the King's letters tested at Chelmsford, the 2nd of April, Master Geoffery Pakenham, late Chancellor of the University, was associated to Hugh de Babington and Master Henry de Boyton, the then Chancellor, to audit the accounts of the paviage toll.⁽⁶⁾

1295.

This year the election of Mayor and bailiffs was made on Friday, the morrow of the nativity of the Virgin Mary. John Butt was elected as mayor; and John de Kynehurst, William Pyttok, Robert de Hynton,

(1) Rot. Claus., 21 Edw. I., n. 8.—MS. Baker, xxv. 27.

(2) Madox, *Firma Burgi*, 139. (1)

(3) *Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, 24, 25.

(4) Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 152.—See MS. Hare, i. 44.

(5) Rot. Cur. Vill. Cantab. 23 Edw. I.

(6) Rot. Pat., 22 Edw. I. d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 27.—MS. Hare, i. 43.

and William de Bokiswell, as bailiffs. Each of the parties elected found two pledges or manucaptors.⁽¹⁾

This year (being the earliest for which the returns are extant) John de Cambridge and Benedict Godson were elected burgesses in Parliament for this town.⁽²⁾ The town has returned members ever since.

1296.

On the 24th of September the King, by writ tested at Alnwick, directed to the bailiffs and good men, required the election of two of the most sufficient burgesses who would be best able to devise and ordain a new town for the profit of the King and the merchants of the kingdom, such burgesses to appear at Bury St. Edmunds on the morrow of All Souls, prepared and ready to proceed to such parts as the King should ordain.⁽³⁾ Like writs were sent to London, and other cities and towns. The business referred to appears to have been the settlement of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1298.

1298 } In an action of detinue by Giles Muschet and Joan his wife, against
9 } John Pawe and Adam, parson of the church of St. Michael, executors of William Wombe, deceased, the plaintiffs averred that the custom of the town of Cambridge then was, that women, after the death of their husbands, ought to have half their chattels; and on an issue joined, it appearing that the said Joan had received half of the chattels of the deceased, the defendants had judgment.⁽⁴⁾

A felon having ran away from and left his goods in the fair of Barnwell, the Prior seized the goods and conveyed them to the convent. Upon this the Mayor demanded them as appertaining to him by right of his office, and on the refusal of the Prior to deliver them up, commenced proceedings in the Exchequer, but by the mediation of friends the matter was settled amicably, and an agreement was entered into between the Prior and Convent, and the Mayor and burgesses, to the following effect:—

I. That all who lived within the town or liberties of Cambridge, and who, according to the custom of the town, sustained or were obliged to sustain the burthens arising in the town, as in watches, tallages, scottages, suits of court, and other contributions, should be free in the said fair of stallage, boothage, and toll.

II. That the goods of thieves, fugitives, and cut-purses, if any such should be thereafter taken, or found in the said fair by the Prior or his bailiffs, should be immediately delivered to the bailiffs of the town, and that the burgesses of Cambridge should indemnify the Prior and Convent for so doing.

(1) Rot. Cur. Vill. Cantab. 23 Edw. I. d.

(2) Palgrave, Parliamentary Writs, vol. i. p. 48.

(3) Rot. Claus., 24 Edw. I., m. 6 d.

(4) Plac. de Jur. & Ass. coram Justic. itin. apud Cantebr. Hil. 27 Edw. I.—MS. Baker, xv. 30.

III. That all who live in the town and liberties, and do not bear nor are obliged to bear the duties, or perform the services before-mentioned, should be as much obliged to the customs of the fair as those that come from any other place.⁽¹⁾

1299.

The King, on his marriage with Margaret, sister to the King of France, assigned to her in dower (by letters patent, dated 10th of September) amongst other possessions, the castle and town of Cambridge, with some small farms in the town and other appurtenances in the county of Cambridge, of the annual value of £68 2s.⁽²⁾

The Prior of Barnwell was summoned⁽³⁾ before the justices itinerant at Cambridge, to shew by what title he held a fair at Barnwell. On producing the charter of Henry III. he was dismissed, with a saving of the King's right.⁽⁴⁾

This year,⁽⁵⁾ or about this time, there was a suit pending between Thomas de Sutton, a scholar of the University, against Master Stephen de Heppeworth, Chancellor of the University, for false imprisonment.⁽⁶⁾

1300.

On the 26th of September the King directed a writ from Rose Castle to the Chancellor and University, setting forth his desire to have a special colloquy and discussion with the learned in the law and others of his council, on the rights and dominion appertaining to him, and enjoyed by his ancestors, in the kingdom of Scotland, and requiring them to send to his Parliament at Lincoln, in eight days of St. Hilary, two or three of the more discreet and best versed in the written law, in order to advise him and his council upon the premises. The University elected Roger de Waldene, monk, and Hugh Sampson, as its representatives on this occasion.⁽⁷⁾

1301.

By letters patent tested at Woodstock, the 29th of March, the King granted to the Mayor and bailiffs for two years, certain tolls in aid of the paviage of the town.⁽⁸⁾

1303.

1303 } On the 15th of the kalends of April (18th of March) the whole of the
4 } University, as well regents as non-regents, being assembled in St.

(1) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 31.—Rot. Assis. Hil., 27 Edw. I., rot. 30.

(2) Rot. Pat. 27 Edw. I. m. 4.—Rymer, Foedera, edit. Clarke, &c., i. 912.

(3) 27 Edw. I.

(4) Placita de quo Warranto, p. 99.

(5) 27 Edw. I.

(6) MS. Hare, i. 45.

(7) Rot. Claus. 28 Edw. I. m. 3. d.—Ayliffe, Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford, App. p. 88, 89.—Prynne, Records, iii., 884, 885.—Reports on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, vol. iii. p. 125.—Palgrave, Parliamentary Writs, vol. i. p. 95.—Rymer, Foedera, edit. Clarke, &c., i. 924.

(8) Rot. Pat. 29 Edw. I. m. 21.—MS. Baker, xxv. 28.

Mary's church, ordained that in making statutes which concerned the common advantage of the University that only should be accounted a statute, which was decreed with the consent of the greater and more discreet part of the regents and with the consent of the non-regents.⁽¹⁾

Of a dispute between the University and the Franciscan and Dominican Friars, and its subsequent adjustment we have the following account:—

"A brawl began betwixt the University men on the one side, the Dominicans and Franciscans on the other. This increased from words to violence; and Stephen [de Haslingfield] the Chancellor, as a valiant champion, thundered his excommunications both general and special (whereby his episcopal power plainly appeareth) against the friars; yea, two of the most active of them, Nicholas de Dale and Adam de Hoddon seem to be expelled the University. Hereupon the friars appeal to the Pope of Rome, and both parties appointed their proctors to solicit their suit. But taking wit in their way, considering the costliness of that court, and the long journey thither, they remitted the matter at Bourdeaux to Thomas, Cardinal of St. Sabine, who accorded them on the following conditions:—

1. That the Chancellor of Cambridge should retract his excommunications in the same place wherein they were denounced.

2. That no act of the regent house should extend to derogate from the rights of the friars.

3. That though by the statutes of the University, only the Chancellor (or some by him assigned) were to preach on the first Advent, Septuagesima, and Ash Wednesday, yet nevertheless the friars might freely preach the same days and hours in their own convents.

4. That Friars Nicholas de Dale and Adam de Hoddon, if pleased to reassume their places in the University, should quietly be admitted, and should have their remedy against such who had offered violence unto them, as in such cases is usual against the disturbers of the peace.

5. That whereas all bachelors inceptors in divinity, are bound by the statutes to preach ad clerum in St. Mary's, the friars might preach such sermons in their own convents, first acquainting the Chancellor with the day they chose for the same."⁽²⁾

In deeds executed this year, mention is made of John de Comberton, the champion of Cambridge.⁽³⁾

1304.

1304 } Disputes between the scholars and the townsmen appear to have
5 } again broken out. The latter forcibly broke open the doors of several hostels and violently assaulted the Masters and scholars, who, complaining to the King, he on the 12th of March issued a commission, empowering Roger de Hegham and Robert de Baiocis to enquire into the matter by the oaths of jurors of the county.⁽⁴⁾

The University presented a petition to the King in Parliament, praying that their Chancellor might, notwithstanding any writ of prohibition,

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 1.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 63.

(2) Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 78.—See MS. Hare, i. 50.

(3) MS. Cole, xii. 188.

(4) Rot. Pat. 33 Edw. I. p. 1. m. 17 d.—Rymer, Foedera, edit. Clarke, &c., i. 969.—Prynne, Records, iii. 1099 (where the commission is dated the 7th of March).

have conusance of all pleas concerning contracts and covenants between scholars and laymen. The King answered that they might have what the University of Oxford had ;⁽¹⁾ and on the 12th of March, by his letters patent, he granted during pleasure, that the Chancellor might cite burghesses and other laymen to answer scholars in all personal actions.⁽²⁾

1305.

The Mayor of the town together with Thomas Pecche, Roger Tamery, Nicholas Bath, Robert Hovell, Philip Colevill, Warin de Bassingburn, John de Exning, Walter de Orewell, John de Hunton, and Henry Chaumberleyn, of Beach, having proclaimed in the town that certain justs would be holden in the neighbourhood, were on the King's behalf, prohibited to infringe the charter granted to the University by Henry III, against justs and tournaments. All the parties named, however (with the exception of the Mayor), disregarded this prohibition, and in contempt of the King, and to the manifest perturbation of the Masters and scholars held their justs near the town. Whereupon the King, by a writ tested the 7th of November, commanded the sheriff to attach the bodies of the delinquents, and to detain them in prison until otherwise commanded by letters under the King's privy seal.⁽³⁾ Letters patent of the same date were also directed to the Sheriff, requiring him that whenever any justs, tournaments, &c. were proclaimed to be held within the town or five miles circumjacent, he, if required by the Masters and scholars, should make a proclamation, on the King's behalf, inhibiting the same.⁽⁴⁾

1306.

In the absence of Stephen de Segrave, Chancellor of the University, Richard de Aston acted as his vicegerent.⁽⁵⁾ The office of Vice-Chancellor is mentioned in a statute of 1275.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Rot. Parl. i. 161. b.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 49.

(3) Rot. Claus. 33 Edw. I. m. 3.—Rymer, Foedera, edit. Clarke, &c. i. 977.

(4) Rot. Pat. 33 Edw. I. p. 2. m. 4.—Rymer, Foedera, edit. Clarke, &c. i. 976.

(5) MS. Baker, xlii. 157. b.—Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 79.

(6) Ante, p. 55

EDWARD THE SECOND.

1309.

THE principal charters of the University were, on the 5th of June, confirmed by a charter of Inspeximus, tested by John Bishop of Chichester the King's chancellor, Simon Bishop of Sarum, Henry de Lascy Earl of Lincoln, Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, Hugh le Despencer, Henry de Percy, Robert Fitzwalter, Robert de Clifford, and others.⁽¹⁾

Letters patent were also again issued, prohibiting tournaments, justings, &c., within five miles of the town.⁽²⁾

1312.

A tallage of a fifteenth of moveables, and a tenth of rents, was assessed upon this borough by Robert Baynard, Robert Maddingle, and John de Creik, commissioners for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. The following is an abstract of this assessment :—

No. of persons tallaged.		Amount of Tallage.		
		£	s.	d.
49	Ward beyond the Bridge - - - - -	7	0	2½
78	Ward on this side the Bridge - - - - -	11	9	10½
46	High Ward - - - - -	4	13	0½
126	Market Ward - - - - -	22	19	6½
64	Milne-street Ward - - - - -	8	14	11
130	Trompitone Ward - - - - -	17	4	0½
35	Bernewell - - - - -	3	2	10
17	The Jury - - - - -	5	6	6
30	The Religious - - - - -	20	0	7½
<hr/> 575		<hr/> £100 11 6¼		

The scholars of Merton were tallaged at 13s. 4½d., for their moveables and rents, and the scholars of the University of Cambridge at 10s. for their rents.

(1) Rot. Parl. v. 427.—MS. Hare, i. 60, 63, 64.

(2) Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. II. p. i. m. 3.—Rymer, Foedera, edit. Clarke, &c., ii. 76.

The Religious were thus tallaged:—

FOR MOVEABLES AND RENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Prior of Bernewell - - - - -	11	6	0
Prior of Simplyngham - - - - -	0	14	4
Master of the Hospital of St. John Baptist - - -	2	0	0
Prioress of St. Radegund - - - - -	1	2	2½

FOR RENTS.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbot of Lesseyms - - 0	0	6	Abbess of Beach - - - 0	4	0
Prior of Anglesey - - 0	8	5	Nuns of Pretz - - - 0	1	3½
Prior of Tremhale - - 0	2	0	Prioress of Markiate - - 0	0	6
Abbot of Tiletie - - 0	2	9	Prior of Kenilworth - - 0	2	0
Abbot of Wardon - - 0	2	0	Friars of St. Augustine - 0	3	0
Master of Shingay - - 0	4	0	Abbot of Ramsey - - - 0	0	8
Prior of Ely - - - 0	4	9½	Prior of Huntingdon - - 0	4	0
Almoner of Ely - - - 0	0	6	Prioress of Ikelyngton - 0	0	9½
Hospital of St. John, Ely 0	1	4	Prioress of Hatfeld - - 0	1	0
Abbot of St. Edmundsbury 0	1	8½	Abbot of Crowland - - 0	0	5
Prior of Spinney - - 0	1	6½	Bishop of Ely - - - 1	2	0
Prior of Caldewell - - 0	17	0	House of Juliana of St. Albans 0	0	3½
Prioress of Swaffham - 0	5	3½	Nuns of Chikesonde - - 0	0	8½ (1)

1313.

The Chancellor and Scholars complained to the King that they were distrained upon for tallage in respect of their tenements in Cambridge, they having been theretofore exempt from such tallages: whereupon, by a writ tested the 18th of November, the King directed the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to search the records of that Court, and to discharge the Chancellor and Scholars from the tallage, if it should appear they had been exempt from former tallages of the like nature.⁽²⁾

The burgesses paid the King a fine of 100 marks for the confirmation of their charters and a grant of new franchises.⁽³⁾ Accordingly, on the 27th of November, the King, by a charter tested by John Bishop of Norwich, John Bishop of Bath and Wells, Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, Audomar de Valence Earl of Pembroke, Hugh de le Spencer, Ralph the son of William, Bartholomew de Badlemere, and others, confirmed the various charters of his predecessors, and granted to the burgesses the following additional privileges:—

I. That the burgesses should not be prejudiced by the *non user* of any of their liberties.

II. That the burgesses should be for ever free of paviage, murage, and pickage, within all the King's dominions.

(1) Madox, *Firma Burgi*, 59, 60. These sums, added together, amount to £19 15s. 1½d. only, and not to £20 0s. 7½d., the sum stated on the tallage roll to be assessed on the Religious. The total of the tallage appears to be 3s. short of the sum stated on the roll.

(2) Rot. Claus. 7 Edw. II. m. 18.—Rymer, *Foedera*, ed Clarke, &c. ii. 234.

(3) Orig. Scacc. 7 Edw. II. r. 17.

III. That they might in their wills bequeath as chattels, all their lands or tenements within the town, provided the same should not come into mortmain.

IV. That for trespasses or contracts made within the borough and its suburbs, the burgesses should not plead or be impleaded out of the borough, unless the matter concerned the King or his heirs; but that this should not be construed to extend to trespasses and contracts made to them or to others within the town by strangers, but only by fellow-burgesses, unless that fact touched the King and his heirs, or their community; so that it should be by no means prejudicial to the Masters and Scholars of the University in any privileges granted them by the King's progenitors.⁽¹⁾

1314.

At this period the town was divided into seven wards, viz. High Ward, Market Ward, Milnestreet Ward, the Ward on this side the Bridge, the Ward beyond the Bridge, Trumpington Ward, and Barnwell Ward.⁽²⁾

The King issued letters patent, dated at York on the 3rd of October, commanding all his bailiffs and faithful people to maintain and defend the privileges of the University; and whenever required, to counsel and assist the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars in the preservation of the peace.⁽³⁾

1315.

Richard de Aston, Doctor of the Canon Law, this year resigned the Chancellorship of the University, and was again elected to that office. Of the proceedings at his confirmation, by John de Ketene Bishop of Ely, a detailed account is extant, from whence it appears, that on the last of the calends of June, this Richard de Aston, together with Brother Osbert Doctor of Divinity, William de Willau Doctor of the Civil Law, and Hugh de Leveryngton Rector and Proctor of the University, and actual regent in the dialectic art, waited on the Bishop at his manor of Glemesford, in the diocese of Norwich, to solicit his confirmation of the election made by the Masters of the University. The proceedings were adjourned to the Bishop's chapel at Glemesford. The Bishop at first hesitated about the performance of his episcopal functions in the diocese of another prelate; but after some discussion, and on its being represented to him how injurious it would be for the University to remain without a head (more especially as a litigation was at this time going on between that body and the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, on the subject of a foundation of two priests to celebrate in the University), he confirmed the election, and gave his benediction to the Chancellor,

(1) Rot. Cart. 7 Edw. II. n. 22.—MS. Baker, xxv. 31.

(2) Chirog. Fin. in Cur. Vill. Cantab.

(3) Rot. Pat. 8 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 17.—MS. Hare, i. 66.

to whom he committed the power of canonical coercion in his stead. The Chancellor was then sworn to be obedient to the Bishop and his ministers in all lawful and canonical commands. It is recorded, that besides the persons before enumerated, there were present on this occasion Walter de Poley Monk of Walden, Aurisius de Mordon, John de Crissale and Geoffery de Ixworth Monks of Ely, James de Horle, Master John Caley notary, and others.⁽¹⁾

1316.

1316 } The more important grants to the University were confirmed by a
7 } charter of inspeximus, dated at Clarendon on the 14th of February, and tested by Walter Archbishop of Canterbury, John Bishop of Winchester the King's Chancellor, Roger Bishop of Salisbury, John de Warren Earl of Surrey, Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, Henry de Lancaster, Hugh le Despencer the elder, Walter de Norwich the King's Treasurer, William de Montacute Steward of the King's house, and others. The King also granted—

I. That the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, might enjoy all liberties granted to them or their predecessors any previous, *non user*, notwithstanding.

II. That in addition to the amerciements imposed on regrators by the charter of Henry III. they should forfeit the thing sold.

III. That the provision in the said charter relative to the imprisonment of persons inflicting grievous hurt on a layman, should be extended to lighter injuries.

IV. That if the Chancellor of the University, for the time being, should suspect any scholars to be improperly kept in prison, the persons in whose custody they were should (at the request of the Chancellor, or of any Master deputed by him,) permit him to examine such prisoners, and the manner in which they are kept, as often as he should deem it necessary and expedient; and should also (at the warning of the Chancellor) correct all such defects and excesses as should be found.

V. That clerks having lay fees, and being students in Cambridge, as long as they should continue their studies here, should not be put on any assizes, juries, or recognitions.

VI. That if any scholar should be slain or receive any great hurt in the town or suburbs, and the bailiffs should be negligent in doing what to their office in such case belonged, the said bailiffs, and also the commonalty, should be amerced respectively.

VII. That whenever the mayor and bailiffs should take their oath of fealty in their Common Hall, the corporation should forewarn the Chancellor of the day, in order that he (by himself or by some other person) might be present if he would, (which oath, as far as regards the scholars, should be, that they, the said mayor and bailiffs, will maintain, to the best of their power, the liberties and customs of the University as concerning the keeping of the King's peace, and the assize of bread and beer and other victuals; and that they will not wilfully or maliciously impugn the other liberties and lawful customs of the University), and that otherwise the oath of fealty should be of no avail; but if the Chancellor, after being forewarned, would not be present by himself or his Proctor, the said oath should nevertheless be taken.

(1) Reg. Arundel Episc. Elien.—MS. Baker, xxx. 11.

VIII. That if any burgess should knowingly receive any of his household who had committed a great transgression against a scholar, and should keep him hidden, in order to screen him from punishment, such burgess should answer for his household, and be heavily punished.

IX. That when the assay of bread and ale should be made by the burgesses, the Chancellor, or his *locum tenens*, should be secretly forewarned thereof the preceding day, in order that he might be present if he would, and that those whom the Chancellor should depute to be present, should before the same Chancellor, in the presence of those forewarning him, swear not to reveal such forewarning or such assay before the assay be made; and further, that they would act well and truly in that business, as far as belonged to them.⁽¹⁾

On the 20th of February, the King, by a charter dated at Clarendon, granted during pleasure, that all causes of clerks concerning loans, gifts and receipts, the taxing or leasing of houses, the hire sale or loan of horses, cloth, or victuals, and all other contracts respecting moveable things happening in the town or suburbs, should be decided before the Chancellor of the University only, and that no writ of prohibition should run in any such case.⁽²⁾

1317.

On the 3rd of June the King granted to the University, during his pleasure, that if a layman should inflict a grievous hurt on a clerk, or a clerk on a layman, he should be immediately arrested and imprisoned in the Castle, until he should be delivered by reasonable satisfaction, or at the demand of the Chancellor; and further, that whenever an inquisition ought to be made upon great and enormous transgressions done to a clerk by laymen, or to laymen by a clerk, within the borough of Cambridge and the suburbs, such inquisition should be taken by foreigners as well as inhabitants.⁽³⁾

By a charter granted to the University on the 6th of June, the King forbad any common woman to dwell in the town or suburbs, and commanded the mayor and bailiffs, at the warning of the Chancellor four times a-year or oftener, to make proclamation on the King's behalf, requiring all such women, under pain of imprisonment, to depart the town within a given time.⁽⁴⁾

1317 } On the 18th of March the King addressed letters to Pope John XXII.
8 } beseeching him to confirm and augment the privileges of the University, which he accordingly did, soon afterwards.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Rot. Pat. 10 Edw. II. p. 2, m. 6.—MS. Hare, i. 66.—Dyer, Privileges of the Univ. of Camb. i. 68.—Rot. Parl. v. 428.

(2) Rot. Pat. 10 Edw. II. p. 2, m. 28.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 315.—MS. Hare, i. 71.

(3) MS. Hare, i. 71.—R. Parker, Hist. of Camb. 238, 243.

(4) MS. Hare, i. 72.—R. Parker, Hist. of Camb. 250.

(5) Rot. Rom. & Franc. 11 Edw. II. m. 13.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 357.—MS. Hare, i. 72. See under the next year.

1318.

Pope John XXII. by his bull, granted in pursuance of the King's request, and dated at Avignon the fifth of the ides of July, in the second year of his pontificate, decreed that Cambridge should be a general study, and that the college of Masters and Scholars should enjoy all rights which belonged to a legal University. He also confirmed all privileges and indulgencies granted to them by the Kings of England, or preceding pontiffs or kings.⁽¹⁾

"One privilege obtained by this sanction of the apostolical see was, that those who were Doctors of the University of Cambridge might now read their lectures in any part of Christendom; before they were confined to their own schools, but this was a small part of the advantage derived from the papal favour. The University acquired a full exemption from the ecclesiastical and spiritual power of the Bishop of the diocese, and of the Archbishop of the province; and those powers, as far as the members of the University were concerned, were vested in the Chancellor or Rector of that body. This privilege was, however, constantly disputed."⁽²⁾

The King, by a writ tested at Nottingham the 12th of August, requested the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of this town, to raise 40 foot-soldiers, of the more strong and valiant of the town, armed with aketons, habergeons, bacinets, and iron breast-plates, to be marched to York, to join him on the Sunday after the nativity of the Virgin (10th September), ready to proceed against the Scots for 40 days, at the expence of the town. He promised that their compliance should not prejudice the town, or be drawn into a precedent for the future. The town sent only 20 foot-soldiers on this occasion, but had the King's letter of thanks tested at York the 23rd of September.⁽³⁾

1319.

On the 20th of July the King, by a writ tested at York, solicited the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Cambridge to lend him as large a sum of money as they could, or at least as much as the amount of their proportion of the twelfth granted to him in the Parliament at York.⁽⁴⁾

1320.

At the instance of Roger de Northburgh, Archdeacon of Richmond, Keeper of the Royal Wardrobe, and Chancellor of the University, the

(1) MS. Hare, i. 73. — Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 80. — Dyer, Privileges of the Univ. of Camb. i. 60. — R. Parker, Hist. of Camb. 22. — Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, p. 45. — Ayliffe, Antient & Present State of Univ. of Oxford, App. xvi. — See Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, i. 391, 393, 394. — In some of the works cited, this bull is dated the *sixth* of the ides of July, and not the fifth, as in the text.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, xviii.

(3) Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. p. 183 b, 186 a.

(4) Rot. Claus. 13 Edw. II., m. 20.

King, on the 6th of June, granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and approved men, certain tolls for three years, in aid of the paving of the town.⁽¹⁾

The Chancellor and University complained to the King in parliament against the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, for not duly keeping the assize of bread, wine, and ale; for not cleansing the streets, and paving before their respective doors; for appropriating to other uses the paviage granted by the King; and for unduly releasing prisoners committed by the Chancellor of the University. In answer to this petition, the complainants were directed to proceed in Chancery for redress.⁽²⁾

In this, and again in the following year, the King addressed letters to the Pope, requesting that Roger de Northburgh, Archdeacon of Richmond and Chancellor of the University, might be made a Cardinal.⁽³⁾

1321.

On the 12th of May the King assigned Adam de Lymbergh, John de Creyk, and Geoffery de Burdeleys, to audit the accounts of those who had received money for the paviage of the town.⁽⁴⁾

On the 5th of July the King, at the instance of Roger de Northburgh Archdeacon of Richmond, issued letters patent, by which he granted to the Chancellor and Masters—

I. That they might obtain advowsons of churches, to the value of £40 per annum, according to the taxation of Norwich, of whomsoever's fee the same might be holden, (except such churches as were held of the Crown in chief); to hold the same for ever of the chief Lord of the fee, by the due and accustomed services; so as the Chancellor and Masters should assign the same, as they should think meet, to certain Houses they intended to found in the University for the support of scholars in divinity and students in the art of logic.

II. That the Masters or Wardens of the said Houses, for the time being, might hold such advowsons appropriated to them and their successors for the maintenance of the said Houses for ever, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain; provided that it should be found by inquisition returned into Chancery, that this might be done without prejudice to the King or his heirs, or any other whomsoever.⁽⁵⁾

On the 29th of December the King directed a writ to the Sheriff, commanding him to furnish the Castle with victuals and other necessities out of the issues of his bailiwick.⁽⁶⁾

1321 }
2 } On the 8th of February the King ordered the Sheriff to prevent suspected persons from passing into the Isle of Ely. He also commanded the mayor and bailiffs of Cambridge not to suffer any vessel to pass

(1) Rot. Pat. 13 Edw. II. m. 3.—MS. Baker, xxv. 35.

(2) Rot. Parl. i. 381.—MS. Hare, i. 73.

(3) Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 432, 452, 453.

(4) MS. Baker, xxv. 35.

(5) Rot. Pat. 14 Edw. II., p. 2, m. i.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 452.—MS. Hare, i. 74.

(6) Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, i. 333.

from this town to Ely by night, and required them, if necessary, to assist the Bishop of Ely with all their power.⁽¹⁾

1322.

The King, by a writ dated Altofts, the 5th of April, informed the mayor and commonalty of the town, that he purposed being at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the octaves of the Holy Trinity (13th of June), with his army and all his service, in order to proceed against the Scottish rebels; and being much in need of the aid of his faithful subjects to enable him to carry on the war, he requested their assistance either by a grant of foot-soldiers or by any other aid, in order that the war might be terminated to his honour and their own, and that he from thenceforth might be the more closely bound to favour them.⁽²⁾

To this request he required an answer by the bearer, and was promised the assistance of 20 foot soldiers to serve for forty days, at the town's expence: the expedition appears, however, to have been postponed for above a month, as by a subsequent writ, tested at York the 20th of May, and directed to the mayor, bailiffs, and good men, the soldiers promised by the town were required to muster at Newcastle, on the eve of St. James the Apostle (24th of July).⁽³⁾

A large party of townsmen, and other riotous persons, under the command of the mayor and bailiffs, and acting in the name and under the ensign of the Corporation, attacked and spoiled the colleges, hostels, and inns, occupied by scholars, many of whom they assaulted, whilst they maimed some, and imprisoned others. They carried off many books, and other effects; scaled walls, broke doors and windows, and committed great devastation. In the midst of the tumult they slew Walter de Skelton, parson of the church of Welton; and when a writ concerning the liberties of the University was presented to the mayor and bailiffs, the rioters seized it, and threw it in the mud; and another of the same nature being fixed on the Tolbooth door, they tore it off, and trampled it under foot.

The University immediately represented to the King, that unless such outrages were severely punished, no scholar could continue to reside in the place. The King therefore issued commissions (dated at York on the 18th of May) for the trial, by juries of the county, of Simon de Reefham the Mayor, Wm. de Thackestede, William de Sledmere, John Pourfisshe, and Robert de Bury, the bailiffs, and 319 others, amongst

(1) Rot. Claus. 15 Edw. II., m. 18, d.

(2) Ibid, m. 15, d.

(3) Ibid, m. 13, d.

whom were John Pitcock, clerk, Hugh Flemyng, William Scot, and William the Toller.⁽¹⁾

1323.

On the 6th of August, the King, by a writ tested at Kirkham, directed the constable of the Castle to keep the prisoners in the Castle in safe and sure custody, so that he might be able to answer for them at the King's command.⁽²⁾

1324.

This year, Hervey de Stanton (whose family name was Aungier) Chancellor of the Exchequer and Canon of York and Wells, founded, on the west side of what was then called Milne-street, a college dedicated to the Holy and undivided Trinity, the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Michael the Archangel. He gave to the Master and Fellows of this college (usually styled MICHAEL HOUSE) the advowson of the adjacent church of St. Michael, which was to be their ordinary place of attending divine service, and subsequently added the church of Barrington to his other endowments.⁽³⁾ In 1546 this college was surrendered to Henry VIII., who included the site in that of Trinity college, to which its endowments were also transferred.

By letters patent, dated at Huntingdon the 28th of November, the King, out of his regard to the Chancellor and Masters of the University, granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and good men of the town for three years, certain customs upon saleable articles brought to the town. These customs he directed to be applied in repairing and amending the pavement, under the advice of the Chancellor and Masters, or those whom they should depute.⁽⁴⁾

On the 21st of September, the King, by writ tested at Porchester, exhorted and required the good men of the town to raise 30 able foot-soldiers, equipped with aketons, habergeons or plates, bacinets, gauntlets of steel or whalebone, and other fit arms, to serve in the war with France.⁽⁵⁾ By a subsequent writ, tested at Nottingham the 23rd of December, these soldiers were required to muster at Portsmouth, on Midlent Sunday (17th of March), ready to cross the sea at the King's wages.⁽⁶⁾ A third writ, tested at Westminster the 17th of February,

(1) Rot. Pat. 15 Edw. II. p. 2, m. 1, d. m. 4, d. & m. 16, d. — Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 487.—MS. Hare, i. 75.—Palgrave, Parliamentary Writs, vol. ii. part ii. pp. 184, 185, 186.

(2) Rot. Claus. 17 Edw. II. m. 40, d.

(3) Wright & Jones, Memorials of Cambridge, (Trinity college, 10, 11, 12.)

(4) Rot. Pat. 18 Edw. II. p. 1, m. 2.—MS. Baker, xxv. 35.

(5) Rot. Claus. 18 Edw. II. m. 31.

(6) Rot. Vascon 18 Edw. II. m. 18.

appointed the muster at Harwich on Sunday after Midlent Sunday (24th of March.)⁽¹⁾

1325.

On the 6th of July died John de Ely, Bishop of Norwich. He gave the University 100 marks, which sum appears to have been deposited in a chest, and lent out from time to time to poor scholars.⁽²⁾

1325 } It appears that the King was at the Priory of Barnwell on the 18th
6 } and 20th of February.⁽³⁾

On the 15th of March the King sent a writ to the Chancellor of the University, accompanied with a roll, containing a statement of the dispute between him and the King of France, which he directed should be proclaimed throughout the town, and in the schools of the University, to the end that all, as well clerks as laymen, might fully understand the matter.⁽⁴⁾

1326.

This year two houses in Milne-street were purchased by Richard de Badew, Chancellor, and the Regents of the University, who converted them into a house of learning, under the superintendence of a Principal, and with the name of University Hall. About twelve years afterwards Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Clare, re-edified the structure, and endowed it under the name of Clare Hall.⁽⁵⁾

On the 6th of September the King addressed letters to the University, dated from Porchester, setting forth the ill-usage of the King of France, especially in detaining his wife and son, and desiring them publicly to vindicate his conduct, and in their solemn masses to pray for the prosperity of the King and kingdom, and confusion of his enemies.⁽⁶⁾

This king maintained in the University thirty-two scholars, called the King's Scholars, and had, it seems, purposed to build a hall for their residence, a design which was carried into effect by his son and successor.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Rot. Vascon. 18 Edw. II. m. 12, d.

(2) Caius, Hist. Cantabr. Acad. 133.—Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 130. —Caius states this gift to have been for the perpetual use and aid of the University Hall, which, however, was not founded till the following year.

(3) Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 626.

(4) Rot. Claus. 19 Edw. II. m. 12, d. — Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, i. 409. MS.—Hare, i. 90.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 622.

(5) R. Parker, Hist. of Camb. 42.—Cambridge Portfolio, 188.

(6) Rot. Claus. 20 Edw. II. m. 10, d. — MS. Hare, i. 91.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 640.—Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, i. 410.

(7) Wright & Jones, Memorials of Cambridge (Trinity college, 2). See under the year 1337.

EDWARD THE THIRD.

1326.

1326 } ON the 3rd of March the King granted to the University six several
 7 } charters, confirming the privileges conferred on that body by his ancestors.⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of March the King directed a somewhat singular writ to the Chancellor of the University. A translation is subjoined:—

THE KING to the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, greeting: OUR burgesses of the town aforesaid have showed to us, by their petition before us and our Council exhibited, That albeit, by the common law of our realm, none may sell or grant his action to any of our realm, this notwithstanding, your clerks of the University aforesaid, actions of debts, trespasses, and other contracts, as well of men abiding in the country as of burgesses of the town aforesaid, daily do not desist to buy. And you, the said men and burgesses, to answer before you of the actions aforesaid, at the suit of the clerks aforesaid, by censures ecclesiastical, do compel unjustly, to the no little hurt of the said men and burgesses, and against the law aforesaid; and because we will not that injury be done to the said men and burgesses in such manner in this behalf, WE COMMAND you that you cause your scholars aforesaid to desist from buying of such actions, such plea from henceforth in no manner holding. WITNESS ourself at Westminster, the 10th day of March, in the first year of our reign.⁽²⁾

1327.

On the 22nd of October, the King by a charter tested at Nottingham, by John Bishop of Ely the King's Chancellor, William Bishop of Norwich, Edmund Earl of Kent the King's uncle, Roger de Mortimer, John de Ross Steward of the King's House and others, again confirmed the principal grants to the University, with the following additions:—

I. That whereas, in the charters of Henry III. and Edward II. it was provided that if any layman should inflict hurt upon a clerk, or a clerk upon a layman, he should be immediately arrested, but no mention was made of the person by whom

(1) Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 6.—MS. Hare, i. 96, 101, 102, 103.

(2) Corporation Cross-book, 157.

the arrest should be made: He therefore willed and granted that the mayor and bailiffs should, at the warning of the Chancellor, or his Vicegerent, receive all persons convicted of such offences, and committed to prison by the said Chancellor or Vicegerent, and that if necessary, they should arrest such persons with the assistance of the power of the town, and lead them to prison, and keep them until delivered thence according to the tenor of the aforesaid charters.

II. That whereas, it was contained in the charter of Henry III., that the brewers and bakers of the town should be amerced for their first offence; for the second should lose their bread and beer; and for the third should have judgment of the pillory or tumbrel, which latter punishments had not been inflicted by the mayor and bailiffs, who had imposed amerciaments as well for the second and third as for the first offence: He willed and granted, that the Chancellor of the University for the time being, or his Vicegerent or Deputy, should, as often as the trial or assay of bread and beer should be made, be present with the mayor and bailiffs, and see that transgressors should be punished according to the form of the aforesaid charter, and that the names of such transgressors should be delivered to the Chancellor, his Vicegerent or Deputy, by indenture, at such trial and assay, so that it might be manifest to them that such offenders had been duly punished.⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of October the King, by letters patent tested at Nottingham, granted to the University that no common woman should resort to or dwell within the town of Cambridge, or the suburb of the same; and that, at the warning of the Chancellor of the University, or his Vicegerent, a certain proclamation or inhibition should be made on the King's behalf, in the same town, by the mayor and bailiffs, four times a-year or oftener, if need should be; and that if any such women should be found resorting to the town or suburb beyond three days after the proclamation, then, at the warning of the Chancellor or his Vicegerent, they should be taken by the mayor and bailiffs for the time being, and imprisoned in the King's prison of the town, until they should be delivered by the Chancellor or his Vicegerent.⁽²⁾

1328.

The King appears to have been at Cambridge on the 27th of September in this year.⁽³⁾

On Michaelmas-day the Corporation made an ordinance, providing that if any one of the commonalty should apply opprobrious words to any one of the country, or do him injury, he should immediately make him reasonable amends, if he had wherewithal; and if not, and his transgression should be light, that he should be imprisoned for a day and a night; if, however, his transgression were of a graver character,

(1) MS. Hare, i. 103.—Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 73.—*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, v. 427, 428.

(2) Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. III. p. 3, m. 12.—MS. Hare, i. 109.—Dyer, Privileges of the Univ. of Camb. i. 76.—*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, v. 429.—Ayliffe, *Ancient and Present State of Univ. of Oxford*, ii. App. xc.

(3) Rot. Claus. 2 Edw. III. m. 14.—Rymer, *Foedera*, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 752.

that he should be imprisoned for three days, and if very great for eight days, and should have nothing but bread and water.⁽¹⁾

On the Tuesday after Christmas it was ordained by the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, councillors, and the whole commonalty, that for the future no mayor, bailiff, alderman or councillor should be a regrator, or retailer of victuals, bread, wine, beer, flesh or fish, during his office, in the town or the fairs or markets thereto pertaining, under pain of £20 for the mayor, and £10 for every other of the before-named officers, all of whom, on their entry into office, were to be sworn to the inviolable observation of this ordinance.⁽²⁾

1329.

1329 } On the 11th of the calends of February, Thomas de Foxton, Doctor of
30 } both Laws, was confirmed as Chancellor of the University by John Hotham, Bishop of Ely, at his chapel in Holborn. The Bishop, protesting that by this confirmation he purposed not to derogate from his episcopal dignity, or the rights of the church of Ely, nor to approve of any statute of the University to which his consent was in the least requisite, the Chancellor, on his confirmation, took the oath of canonical obedience to the Bishop, his Official, and other ministers.⁽³⁾

1330.

In the Parliament held at Westminster, after the feast of St. Catharine, this year, the burgesses presented a petition, to the following effect:—

I. They prayed that the charters and franchises which had been confirmed to them by Edward II. might be confirmed by the then King, with the clause "licet."⁽⁴⁾

II. That whereas in Cambridge there were two communities, namely of clerks and laymen, to each of which divers franchises and privileges had been granted, but not repugnant, as the law might suppose; they therefore prayed, that if any petition touching their franchises be presented by the said clerks, they might be summoned, and that they might have from them sufficient notice thereof.

III. That whereas they held the town at fee farm of the King at £62 per annum, towards payment whereof they had no certain means, except by small tolls and customs from strangers who came into the said town with merchandize on the market-day, which were nearly done away with by the franchises granted to great lords and their tenants; they therefore prayed that they might approve⁽⁵⁾ the small lanes and waste places in the town.

To this petition it was answered—

I. That their charters should be renewed on payment of a reasonable fine to the King's Chancellor and Treasurer.

(1) Corporation Cross-book.

(2) Ibid.—MS. Metcalfe, 2 b

(3) Reg. Arundel Episc. Elien.—MS. Baker, xxx. 13.

(4) The clause technically termed "licet," was to the effect, that no franchise should be forfeited by nonuser.

(5) Inclose.

II. That it should be done as prayed in the second petition.

III. That as to approvement, good men should be assigned to inquire by strangers if the King might grant their prayer, without damage to him or of others; and that on the return of the inquest, the King would be advised.⁽¹⁾

In the same Parliament the Chancellor and Masters of the University presented a petition, complaining, 1st, of the high price charged for wine in Cambridge; 2ndly, that the mayor and bailiffs did not keep the streets free from filth and dirt, and especially that they did not scour the great ditch of the town; and, 3rdly, that the pavement of the town was decayed and broken. Nothing was done as to the first and second of these complaints; but as to the third, it was ordered that the petitioners should have a writ, according to the form of their charter, requiring every one in the town to repair the pavement against his own tene-ment.⁽²⁾

1331 } On the 7th of February the King, by letters patent tested at Langley,
1 } granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and good men of the town, certain tolls, for two years, in aid of the pavement of the town.⁽³⁾

1331.

John de Langleye, D.D., having been elected Chancellor, on the cession of Thomas de Foxton, was confirmed by John Hotham Bishop of Ely, at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, on the nones of July.⁽⁴⁾

The burgesses petitioned the King in Parliament to grant them paviage for five years, for amendment of the town; to this petition it was answered that they might have it for three years.⁽⁵⁾

In a General Chapter of the Augustine Order, held this year in the parish church of Cheshunt, strict commands were given for maintaining scholars at some University, as had been before decreed in their statutes made at Northampton, Huntingdon, and Dunstable.⁽⁶⁾

1331 } It being represented to the King that divers men of the town, by
2 } pretext of the grants for paviage, had received monies which they had misapplied to their own use; he, by letters patent dated at Waltham the 3rd of February, assigned John de Cambridge and Geoffery Seman to inquire into the application of the customs granted for the pavement of the town.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, ii. 46.—MS. Baker, xxv. 36.

(2) Rotuli Parliamentorum, ii. 48.—MS. Hare, i. 109.

(3) MS. Baker, xxv. 35.

(4) Reg. Arundel Episc. Elien.—MS. Baker, xxx. 13.

(5) MS. Baker, xxv. 37. (ex Bundello Petitionum in Parl. inchoato apud Westm. in Crastino post Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, 5 Edw. III. n. 26.)

(6) Kennet, Parochial Antiquities, ed. 1813, i. 302.

(7) Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 26.—MS. Baker, xxx. 37.

1332.

By letters patent, tested at the Tower of London on the 29th of March, the King assigned to Isabel, the Queen Dowager, for her life (amongst other property) £67 19s. 10d., being the annual farm of the town of Cambridge, with the farm of increase, and five other small annual farms in the town.⁽¹⁾

1333.

On the 24th of August the King issued a writ dated at York, commanding payment of nine years' arrear of a rent of 20s. due from the Town to the Prior and Convent of Kenilworth. This writ was sent by R. de Baios, then Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, to the bailiff of the liberty of Cambridge. The rent in arrear was shortly afterwards paid, as appears by a receipt from John the Abbot, and the Convent.⁽²⁾

On the 15th of October the King, by a writ tested at Haveringe-atte-boure, and directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, exonerated the Prior of Barnwell from contribution to tallages in respect of his lands, tenements, and rents, in this town, all which he held of the King in pure and perpetual alms.⁽³⁾

This year the Prior and Convent of Barnwell made the King a voluntary present of 60s. towards the marriage of his sister the Princess Alianor.⁽⁴⁾

1333 } On the 24th of February the King issued a commission, tested at
4 } York, empowering John de Cambridge and Simon de Brunne to audit the accounts of the parties who had received the monies granted for the paviage of the town.⁽⁵⁾

1334.

This year Henry de Harwedon was Chancellor of the University; whilst in office, he committed to prison William de Wyvelingham, a scholar, who afterwards brought an action of false imprisonment against him before the King's justices of Trailbaston,⁽⁶⁾ and recovered £100 damages. A writ of error was brought on this judgment, but the result does not appear.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 8.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 835.

(2) Corporation Muniments.—Vide ante, p. 38, as to this rent.

(3) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 23.—Vide ante, p. 53, n. (4).

(4) Rot. Pat. 7 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 12, m. 5, d.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 859, 864.

(5) MS. Baker, xxv. 38.

(6) The Justices of Trailbaston seem to have been constituted under a statute or ordinance of Parliament in 33 Edw. I. (Coke's fourth Institute, 186.) They probably derived their name from that given to the class of persons they were designed to punish.—See Wright's Political Songs, 231, 283, 319, 398.

(7) MS. Hare, i. 113, 116, 117, 118, 121, 122, 123, 124, 127, 129, 130.—Rotuli Parliamentorum,

This year certain scholars, removing from Oxford, established a University at Stamford. This was much resented by the University of Oxford, upon whose complaint, this new University was soon afterwards suppressed by the royal authority, the King expressing his mind "that schools or studies should not in any sort be anywhere held within his kingdom, save than in places where there are now Universities." In order also to discountenance the new establishment, the University of Cambridge made a statute, that its graduates should nowhere else in England, save at Oxford, commence in any faculty, or their readings, solemnly resume, or consent that any person commencing elsewhere in England, here be had for a master in that faculty.⁽¹⁾

On the 16th of November, Robert de Mildenhalle, D.D. and scholar of Michaelhouse, was confirmed as Chancellor of the University, at Hatfield in Hertfordshire by John Hotham, Bishop of Ely, after protestation in favour of the episcopal rights, &c. The Chancellor was sworn not to rely on any new statute made or to be made in the University, to the prejudice of the Bishop of Ely, or his cathedral church; and also took the oath of canonical obedience to the Bishop, his Official, and ministers.⁽²⁾

1334 } By letters patent, tested at Newcastle-upon-Tyne the 24th of February, the King assigned Geoffrey Seman and Roger de Glanvill to audit the accounts of the persons who had received the customs granted in aid of the pavement of the town.⁽³⁾

ii. 97. Subjoined is a brief abstract of the principal documents connected with this protracted affair:—

16 Jan. 1334-5. Commission tested at Berwick-upon-Tweed, to hear and determine suit between William de Wyvelingham, clerk, and Master Henry de Herweden, late Chancellor.

11 Feb. 1335-6. Writ, tested in the chancery at Knaresborough, directing the Sheriff of Yorkshire to deliver de Herweden and others from prison upon bail.

23 March, 1335-6. Writ to the bailiffs of Westminster to take the bodies of Henry Harwedon and others, who had fled from their bail.

Trin. Term, 1336. Plea before the King's justices at Northampton, in a plea between de Wyvelingham against de Harwedon, and others, for false imprisonment.

5 Sept. 1336. Writ tested at Johnstoun, directing the King's justices to continue the plea between de Harwedon and de Wyvelingham to a certain day.

6 Sept. 1336. Writ to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire to supersede the caption of de Harwedon, on account of his having given security before the King.

10 Nov. 1336. Writ of error for removing the record and process in the cause between de Harwedon and de Wyvelingham into the King's Bench.

20 Dec. 1336. Writ tested at York, to the like effect, and for superseding execution of the judgment.

1 May, 1337. Writ to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, superseding the exigent awarded against de Harwedon.

1338. Petition of de Harwedon to the King in Parliament, complaining of his being in prison pending the writ of error; to which it was answered, that he might be liberated on giving security to render the damages if judgment affirmed.

18 Nov. 1338. Writ tested at Kennington by Edward Duke of Cornwall, the King's son, and Guardian of the Realm, commanding the justices not to proceed pending the writ of error, and to liberate de Harwedon from prison.

(1) Peck, *Antiquarian Annals of Stamford*, lib. xj.—MS. Hare, i. 110, 111, 112.—Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 425-433.—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 64.

(2) Reg. Arundel Episc. Elien.—MS. Baker, xxx. 13.

(3) MS. Baker, xxv. 40.

1335.

By a writ, tested at Nottingham the 27th of March, the King required the mayor and bailiffs to choose 20 hobelers of the more powerful and valiant townsmen, and send them well armed and arrayed to Newcastle-on-Tyne by the feast of the Holy Trinity then ensuing, to proceed against the Scots. It being, however, afterwards represented to the King that the town could not defray the cost of arraying so many men, he, by a writ tested at Clipston the 2nd of May, and directed to the mayor, bailiffs, and whole commonalty of the town, reduced the number of hobelers from twenty to twelve; and subsequently, by a writ tested at York the 30th of May, he exempted the town altogether from sending soldiers on the occasion, on payment of 20 marks towards the expences of the war.⁽¹⁾

The Chancellor and Scholars presented petitions to Parliament, in which they complain, 1st, that the mayor and bailiffs were remiss in making the trial and assay of bread and beer; 2ndly, that the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen and burgesses did not take the oaths for the conservation of the peace of the University, as required by the charters granted to that body; 3rdly, that prisoners committed by the Chancellor were liberated, under pretence of the King's writs; 4thly, that the pavement of the town was so broken and decayed, that all persons passing through the town suffered great inconvenience. In consequence of these complaints, the King by two several charters, dated the 1335 } 20th of March, granted, 1st, that the trial and assay of bread and beer
6 } should be held as often as the Chancellor or his locum tenens should require; 2ndly, that the Chancellor or his locum tenens should annually, in the King's name, receive the oath of the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses for keeping and maintaining the peace of the University and town. He also, on the same day, issued writs prohibiting the liberation of prisoners committed by the Chancellor or his locum tenens, and commanding the mayor and bailiffs to repair the pavement of the streets and lanes, and to compel every one to pave before his tenement, according to the custom of the town.⁽²⁾

1336.

By the King's writ, tested at Leicester the 3rd of October, the mayor and bailiffs were required to provide, with all dispatch, 20 soldiers well-armed and provided with victuals for three weeks, to serve against the King's foreign enemies.⁽³⁾

(1) Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. pp. 330 a, 339 b, 350 a b.—MS. Baker, xxv. 38, 39.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 114, 115, 116.—Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 429, 430.—Rot. Pat. 10 Edw. III. p. 1, mm. 32, 35.—Rot. Claus. 10 Edw. III. m. 36.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 933, 934.—Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 77, 78, 79.

(3) Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. p. 461, a & b.

1336 } On the 18th of January the King gave directions to Geoffrey de
 7 } Ketelston, Thomas Rightwys, and William de Brompton, to procure
 eight boats, called keles and seggebotes, in the parts of Lynn and Cambridge, and to convert them into barges for use at sea with the King's ships.⁽¹⁾

1337.

The Masters and Scholars of the University presented a petition to the King in Parliament, praying that (as by the charters of his progenitors granted to them) they might implead burgesses and laymen in the town before the Chancellor, that they should not be hindered by the King's prohibition, and that the Chancellor might have conusance of all personal actions touching the Doctors, Masters and Scholars, so that no lay judge should have conusance thereof. To this petition it was answered, that they should shew what privileges they had in the Chancery; and if they had this privilege at the will of the King's grandfather, they might have it at the King's will, by his letters patent.⁽²⁾

On the morrow of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, there was a convocation of the clergy of the diocese of Ely at Cambridge, in order to grant a subsidy towards the war with France;⁽³⁾ before then, a writ had been directed to the mayor and bailiffs, requiring three or four burgesses to be sent to a Great Council at Westminster on Friday before Michaelmas.⁽⁴⁾

It has been before stated, that Edward II. maintained in the University a body of thirty-two scholars, called the King's scholars;⁽⁵⁾ but he did not live to build a hall for their residence. The present King continued to support these scholars, under the superintendence of a Master or Warden, their salaries being paid by the Sheriff out of the issues of the county; and by a charter, dated the 7th of October in the present year, he founded a college of thirty-two scholars, whom he appointed to dwell in a mansion near the Hospital of St. John, in the parish of All Saints, in honour of God, the Blessed Virgin, and All Saints, and for the souls of Edward II., of himself, of Philippa his Queen, and of his children and ancestors. This college, thenceforth called KING'S HALL, he at the same time endowed, in addition to the stipends theretofore received from the Exchequer, with the advowson of the church of St. Peter, at Northampton, which he empowered the Master and

(1) *Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. i. p. 480 b.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 126.—R. Parker, *Hist. of Camb.* 236.

(3) Reports on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, vol. iv. p. 485.

(4) *Ibid.* 487.

(5) *Ante*, p. 81.

Scholars to hold appropriated.⁽¹⁾ This college was in 1546 surrendered to Henry VIII., who granted the site, with the greater portion of its revenues, to Trinity college.

On the 9th of November Richard Herlyng, Doctor of the Canon Law, presented himself in the Bishop of Ely's chapel, at Hatfield, before John de Clipston, the Bishop's Official, (and Commissary specially deputed in that behalf,) and prayed to be confirmed in the office of Chancellor of the University. The Official required that he should shew a procuratorial authority, and also the resignation of the last Chancellor in writing. It was answered, that by the custom of the University, the election of Chancellor was without writing, and was notified *viva voce*; and that the election to that office was biennial, without waiting for the resignation of the last Chancellor. The Official then confirmed the election, making protestations in favour of the episcopal rights of the Bishop of Ely, and the Chancellor thereupon took similar oaths to those required in 1334.⁽²⁾

This year the burgesses, by petition to the King in Parliament, complained of the grants of Edward II. to the University, on the following grounds:—1st, that the power of imprisoning laymen in the Castle, was repugnant to the grant that the burgesses should not be impleaded out of the borough, the Castle being without the liberty of the town; 2ndly, that making masters responsible for any of their household who should kill or injure a clerk, was contrary to common right; 3rdly, that by colour of the King's grant, the scholars purchased debts and contracts, and sued for them in the University courts; 4thly, that the oath required of the mayor and bailiffs for conservation of the University privileges, was repugnant to the franchises granted to the burgesses. They prayed therefore that this grant (which they state to have been obtained by the mediation and counsel of Hugh de Spencer and Master Robert de Baldake, and by the solicitation of the kindred of the latter, then residing in the University,) might be revoked. About the same time, the burgesses complained that under the charters granted to the University, laymen committing injuries on clerks were punished, whilst clerks committing injuries on laymen, were liberated at the request of the Chancellor, without making amends to the parties aggrieved, for which they prayed a remedy. These petitions were referred by the King to the consideration of his Justices, who were to compose the differences between the parties; and it seems the Chancellor of the University was frequently summoned to produce his charters. It does not appear, however, that any practical result ensued.⁽³⁾

(1) Rot. Pat. 11 Edw. III. p. 3, m. 24.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. ii. 1002.

(2) Regist. Arundel Episc. Elien.—MS. Baker, xxx. 14.—Bentham, Hist. & Antiq. of Ely, 159. Vide ante, p. 87.

(3) MS. Hare, i. 130, 131, 134.—A petition complaining of the liberation of clerks without

By the regulations made this year, by Pope Benedict XII. for the observance of the black monks or Benedictines, it was decreed, that for every twenty monks, one apt to learn should be sent to the University, with a pension from his convent, which pensions were to be as follow : a Master of Theology, 60 small turin pounds;⁽¹⁾ a Bachelor or Scholar of Theology, 40; a Doctor of Canon Law, 50; and a Bachelor or Scholar of the same faculty, 35.⁽²⁾

1338.

On the Friday after Michaelmas, it was ordered by the mayor, bailiffs, and whole commonalty, that every man having any cattle going upon the common pastures, should put such cattle before the common herdman of the town, and not elsewhere, on pain of 13s. 4d.⁽³⁾

The bedell of the University cited William de Wyvelingham within the gates of Westminster Hall (the Justices of the King's Bench then being sitting there), to appear before the Chancellor of the University. For this contempt the bedell was committed to gaol by the Justices, as was Henry de Harwedon, the plaintiff, who was also fined 40s.⁽⁴⁾

The commonalty of the town presented a petition to the King and his Council in Parliament, complaining that John de Potenhale, purveyor of victuals for the King's house, had, on the feast of the Purification, by virtue of a certain commission, taken their beasts, which were appraised to the sum of £18. 18s. 10d., for which he delivered them tallies. The beasts were driven to London, where they were slain and salted, and used in victualling a ship called the Christopher. On applying to the Treasurer of the King's house, he refused payment, on the ground that the beasts were not consumed in the royal household; but he referred them to William la Zouche, the King's treasurer, who answered that he could do nothing without the advice of the King's Chancellor and Council. In answer to this petition, a writ was awarded to the Keeper of the King's wardrobe, requiring him to examine the purveyor complained against, and to make free payment for the beasts, if it should appear they had been applied to the King's use, or otherwise to certify the cause of non-payment into the Chancery.⁽⁵⁾

The commonalty of the county of Cambridge presented a petition to the King and his Council in Parliament, setting forth that in times past

their making amends, appears to have been presented in the 1st Edw. III. (*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, ii. 438.) at which time also was a complaint against the Scholars for purchasing debts, (*vide ante*, p. 82.)

(1) A turin pound was the fourth of the English pound.

(2) Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii. 589.

(3) MS. Metcalfe, 6.

(4) Coke, *Third Institute*, 141. *Vide ante*, p. 87, as to the litigation between the above-mentioned parties.

(5) MS. Baker, xxv. 41: "ex Bundello Petitionum Parlamenti de anno 12^o Regis Edw. III."

the town of Cambridge was charged and taxed with the county in furnishing archers and hobelers, and in other burthens, but that the King had lately directed distinct commissions for finding archers and hobelers, whereby a greater burthen had been imposed on the county. The petitioners therefore prayed that the King and his Council would ordain that the town of Cambridge might be reunited to the county in all ordinances and burdens whatsoever. The answer to this petition was to the following effect:—"This cannot be done, unless the charters they now have be revoked."⁽¹⁾

- 1338 } This year Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Clare, obtained a charter
9 } from the King for converting the University Hall, founded 1326, into a college. She accordingly rebuilt the hall, which had been destroyed by fire, settled funds for the maintenance of its members, renovated its constitution, and altered its former designation to that of CLARE HALL.⁽²⁾

1339.

- 1339 } On the 15th of March, Richard Lyng, D.D., was confirmed as Chan-
40 } cellor of the University, in the Church of St. John's Hospital, by John de Clipston, Official of the Bishop of Ely.⁽³⁾

1340.

On Wednesday after Midlent Sunday [1339-40] the King in full Parliament at Westminster created William Marquis of Juliers, Earl of Cambridge. He also granted to him £20 per annum out of the issues of the county of Cambridge, and a pension of £1000 per annum, until he had settled on him lands or rents of that value: as part of this settlement, he granted him the Castle of Cambridge, by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee; and the reversion of the town of Cambridge, then held in dower by Isabel the Queen-dowager; saving to the King the gaol and escheats pertaining to the Castle and town: all which appears by the King's charter of the 7th of May in this year, tested by John Archbishop of Canterbury Chancellor of England, Henry Bishop of Lincoln, Roger Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, John de Warren Earl of Surrey, Henry de Lancaster Earl of Derby, William de Clynton Earl of Huntingdon, Henry de Ferrers, John Darcy steward of the King's house, and others.

The Marquis of Juliers was allied to the King, having married his niece Mary, daughter of the Duke of Guelders, by Eleanor Plantagenet the King's sister. He shortly afterwards surrendered the Earldom of

(1) MS. Baker, xxv. 40: "ex Bundello Petitionum Parliamenti de anno duodecimo Regis Edwardi Tertii."

(2) Cambridge Portfolio, 188.

(3) Regist. Arundel Episc. Elien.—MS. Baker, xxx. 15.

Cambridge into the King's hands. His arms were Or, a lion rampant, sable.⁽¹⁾

Parliament having voted to the King the ninth part of the goods and chattels in cities and boroughs, a valuation was made of the moveable property in this town, of which an abstract is subjoined:—

No. of persons assessed.	WARDS.	Value of moveables.
33	"Parcelle" of Cambridge (2)	£39 12 6
51	Ward on this side the Bridge	73 9 6
34	High Ward	34 9 6
24	Bernewell Ward	29 18 0
131	Market Ward	128 1 6
108	Trumpington Ward	87 15 0
51	Milne Ward	36 8 6
432		429 14 6

Amongst the parties charged are the following:—

Master of the Hospital	- - - - -	£9 0 0
Scholars of Merton	- - - - -	4 10 0
Chaplain of Howes	- - - - -	0 9 0
Vicar of Trinity Church	- - - - -	0 17 0
Prioress of St. Radegund	- - - - -	6 0 0
Rector of the Church of Steresbrigg	- - - - -	1 7 0
Prior of Bernewell	- - - - -	13 10 0
Prior of St. Edmund	- - - - -	8 4 0 ⁽³⁾

On the 27th of June, two merchants of the town of Cambridge, and four of the body of the county, were directed to be elected, in order to meet other merchants and the magnates of the realm in a Great Council, appointed to be held at London or Westminster, on Monday next after the assumption of the Virgin.⁽⁴⁾

This year the Priory of St. Edmund in Trumpington-street was consumed by fire, together with all its furniture and evidences.⁽⁵⁾

Stephen de Cambridge, as attorney for the mayor and bailiffs, successfully demanded conusance of an action of assault brought in the King's Bench by Anne de Rumburgh against Peter Segeforde, of Cambridge, goldsmith, and Sarah his wife;⁽⁶⁾ and of an action of trover in the same court by Robert de Hakeney, of London, against Robert de Comberton.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Reports on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, vol. v. p. 40.—Augustine Vincent, *Discoverie of Errours*, &c. 91.—Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii. 113.—Yorke, *Union of Honour*, 99.—Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 5.

(2) The Ward thus designated appears to have been situated near the Castle, and was doubtless the district called, in other records, the Ward beyond the Bridge.

(3) *Nonarum Inquisitiones*, 216, 217, 218.

(4) Reports on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, vol. iv. p. 525.

(5) R. Parker, *Hist. of Camb.* 192.

(6) Plac. coram Reg. Trin. 13 Edw. III. rot. 27.—MS. Baker, xxv. 41.

(7) Plac. coram Reg. Mic. 13 Edw. III. rot. 59.—MS. Baker, xxv. 42.—Similar claims had, it appears, been allowed in Michaelmas Term, 4 Edw. III. and Trinity Term, 8 Edw. III.

This year, during a dispute in the University about the election of a Chancellor, Simon de Montacute, Bishop of Ely, appointed two Doctors of the Civil Law, Commissioners to keep the jurisdiction of the University during the vacancy.⁽¹⁾

1341.

On the 26th of March, the King granted to John de Wyndesore, his valet, the office of bailiff of his Warren of Cambridge, with the ancient and accustomed fees during good behaviour.⁽²⁾

On the 8th of the ides of April, Simon de Montacute, Bishop of Ely, commissioned Richard de Kellowe, D.D., Commissary of the Chancellor of the University, to absolve scholars laying violent hands on clerks. This commission was to be in force until the Chancellor returned to Cambridge.⁽³⁾

The King issued a writ tested at Newcastle-upon-Tyne the 15th of December, directed to William Marquis Juliers and Earl of Cambridge, or his attorney, or locum tenens, in the Castle of Cambridge, commanding him to deliver to Warin de Bassingbourn, the Sheriff of the county, the gaol, (which had been excepted in the King's grant of the Castle to the Marquis) and to permit the Sheriff to have free ingress to, and egress from the said gaol at the gate of the Castle.⁽⁴⁾

This year Simon de Montacute, Bishop of Ely, issued letters prohibiting trifling and frivolous appeals from the sentence of the Chancellor of the University.⁽⁵⁾

1342.

John of Hainault, uncle to Queen Philippa, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Cambridge, of which honour he was, however, soon afterwards deprived, for adhering to the King of France. His arms were Quarterly; first and fourth; or, a lion rampant, sable; second and third; or, a lion rampant, gules.⁽⁶⁾

1342 } At this period great complaint was made against the clergy and the
3 } students in the Universities, on account of their extravagance in dress, and the gay and unclerical appearance of their garments : disdaining

(1) Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 159.

(2) Rot. Pat. 15 Edw. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 47.—A writ to the Sheriff of the county of Cambridge for payment of Windsor's arrears. Rot. Claus. 18 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 25. MS. Baker, xxv. 47.

(3) MS. Baker, xl. 156.

(4) Rot. Claus. 15 Edw. III. p. 3, m. 6.—MS. Baker, xxv. 47.

(5) MS. Hare, i. 136.—These letters were confirmed by Bishop Lisle in 1347. (*Ibid.* 140.)

(6) Augustine Vincent, *Discoverie of Errours*, &c. 92.—Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii. 113. — Yorke, *Union of Honour*, 99.—*Collectanea Topog. & Geneal.* ii. 5.—The lion in the first and fourth quarters of this Earl's arms ought to be without tongue or nails, for a reason which the curious reader will find recorded in Vincent.

the tonsure, the distinctive mark of their order, they wore their hair either hanging down on their shoulders in an effeminate manner, or curled and powdered: they had long beards, and their apparel more resembled that of soldiers than of priests; they were attired in cloaks with furred edges, long hanging sleeves not covering their elbows, shoes checquered with red and green, and tippets of an unusual length; their fingers were decorated with rings, and at their waists they wore large and costly girdles, enamelled with figures and gilt: to these girdles hung knives like swords. To put a stop to such violations of decorum, Archbishop Stratford and eleven of his suffragans, in a council held at London on Wednesday after St. Edward the King, issued a constitution providing a punishment for the clergy generally, and rendering every student in the University who should offend in this respect, incapable of any ecclesiastical degree or honour until he had reformed his person and apparel.⁽¹⁾

1343.

The King by letters patent dated the 19th of September, granted to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars:—

I. That in causes of clerks of the University respecting loans, gifts and receipts, and taxations and leases of houses, and hire, sale and loan, of horses or bread and victuals, and all other contracts of moveable things arising in the town of Cambridge or the suburbs, no prohibition should run or take effect, but that such causes should be decided before the Chancellor of the University, his commissary, or locum tenens, notwithstanding any such prohibition.

II. That every burgess should answer for his servants and family respecting the buying and selling of wine and victuals exposed for sale, as well in the suburbs as in the town, and that in all cases where any excesses or injuries in such buying and selling, should be committed by his family or servants, and a scholar should be party, the burgess should be once or twice forewarned by the Chancellor or his Vicegerent, and that the Chancellor and his commissary, or locum tenens, should have consance of all such excesses and injuries, and should punish delinquents in that behalf.

III. That the Chancellor, his commissary or locum tenens, should not be vexed by actions of false imprisonment, or in any other manner in the King's courts, in respect of the imprisonment of scholars or other malefactors.⁽²⁾

1344.

This year there was a fire at the nunnery of St. Rhadegund.⁽³⁾

Walter Neele, citizen of London, and John Whitehorne, rector of Halstead, Essex, gave the University £100, which was deposited in a

(1) Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii. 703.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 138.—*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, v. 428.—Dyer, *Privileges of Univ. of Camb.* i. 74.—Ayliffe, *Antient & Present State of Univ. of Oxford*, App. xci.

(3) *Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. Cantab.* ed. Halliwell, 20.

chest under the care of three Masters of Arts, annually elected as keepers. A Master might thence borrow 60s. a Bachelor 20s. and a Scholar a mark, on giving pledges, which if unredcemed within a year were to be sold.⁽¹⁾

This year an ordinance was made by the Corporation prescribing the mode of electing the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, councillors and taxors: a translation is subjoined:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the day of election of mayor and bailiffs of the town of Cambridge, in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest, of the assent of the whole commonalty of the town aforesaid, IT WAS ORDAINED AND APPOINTED, that for the future the election of mayor and bailiffs, aldermen, councillors and taxors of the town aforesaid, be under this form, to wit, that one approved and lawful man of the commonalty by the mayor and his assessors sitting on the bench, and another like unto him, by the said commonalty shall be elected. Which two men being sworn, shall enter the chamber, and there shall elect twelve approved and lawful men of the commonalty aforesaid, in the Guildhall being on the same day; which twelve shall choose to themselves six, and then the aforesaid eighteen, in the presence of the commonalty, shall swear that they will elect a certain mayor, fit and sufficient for the government of the town aforesaid, four bailiffs, two aldermen, four councillors, and two taxors of the town aforesaid, fit and sufficient, for whom they will answer. AND this constitution was recited and confirmed to endure for ever, so that those two first choosing the twelve, be not in the election.⁽²⁾

This mode of election continued (with one or two intermissions and occasional variations in the details) up to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act.

1345.

On the 7th of the calends of December, Thomas de Lisle, Bishop of Ely, granted his license dated from Ditton, to Richard Lyng, D.D., Chancellor of the University, that he might celebrate divine offices in an oratory within his mansion at Cambridge by a fit priest, with a low voice, and without prejudice to the mother Church of the place.⁽³⁾

1345 } The King by a writ directed to the mayor and bailiffs, commanded
6 } them to furnish twenty men competently armed to be at Portsmouth by Midlent Sunday, ready to proceed with the King at his wages, for the defence of the realm. Afterwards, he directed another writ dated the 5th of March, by which in consequence of the fleet being dispersed through foreign tempests, he postponed the day for the muster of the troops to the fifteenth day after Easter.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Caius, Hist. Cantebr. Acad. 133.—Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 130.—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 88.

(2) Corporation Cross-book, 7.

(3) MS. Baker, xl. 159.

(4) Rot. Franc. 20 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 30.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, c. iii. 71.

1346.

On Friday after the Invention of the Holy Cross, an ordinance was made by the whole commonalty, prohibiting all merchants, of whatsoever condition, and whether free of the town or not, from selling or exposing to sale their merchandise, or other vendible things, within the limits of the parish churches or friaries of the town, under the forfeiture of all things so exposed to sale.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of September a writ, tested by Lionel the King's son, as Guardian of the Realm, was sent to the mayor and commonalty, requiring them to elect a bailiff in the room of William de Lolleworth, who was employed in divers places in purveying victuals to the King's use.⁽²⁾

On the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, John de Crakhale, Provost of Ripon, was confirmed as Chancellor of the University, in the Conventual church of Barnwell, by John de Brunne, Prior of that House, as Commissary to the Bishop of Ely for that special purpose. On this occasion, there were present William de Limbergh, Doctor of the Civil Law, many Masters regent and non-regent, and Scholars, besides the three Bedells of the University.⁽³⁾

On the 8th of December the King, by a writ directed to the mayor and bailiffs, commanded them to provide eight armed men, well munitioned, to proceed to Sandwich, on the Monday after the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, and thence, at the King's charges, with other of his lieges, for the relief of Calais then besieged by the French.⁽⁴⁾

1347.

This year Mary de St. Paul, widow of Audomar de Valence Earl of Pembroke, founded a College or Hall in Trumpington-street. This was at first called Valence Hall, but has been for many years known as PEMBROKE HALL OR COLLEGE.⁽⁵⁾

This year a commission was issued by the King to inquire into the real value of the lands and tenements of the religious and scholars in the town of Cambridge, and at what sum they had been assessed to the King's taxes.⁽⁶⁾

At or before this time, Nigellus Thorndon, physician, is said to have given certain houses in Cordiner's-row, for the support of the chaplain of the University, whose special office it was to recite the names of benefactors to the University, and to pray for them.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Corporation Cross-book.

(2) Rot. Claus. 20 Edw. III. p. m. 10 d.—MS. Baker, xxvi. 48.—MS. Cott. Faust. c. iii. 263.

(3) Regist. Arundel Episc. Elien.—MS. Baker, xxx. 16.

(4) Rot. Franc. 20 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 6.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 97.

(5) Dyer, Hist. of Univ. & Colleges of Camb. ii. 94.

(6) MS. Hare, i. 142.

(7) Caius, Hist. Cantebr. Acad. 129.—Vide ante, p. 66.

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Thomas Wyth and John de Paunfeld, receivers or treasurers of the town, whose term of office expired on the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin in this year :—

RECEIPTS.

- 20s. 9*d.* received of the old treasurers, namely, John Baldok and John Secheville.
 71*s.* received of the shops near the wall of the friars of the order of St. Augustine.
 28*s.* received of the new shops opposite the Guildhall.
 £5. 16*s.* received of divers men purchasing their freedom, as appears by the Roll of the Court of the Liberty.
 66*s.* 8*d.* received for divers fines levied in the Court, as appears by the Roll of the Court of the Liberty.
 £15. 7*s.* 2*d.* received of the collectors of the third penny for the armed men.
 72*s.* 11*d.* received for the tallage made for the archers.

PAYMENTS.

- John Dengayne, sheriff, for the new gift to him that he would not take victuals, £3; to the undersheriff for the same, half a mark.
 To Sir Richard de Kellishall for the new gift to him, 20*s.*; to his clerk, half a mark; to his esquire, 2*s.*
 To Sir William de Thorp, justice, 40*s.*; to his clerk, 2*s.*
 To Master John de Thoresby, for his fee, 20*s.*; in other expences, 2*s.*; to the keepers of the horses of the Lord the King, half a mark; in wine for the same, 3½*d.*; to John Tayllefor, messenger of the Lord the King, 2*s.*
 To the messenger of the Lord the King, coming for the armed men, 40*d.*
 To a page carrying the writ for the said armed men.
 To a messenger carrying the writ for a ship, 2*s.*
 Paid the mayor and bailiffs for their fee, 30*s.*
 To William de Horwood, clerk, for his fee, half a mark.
 To the same William for a tallage tenth, half a mark; to the same William from the tallage of wool, half a mark.
 Paid William de Lolleworth and Thomas de Cottenham going to London for the Parliament, 20*s.*
 In one cup sent to Matthew Hardy, 54*s.*
 To John de Steping for three gaol deliveries, 18*d.*
 In one feast for John de Coventrye taking beasts for the Lord the King, 5*d.*
 Paid John de Hilton for the writ for the archers, one mark.
 In expences of Thomas Wyth and William de Horwode to Ely with the commission for having a ship, 2*s.* 2*d.*
 In ale for the archers, 6*d.*
 In clay bought for the Great Bridge, 2*s.*
 In wine for the King's ministers, 8*d.*
 In timber for the pillory, and divers expences for the same, 12*s.* 9*d.*
 [A great number of charges for the eight men at arms.]
 To John de Hilton going to the admiral, one mark; in expences of the same then and one horse for his esquire, 3*s.* 7*d.*; in expences of the said John returning from the admiral, 14*d.*; paid the same John for his labour, two marks; to his esquire, 40*d.*(1)

This year the Corporation made various ordinances relative to the market. Of these a translation is subjoined :—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on Tuesday next, after the feast of St. Nicholas, the Bishop, in the 21st year of the reign of King Edward III. after the conquest,

IT IS ORDAINED by the whole commonalty, THAT no butcher having a shop, or part of a shop, have any table standing in the market on any day in the week except only Saturday, and that then the market being finished, all tables be carried away and amoved, and in some certain place, where they best can, without nuisance, be laid up, and that on other days in their shops, those having shops, or part of a shop, may sell flesh: But if any foreigner come with flesh on other days on which the market is holden who have not shops, nor part of a shop, it shall be lawful for them to hire tables from the treasurers, and to sell their flesh, nevertheless that the market being finished, the tables aforesaid be amoved, as above is said; and if any tables or stocks be found standing in the market contrary to the ordinance aforesaid, that the tables and stocks be confiscated, and the tenants of the tables or stocks be grievously amerced, that then the market may be held on the Lord's-day, and therefore it shall be lawful for them at that time to put their tables in the market, and to sell flesh, so that the market being finished the tables be removed as is aforesaid.

THE SAME DAY it is ordained, of the tables of fishers, tanners, and others selling cloths and mercery, and other saleable things whatsoever, that they have not any tables standing in the market on any days except the day on which the market is held, and that the market being finished, they be removed as above is ordained under the same pain.⁽¹⁾

1347 } On the 28th of January, the King granted letters patent to Edmund
8 } Gonville, rector of Terrington in Norfolk, empowering him to convert his three messuages, with the orchards and appurtenances in Leyborn or Lurghburne (now Freeschool) Lane, in the parishes of St. Benedict and St. Botolph, into a perpetual college of twenty scholars, students in logic and other sciences, and to give it what name he would. On Thursday in Whitsun week, 1348, Edmund Gonville dedicated this college in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and appointed a Master or Custos and four Scholars, to whom, by the name of the Custos and Scholars of GONVILLE HALL, he granted for a perpetual habitation, the premises mentioned in the King's licence, and gave a body of statutes. He died in 1350, appointing William Bate-man Bishop of Norwich his executor, who made additions to the statutes of the founder, and in 1353 removed this House from Lurghburne lane to other premises obtained in exchange from the Gild of Corpus Christi and St. Mary. In 1557 the college was refounded by John Caius, M.D., by the name of GONVILLE and CAIUS COLLEGE.⁽²⁾

1348.

On Monday after St. Ambrose, the commonalty ordained that any burgess found rebellious in any thing touching the liberty of the town, or violating the ordinances of the town, should be deprived of his freedom until he made fine by the discretion of the mayor and aldermen.⁽³⁾

(1) Corporation Cross-book.

(2) Ives, Select Papers.—Cambridge Portfolio, 54,—Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 18, App. p. 13.

(3) Corporation Cross-book.—MS. Metcalfe, 5 b.

On the 14th of July, the King issued a commission, empowering Richard de Kellehull, Robert de Thorp, and John de la Rokele, to inquire, by oaths of knights and others of the county, what places of land he had within the Kyngesdich, what such places contained in length and breadth, if any such place were built on, and by whom, and for whose advantage, what ought to be the breadth of the ditch, who was bound of right to cleanse it, whether it would be to the damage of himself or of any other to grant the said places, by what service they were held, and what was their real value.⁽¹⁾

William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, gave the University £100, which was deposited in a chest kept in the House of the Carmelites. This was called Trinity chest. From regulations made at a subsequent period, it appears that it was kept by three masters of arts, one of whom was of Trinity Hall, that any M.A. or fellow of Trinity Hall, might thence borrow £4 on pledges, any bachelor 30s., and a scholar or bedell 20s.⁽²⁾

On the 15th of December, the Bishop of Ely licensed William de Lymbergh, Chancellor of the University, to celebrate divine offices in the oratory of his hostel in Cambridge till Easter then next.⁽³⁾

1348 } The King, on the 3rd of March, directed a Commission to Thomas de
9 } Hopton and William de Catesby to inquire who ought to repair the bridge of the town of Cambridge, by whose defect it was then dilapidated, and what repairs were requisite.⁽⁴⁾

This year the dreadful pestilence, which prevailed throughout most parts of the kingdom, extended its ravages to this place.⁽⁵⁾

1349.

William Horwood was Mayor for the year ending Michaelmas, 1349. In a deed by which the aldermen and brethren of the Gild of Corpus Christi appointed John Hardy curator of their estates, they request William Horwood the mayor to set his seal of office, as better known than that of the Gild. The seal so affixed is about the size of a penny-piece, and is inscribed, "Sigillum Majoratis Ville [Cantebrigie]." The device is a bridge of four arches embattled, in the water. On the midst of the bridge a tower and spire, and on either side thereof the arms of England (without France), each escocheon being supported by a lion in base, standing on the battlements of the bridge.⁽⁶⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 271.

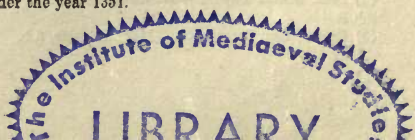
(2) Caius, Hist. Cantabr. Acad. 133.—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 83.—Blomefield (History of Norfolk, 8vo. ed. iii. 509) says this chest was deposited in the inn, which the Bishop shortly afterwards converted into Trinity Hall.

(3) MS. Baker, xli. 181.

(4) Rot. Pat. 23 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 24 d.—MS. Cott. Faust. c. iii. 265.—MS. Baker, xxv. 48

(5) See a petition of the University, under the year 1351.

(6) MS. Cole, xii. 127 b.



1349 } On the 20th of March the King directed a writ to the mayor and
 50 } bailiffs, requiring them to furnish six armed men of the better and more valiant burgesses, to provide them with arms, &c., and to send them to Sandwich by the fifteenth day after the Holy Trinity, ready to pass with him beyond sea.⁽¹⁾

1350.

On the 20th of November the King's license was granted to William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, to found the College called TRINITY HALL, which the Bishop designed for a constant supply of clergy for his diocese, whose numbers had been greatly thinned by the dreadful pestilence of 1348. In this college he placed a master, three fellows, and three scholars, all of whom he appointed should be students in the canon and civil law, in which he was himself very eminent; but he designed to have increased the number of fellows to twenty.⁽²⁾

Religious plays appear to have been acted at this period, under the sanction of the Gilds or fraternities, for it is recorded that William de Lenne and Isabel his wife, on their admission about this time as members of Corpus Christi Gild, expended half a mark in the play of the Children of Israel.⁽³⁾

1351.

The county of Cambridge was required to raise 100 archers for the King's passage into France. Of this number the town was to furnish twenty. In consideration, however, of a sum lent to the King, he discharged the town from this burthen, by a writ (dated the 15th of July) directed to the Commissioners for raising this force, viz. Constantine de Mortimer the son, John de Borewell, and the Sheriff of the county.⁽⁴⁾

A writ was, on the 3rd of October, directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to convey to the Keeper of the King's wardrobe in the Tower of London, 37 strait cloths, and one cloth of colour, lately seized in the fair of Steresbrigge to the King's use, by his deputy Alnager, as not being of the assize, and which were then in the custody of the mayor of Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾

About this time the Chancellor and Scholars presented a petition to the King in Parliament, complaining that the mayor and burgesses did

(1) Rot. Franc. 24 Edw. III. m. 10.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 193.—MS. Baker, xxv. 49.

(2) Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. ed. iii. 510.—Wright & Jones, Memorials of Cambridge (Trinity Hall, 2).

(3) Masters, History of Corp. Chr. Coll. 5.

(4) Rot. Franc. 25 Edw. III. m. 6.—MS. Baker, xxv. 49.

(5) Rot. Claus. 25 Edw. III. m. 13.—MS. Baker, xxv. 50.

not duly regard the liberties and charters of the University, and praying for the augmentation of the privileges of the latter body. In this petition it is alleged, that forestallers and regrators found means to escape punishment by bribing the mayor. The petitioners prayed for power to punish these offences more effectually, also for power to seize all weapons, and to oblige offenders to give security to be of good behaviour. For restraining the price of wine to a farthing a gallon more than the price in London, or a penny in the winter quarter, and a farthing in the summer. That wine should be sold only in sealed measures of the due standard. That the townsmen should be compelled to clean the streets, then very noxious to all persons passing, as well as the inhabitants. That the mayor, bailiffs, under-bailiffs, &c., should be compelled to take an oath before the chancellor or vice-chancellor, for observing the privileges of the University, on some day between Michaelmas and All Saints. And amongst minor matters, they prayed that fishermen might be obliged to bring their goods round to the hostels of scholars, as they used to do before the plague.⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of December a writ was addressed to the mayor and bailiffs, requiring them, on account of the scarcity of corn, to make proclamation on the King's behalf throughout the town and suburbs, that no merchant or other, whether native or alien, should convey corn out of the town to foreign parts, secretly or openly, without the King's special licence, on pain of forfeiting such corn and the vessels in which it was contained. The mayor and bailiffs were also empowered to seize the persons, corn, &c. of all who should violate this proclamation.⁽²⁾

1351 } On the 21st of January, Richard Herlyng was confirmed as Chan-
 2 } cellor of the University, by the Bishop of Ely's Vicar-general, John de Oo, at his residence in Cambridge.⁽³⁾

On the 9th of March, Thomas de Lisle, Bishop of Ely, reconciled the church-yards of St. Benedict and All Saints, which had been polluted by the shedding of blood.⁽⁴⁾

1352.

William de Nolton, or Notton, had a grant of ten houses and some lands in Litlington, to be held by the service of holding the King's stirrup when he should mount his palfrey at Cambridge Castle.⁽⁵⁾

The King granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and good men, certain

(1) MS. Hare, i. 158.

(2) Rot. Claus. 25 Edw. III. m. 4, d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 51.

(3) Reg. Arundel Episc. Elien.—MS. Baker, xxx. 18.

(4) MS. Baker, xl. 199.

(5) Rot. Pat. 26 Edw. III. p. 2.—Lysons, Cambridgeshire, 231.]

customs for six years, in aid of the paving of the town and the ways adjacent.⁽¹⁾

At or about this time, Richard de Lyng, D.D., Chancellor of this University and of the diocese of Norwich, and successively Archdeacon of Sudbury, Suffolk, and Norwich, gave a sum of money to the University to be lent to poor scholars on pledges.⁽²⁾

On the Saturday after the feast of All Saints, Thomas de Lisle, Bishop of Ely, dedicated the church without Trumpington Gate to the honour of Blessed Mary the Virgin.⁽³⁾ The Church which had previously stood on the same site, was dedicated to St. Peter, and fell down about two years previously.⁽⁴⁾

On the 7th of November the King at the request of Henry Duke of Lancaster, granted license to the alderman and brethren of the gild of Corpus Christi and St. Mary, to found a college or house of scholars, chaplains, and others under the government of a master and by the name of the House of Scholars of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Mary of Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾ The college established in pursuance of this license was from its proximity to St. Benedict's Church, for centuries known as *BENE'T COLLEGE*; it is now however again designated by its proper and original appellation of *CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE*. It is observable that this was the seventh college founded in this University within twenty-eight years.

On the 4th of December the King granted a charter empowering the Chancellor of the University to take conusance of all trespasses and excesses committed by scholars, except mayheim and felony. This grant was however rescinded in the following year.⁽⁶⁾

1353.

The bailiffs and other men of the town complained to the King that Sir Thomas Mortymer, knight, had recently erected a mill and diverted the water from the mill they held of the King with the town at farm. Whereupon the King on the 17th of April issued a commission empowering Robert de Thorpe, William Warde, William de Lavenham, and Gilbert Bernard, or two of them, to inquire into the circumstances by the oaths of men of the county. On Wednesday after St. Petronilla, an inquisition was taken before two of the commissioners, by which it was

(1) Rot. Pat. 26 Edw. III. p. 3, m. 11.

(2) Caius, Hist. Cantebr. Acad. 133.—Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 130.

(3) MS. Baker, xl. 199.

(4) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 76.

(5) Masters, History of Corp. Chr. Coll., App. p. 5.

(6) MS. Hare, i. 145, 147.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 737.

found that the King had a water-mill in the town, upon the river of the same town, which mill was let to the bailiffs and men of the town for a certain annual farm. That Sir Thomas Mortymer held another water-mill for corn situate upon a trench descending from the said river, and that about Michaelmas then last he made a fulling-mill upon the said river, on the King's soil, and diverted the water from the King's mill in contempt and to the disherison of the King and the bailiffs and men of the town, who thereby suffered great damage, and were manifestly delayed in the payment of their farm.⁽¹⁾

In Trinity term, the charter granted in the preceding year, giving the Chancellor of the University consuance of pleas, was rescinded on a scire facias, issued out of Chancery, on the ground that it was to the prejudice of the King and of Isabel the Queen mother, who had a grant for life of the farm of the town.⁽²⁾

1353 } On the 3rd of February the King issued a writ dated from Colchester
4 } commanding the justices of the peace for the county of Cambridge to allow the Chancellor of the University the consuance and punishment of all trespasses and excesses, except mayheim and felony, committed by stationers, writers, bookbinders and illuminators, as had been accustomed.⁽³⁾

1354.

About this time the mayor and burgesses petitioned Parliament complaining of their inability to pay the farm of the town on account of the expences incurred before the King and Council in defending their privileges against the University; and after referring to the revocation of the charter granted to the University, they prayed that no grant may be made to that body in prejudice of the town.⁽⁴⁾

A writ was on the 4th of December directed to the bailiffs, setting forth an ordinance of the King's Council respecting the price of wine, by which, amongst other things, wine in towns distant more than twenty-five miles from the port at which it was imported, was not to be sold at more than a penny a gallon above the price at such port, and requiring the bailiffs to proclaim such ordinance in the town and suburbs, and to seize the wine of all taverners and vintners who should violate it.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Esc. 27 Edw. III. n. 56.—MS. Baker, xxv. 52, 53.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 145, 147.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 737.

(3) MS. Hare, i. 147.

(4) MS. Baker, xxv. 58.

(5) Rot. Claus. 28 Edw. III. m. 1 d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 54.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 292.

1357.

By letters patent dated the 28th of October, the King gave license for three years to all scholars of the realm of Scotland, to come into England, and abide for the sake of study, and the exercise of scholastic acts, in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

1358.

1358 } In Hilary Term the mayor and bailiffs successfully claimed conu-
9 } sance of an action of trespass depending in the King's Bench between John Wyth, plaintiff, and John Frenge, defendant.⁽²⁾

1359.

On the fourth of the nones of July, the University made a statute forbidding two friars of the same cloister to incept in the same year.⁽³⁾

By a writ tested at Leeds the 24th of September, the constable of Nottingham Castle was required to remove Sir John de Molyns, knight, to the Castle of Cambridge, to be there confined with Egida his wife, under the custody of William de Muschett, the constable of the latter castle.⁽⁴⁾

In a chapter of the Augustine order, held this year at Northampton, it was ordained that every prelate (that is abbot or prior) should send one out of every twenty of the canons to reside and study in the Universities, under the penalty of £10 for every year's omission.⁽⁵⁾

1360.

In March the town furnished ten armed men and twenty archers for the King's use. They were sent to Sandwich for service on the sea.⁽⁶⁾

1361.

About this time died Henry de Tangmer, a burgess of the town. He

(1) Rymer, *Foedera*, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 382.—*Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. i. p. 815, b.—Licenses for particular Scotch scholars to study in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, may be found in *Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. i. pp. 822 a, 828 b, 829 b, 849 a, 854 a, 859 b, 869 b, vol. ii. p. 100 a.

(2) *Plac. coram Rege*, Hil. 33 Edw. III. rot. 103.

(3) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 77.—Heywood, *Cambridge University Statutes*, i. 169.—By another statute it was enacted, that two regents, whether Doctors or Bachelors of Divinity, of the same cloister of mendicants, should not concur in their ordinary readings, whether of the Bible or the Book of Sentences, but that one should read in his own convent, and the other in the common schools of the University. The statutes in question would seem to have been framed with a view of compelling the friars, if admitted to the regency in the University, to take part in the public duties incumbent upon other regents, and not to confine their labours within the walls of their own monasteries.—Dr. Peacock's *Observations on the University Statutes*, App. A. xliii. n.

(4) *Rot. Claus.* 33 Edw. III.—MS. Baker, xxv. 55.—MS. Cott. Faust. c. iii. 275.

(5) Kennet, *Parochial Antiquities*, ed. 1818, i. 302.

(6) *Rot. Claus.* 34 Edw. III. m. 6.—Rymer, *Foedera*, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 480.

gave eighteen or nineteen houses, and about 85 acres of land in Cambridge and Newnham, to Corpus Christi College, and built at his own expence the Hermitage of St. Anne, and the Lazar house or hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius, both situate in Trumpington-street, in the parish of St. Benedict. These he gave to the same college, but the townsmen soon after took them away by violence. The Hermitage of St. Anne was converted to secular uses at the Reformation, but the Hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius still subsists as a charitable foundation, under the government of trustees, who, by the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, have succeeded the mayor and aldermen in that capacity.⁽¹⁾

1361 } On the 21st of January the King gave license to Andrew de Allyn-
 2 } crom and John de Allynrom of Scotland, that they, with three servants with horses, might for two years abide in the realm for the sake of studying and exercising scholastic acts in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.⁽²⁾

1362.

On the 17th of May the King directed a commission, for the repair of the Great Bridge, to Thomas de Shardelowe, Gilbert Bernarde, and John de Lyonns.⁽³⁾

On the 22nd of May the King, by his letters patent, prohibited all ordinaries and other ecclesiastical persons from infringing the liberties of the University, or disquieting the scholars by citing them into courts christian, in causes determinable before the Chancellor of the University, according to his privileges.⁽⁴⁾

This year Michael de Causton was Chancellor of the University. Fuller says:—"An Anti-Chancellor was chosen against him by an active faction in the University, one John de Donewick wanting nothing for that place save a legal election. However, his party presented him to J. Barnet, Bishop of Ely,⁽⁵⁾ who confirmed him Chancellor. Whereupon, Mr. John Ufford and Mr. William Rawby, in the name of the University, appealed to the Official of the Court of Canterbury. The Official sent John Tinmouth, William Teofle, and Thomas Ely, Masters of Arts, to the Bishop of Ely, inhibiting to intermeddle any more about Donewick, because chosen against statute. Thus was this Donewick

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 21. At p. 10 of the work just cited is an engraving of Tangmer's seal, charged with three cinquefoils on a cheveron. As to the Hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius, see Reports of Commissioners of Charities, xxxi. 11.

(2) Rot. Scot. 35 Edw. III. m. 1.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 635.

(3) Rot. Pat. 36 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 9 d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 56.—MS. Cott. Faust. c. iii. 276.

(4) Rot. Pat. 36 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 9.—MS. Hare, i. 149.—MS. Baker, xxv. 56.

(5) The Bishop of Ely at this period was Simon Langham, John Barnet not succeeding to that dignity till 1366.—Bentham, Hist. & Antiq. of Ely, 163.

cast out of the house, for the present, coming in by the window, who some years after entered in by the door of an undoubted election, and excellently discharged his office therein."⁽¹⁾

On the 13th of November the King, in full Parliament, created his son Edmund de Langley Earl of Cambridge, by girding him with a sword. He also granted this dignity to him and his heirs, to whom he gave £20 per annum of the third penny of the county, payable by the Sheriff out of the issues of the county. The charter of creation is tested by Simon Archbishop of Canterbury, William Bishop of Winchester the King's Chancellor, Simon Bishop of Ely the King's Treasurer, Richard Earl of Arundel, Robert Earl of Suffolk, Thomas de Veer Earl of Oxford the King's Chamberlain, Edward le Despenser, Ralph de Nevill, John atte Lee Steward of the King's house, and others.⁽²⁾ Edmund de Langley, who was many years afterwards created Duke of York, bore the arms of France and England quarterly, differenced by a label of three points, each charged with three torteaux. His badges were a rose argent and a falcon in a fetterlock.⁽³⁾

At a general chapter of the Augustine order held this year, there was a solemnity appointed for the election of Canons to be sent to the University, and the time of election was fixed at about the feast of St. Margaret.⁽⁴⁾

This year Clare Hall was consumed by fire, but was soon afterwards rebuilt.⁽⁵⁾

1362 } A commission was, on the 4th of February, directed by the King to
- 3 } Sir John de Fryvil, Knt., William Bernarde, Sir Thomas de Shardelowe, Knt., and John de Lyons, for repair of a way leading to the King's and Bishop's mills on the north part, and which was then in an impassable state, in consequence of the injury it had sustained by a flood.⁽⁶⁾

1363.

About this period it appears to have been customary to prove such wills of burgesses as concerned lands, in the town court, an instance of which occurred on the Tuesday before the feast of St. John Baptist in this year, when the will of Simon de Refham, burgess and apothecary,

(1) Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 112.

(2) Reports on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, vol. v. p. 54.

(3) Edmund de Langley was succeeded in the dignity of Earl of Cambridge by his eldest son Edward, who held it with his father's other titles till 2nd Henry V., when it was conferred by Parliament on his brother Richard. Edward Earl of Cambridge bore the royal arms, differenced by a label of three points gules, each charged with three castles, or. His badge was an ostrich feather and scroll, with "Ich Dien" on the latter.

(4) Kennet, *Parochial Antiquities*, ed. 1818, i. 302.

(5) Caius, *Hist. Cantabr. Acad.* 57.

(6) Rot. Pat. 37 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 42 d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 57.—MS. Cott. Faust. c. iii. 278.

was proved and inrolled in the Guildhall, before the mayor, bailiffs, and others.⁽¹⁾

In Michaelmas term the mayor and bailiffs claimed and were allowed conusance of an action of trespass pending in the King's Bench between William Shirwynk, plaintiff, and John the son of Stephen Morice, defendant.⁽²⁾

1364.

The cancelling of the charter granted to the University in 1352⁽³⁾ seems to have been considered to have impaired the other privileges of that body; but on the 12th of June in this year, the King issued letters patent, declaring that the revocation of the charter in question, should not in anywise affect the privileges, liberties, and customs previously enjoyed by the University, and he enjoined that all proceedings against such liberties and privileges should be forthwith superseded.⁽⁴⁾

1365.

On the 10th of December a writ was issued to the bailiffs commanding them that all cellars or houses in their bailiwick, in which sweet wine and no other, should be sold, should without delay be closed and kept closed. And that if sweet wine should be deposited in any house with other wine that it should be separated from the other wine, and that the sweet wine or other wine, should be removed from the house without delay, and the cellars or houses in which such sweet wine should happen to be deposited, should be closed and kept closed: so that the same sweet wine should in nowise be sold or drawn from thence, until further order on the subject.⁽⁵⁾

Thomas de Ringstead, Bishop of Bangor, bequeathed the University £20. as a stock to be lent out on pledges, to poor scholars in sums of 10s. each.

This year the King issued a commission for auditing the accounts of the collectors of pontage for repair of the Great Bridge.⁽⁶⁾

1366.

In the Parliament at Westminster, on Tuesday after the invention of the Holy Cross in this year, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge,

(1) Feoffment in the possession of the Trustees of Trinity Church estate.

(2) Plac. coram Rege Mic. 37 Edw. III. r. 97.

(3) Vide ante, pp. 103, 104.

(4) Rot. Pat. 38 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 10.—MS. Hare, i. 150.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 737.

(5) Rot. Claus. 39 Edw. III. m. 6 d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 58.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 780, 784.

(6) Rot. Pat. 39 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 10.

and the four orders of Friars mendicant, complained by their petitions, of divers outrages, debates, damages, and mischiefs done and attempted on the one part and the other. The Chancellor and Proctors of the Universities, and the Provincials and Ministers of the four orders, were present, and submitted themselves altogether to the ordinance of the King, who thereupon, with the assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and Barons, ordained to the following effect:—

I. That the Chancellors, Masters Regent, and Non-Regent, of the Universities, and the Friars of the four orders dwelling therein, should in all graces and school exercises use each other in a courteous and friendly manner.

II. That the statutes lately made by the Universities, that the Friars should not receive into their orders scholars under the age of eighteen years, should be repealed and held for nought.(1)

III. That the Universities should not make any new statute of the like nature, nor any ordinance which should be prejudicial to the Friars, without good and mature deliberation.

IV. That the Friars should suspend the execution of all bulls and process from the Court of Rome in their favour, against the Universities, and should renounce all advantages therefrom.

V. That the King should have power to redress all future controversies between the parties, and that he and his council might punish at their pleasure, all offenders against the present ordinance.(2)

On the 18th of November, Edmund Licester, one of the bailiffs of the town, being present upon his account at the Exchequer, a complaint was preferred against him by the Prior of Caldewelle for detaining from him the annual rent of 12 marks and 10s. being a portion of the third penny of the town granted by King John to Earl David.(3) The Prior alleged that the bailiff ought to collect the whole farm of the town, and thereout to pay the above rent to the Prior when requested. The bailiff craved till the morrow to answer, when he and John de London the mayor, appeared and acknowledged the justness of the claim of the Prior, who had judgment for £17. being two years arrears, and 40s. damages for the detention. The Prior remitted the damages, and gave time for payment of the rent, till the feast of the Conception of the Virgin Mary.(4)

1366 } On the 20th of February the King directed a commission to Almaric
7 } de Shirlonde and John de Newenham, to inquire into the dilapidations of the walls, turrets, houses, and buildings of the Castle of Cambridge.(5)

(1) Fuller appears to have supposed the statute here referred to, to have been made about 1384, and says he finds not what was the issue of the contest respecting it between the University and the Friars.—See Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 118.

(2) *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, ii. 290.—MS. Hare, i. 151.—Dyer, *Privileges of Univ. of Camb.* i. 71.—Ayliffe, *Antient and Present State of Univ. of Oxford*, i. 136, ii. App. p. xxii.—Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch i. 480.

(3) *Vide ante*, p. 38.

(4) Exemplification amongst Corporation muniments. This exemplification is tested the 20th of November, in the *thirty-ninth* of Edward III., which is obviously a mistake, as the proceedings exemplified, took place in the *fortieth* year of that monarch's reign.

(5) *Rot. Pat.* 41 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 30, d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 59.

1367.

On the 8th of December, a writ was addressed to the mayor and bailiffs, requiring them to make proclamation, that no one in Cambridge should use Scotch or other foreign money, and empowering them to imprison the bodies of those who should do so.⁽¹⁾

1368.

About this period, it seems to have been customary for the scholars to meet on Ash-Wednesday, in the School-street, for the purpose of electing a captain or commander, a mock chancellor, and mock proctors and bedells. These meetings (afterwards suppressed by statute) were convened by the ringing of bells and sound of trumpet, and appear to have given rise to great disturbances.⁽²⁾

1369.

On the 26th of October, the King directed a writ to the mayor and bailiffs, in which, after setting forth the danger to which the navy and merchandize of the kingdom was exposed by the preparations of the French and their adherents, he commanded them immediately to elect two of the more sufficient and discreet men of the town who had most knowledge of foreign parts, and were best skilled in naval and mercantile affairs, and to cause them to come before him and his Council at Westminster on the octaves of St. Martin, to consult with and inform him and his Council, concerning the salvation of the navy, merchandize, and merchants of the kingdom, and their passage and repassage, and the utility and security of his realm and people against his enemies, and the destruction of such enemies.⁽³⁾

1371.

About this time certain scholars or clerks were indicted for breaking open doors, entering the townsmen's houses, and beating the owners, &c. in the night-time. It was also presented that when the mayor sent his bailiffs with others towards Trumpington Ford to capture certain malefactors and thieves, a little before midnight came John Rector of the church of Elsing, Robert Ravendale, and Richard Crowland, armed, together with the aforesaid scholars, who assaulted, beat, and ill-treated the bailiffs, so that they scarcely escaped with their lives. Walter Fridaye of Multon, Robert Ravendale, Richard Crowland, and others,

(1) Rot. Claus. 41 Edw. III. m. 4 d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 60.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 838.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 22.

(3) Rot. Claus. 43 Edw. III. m. 7 d.—MS. Cott. Faustina, c. iii. 284.—MS. Baker, xxv. 61.—Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, &c. iii. 881.

were also indicted for having, at midnight, at Trumpington Ford, feloniously stolen four-score yards of netting, with the fowl therein being. It was also presented, that Robert de Hole, clerk, Henry Bowet, and John Sleaford, were vagabonds of the night and common malefactors. These indictments were removed into the King's Bench by writ of certiorari.⁽¹⁾

1371 } On the 12th of January, the King directed a writ to the mayor and
 2 } bailiffs to make proclamation against the currency of Scotch and other foreign money.⁽²⁾

1372.

This year died Sir Robert de Thorpe, Lord Chancellor of England, and sometime Master of Pembroke Hall. In his life-time he began the foundation of the Divinity school of this University, which, with the chapel over the same, was afterwards finished by his brother Sir William Thorpe and his executors.⁽³⁾ By his will (dated June 29th, and proved July 10th in this year) Sir Robert de Thorpe left all his goods and his possessions in London to his executors, to be disposed of, as they should judge most beneficial to his soul. They accordingly gave 100 marks to Corpus Christi College, and 40 marks to each of the other colleges then in the University.⁽⁴⁾

1372 } By letters patent dated the 9th of March, the King granted to Sir
 3 } Robert Rous, knight, for his life, the sum of 100 marks, to be received yearly of the farm of the town of Cambridge, by the hands of the mayor and bailiffs for the time being, by equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas.⁽⁵⁾

1373.

Great dissensions and discords arising between the scholars of King's Hall and those of Clare Hall, proceedings were taken respecting the same before the University authorities; but subsequently the King took the settlement of these disputes into his own hands, issued a mandate forbidding the University to proceed in the business, and summoned the parties before his Council at Westminster on the quindene of Easter, when they appeared before Simon Bishop of London, John Bishop of Ely, John Knyvet the King's Chancellor, and others of the Council, to whom submitting themselves, concord was established

(1) MS. Hare, i. 155.—MS. Cole, xlii. 345. Mr. Cole conjectures Henry Bowet above-named to be the same who was Archbishop of York in 1407, and that John Sleaford was the Rector of Balsham, who died about 1401. (See his monumental brass in Lysons's Cambridgeshire, 66.)

(2) Rot. Claus. 46 Edw. III. m. 1.—MS. Baker, xxv. 61.

(3) See under the year 1398.

(4) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb. 28.

(5) Madox, Firma Burgi, 8 (x)

between them. In order that the rights of the University might not be prejudiced by this proceeding, the King on the 8th of May directed his letters patent to the Chancellor Proctors and Masters regent and non-regent, declaring that he had no intention to derogate from the rights, privileges, liberties, statutes, and customs of the University, which were to be enjoyed as theretofore, his mandate notwithstanding, which was not to be drawn into a precedent for the future.⁽¹⁾

1374.

About the feast of Pentecost, John de Donewyc, Doctor of the Decrees, was a second time elected Chancellor of the University, and was confirmed by Thomas Arundel Bishop of Ely, but without taking the oath of canonical obedience. The Bishop, however, having subsequently directed a search to be made in the registers of his predecessors, addressed letters, dated at Lewes Castle the 16th of the calends of September, to Nicholas Roos, Doctor of Laws, his Official, empowering him to receive from the Chancellor of the University the oath of canonical obedience, and for preservation of the privileges of the Bishop and cathedral church of Ely. The Official hereupon directed his mandate to the Dean of Cambridge and Richard Godrich, clerk, to cite the Chancellor to take the required oaths on Monday after St. Michael, in the church of All Saints in the Jewry. This citation was executed by the Dean, but the Chancellor did not appear, and the case was adjourned to the Tuesday after St. Leonard; but before that time, the Chancellor appealed to and obtained an inhibition from the Court of Arches. That Court, however, after hearing the witnesses produced by the appellant, (the oldest of whom deposed to an usage of less than fifteen years,) and the documentary evidence produced on behalf of the party appellee, (commencing in 1315,) decided on the seventh of the ides of December, in favour of the Bishop, to whose Official the case was remitted, without regard to the inhibition.⁽²⁾

The King granted to William Horewode mayor, and John Gyborn the elder, certain tolls in aid of the paving of the town, to be taken for two years, with a proviso that nothing in such grant should in any wise prove prejudicial to the privileges granted to the clerks of the University by the King or his progenitors.⁽³⁾

(1) MS. Hare, i. 156.—MS. Cole, xlii. 464.

(2) Regist. Arundel Episc. Elien, 75, 76, &c.—MS. Baker, xxx. 5—19.—Bentham, Hist. and Antiq. of Ely, 165. Mr Bentham says, "Bishop Barnett's omitting the usual oaths taken by the Chancellors on their admission and consecration all his time, gave occasion to this contest. However, Bishop Arundel and some of his immediate successors did not constantly insist on the Chancellor's taking the oaths, but sometimes admitted and confirmed them without it: nevertheless, saying to themselves and successors the right of exacting it whenever they should think fit so to do."

(3) Rot. Pat. 48 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 28.

This year, the subjoined ordinance was made for enforcing the attendance of the burgesses at the corporate assemblies and leets:—

IT IS ORDAINED by the whole commonalty of the town of Cambridge, on Saturday, the nativity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, in the 48th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, that all the burgesses resident in the town aforesaid, shall come at the summons of the mayor and bailiffs, as often and whensoever it shall be necessary for the matters or profit of the town aforesaid, or in any matter arising; if the said burgesses, at the time of the summons, shall be present in the town, and particularly at the two principal leets annually holden, according to the ancient custom, namely, on the feast of St. Dionysius and on the morrow of St. Mark the Evangelist; and if any of the burgesses aforesaid being reasonably summoned shall make default, he shall lose for the first default 6s. 8d., whereof the mayor shall have 20d., and the residue shall remain in the treasury, to the use of the said town; and if he make a second default, he shall lose one mark, to be levied to the use aforesaid; and if a third, he shall lose his freedom.⁽¹⁾

“Aboute this tyme the towne was so populous, that the Kinges leetes for want of roome were kept in the feild.”⁽²⁾

1376.

This year St. Rhadegund's nunnery was destroyed by fire, which reduced the nuns to such distress that they were forced to beg for their support.⁽³⁾

On the 16th of July, Thomas Arundel, Bishop of Ely, granted license to the vicar and parishioners of the parish of the Holy Trinity to change the feast of the dedication of that church to the ninth of October, on the ground that the then feast fell in the time of Sturbridge fair, when the parishioners were much occupied with the business thereby occasioned.⁽⁴⁾

About this time William de Gotham, Chancellor of the University, gave a sum of money, deposited in a chest called Gotham's chest, for the purpose of being lent out on pledges to poor scholars.⁽⁵⁾

This year the Corporation made an ordinance, prohibiting any burgess to take Sturbridge chapel to farm, except to the use of the mayor and bailiffs, or to keep market there, under the penalty of 10 marks, or to make any booth there, or let any place for the building of a booth, under the penalty of 10s.; and any burgess convicted of a breach of this ordinance before the twenty-four, was to be deprived of his freedom at their discretion.⁽⁶⁾

1376 } The following ordinances for the regulation of the market were made
7 }

(1) Corporation Cross-book.—MS. Metcalfe, 6 b.

(2) MS. Metcalfe, 3.

(3) Shermanni, Hist. Coll. Jes. Cantab. ed. Halliwell, 20.

(4) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey. (Sturbridge fair, App. No. IV.)—M.S. Baker, xl. 207.

(5) Caius, Hist. Cantabr. Acad. 133.—Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 130.

(6) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 218.

this year by the Corporation. It will be observed, that mention is made of "the twenty-four lately elected in the name of the whole commonalty." This was the body subsequently called the common council, though for several centuries they were as frequently termed "the four-and-twenty:"—

ON Thursday next after the feast of St. Hilary, in the 50th year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest, IT IS ORDAINED by the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town of Cambridge, that all fish, of whatsoever kind it may be, or fresh herrings coming from the sea and placed in the market of the town aforesaid to be sold, shall be sold by the hands of the possessor, namely, by those who have the said fish to profit or gain, and not by any other salesman.

THE SAME DAY it is ordained, that the King's table of the same town be placed for the future under the wall of the Guildhall of the same town; and that the table of the burgesses of the same town be placed on the other part, and that no table of any burgess be placed amongst the King's tables, &c.; and that no burgess, whosoever he be, have or hold a table standing in the market to sell fish upon, except those who are salesmen, and this by themselves or their servants.

ITEM, it is ordained by the same commonalty, that no butcher kill sows in pig, nor sell flesh of murrain, nor of carrion, nor the flesh of bulls, unless they are baited or fed with grass in a stall, nor any butcher keep in his shop putrid blood or flesh, nor entrails, nor sell flesh beyond the time of its keeping, and that all putrid flesh be removed from their shops in the evening and morning, and that all these things be kept, under the pain of 40*d.* tociens quociens, &c.

IT IS ORDAINED by the twenty-four lately elected in the name of the whole commonalty, many of the commonalty being then there present, that every foreigner being under the protection of no liberty, having sea-fish, salted or dried, or herrings for sale in the market of the said town, pay to the bailiff of the market of the town aforesaid for every seme one penny in the name of toll, and to the treasurers of the town aforesaid, for the occupation of their soil by him occupied, for every seme of fish to wit 1*d.*; and every foreigner, being under the protection of a foreign liberty, having sea-fish, &c. in the said market for sale, if he occupy there one table, or only place for selling his fish there, pay to the said treasurers for the occupation of his table or soil, for every seme one penny; and to the bailiff of the market, in the name of the mayor and bailiffs of the aforesaid town, one penny called a stall-penny, for the whole year. But if he occupy more tables or places for his fish, for the more speedy and quick sale of his said fish, that he pay as well to the bailiffs of the market as to the treasurers aforesaid for the time being, as a foreigner, who is under the protection of no liberty as aforesaid, except for one table or one place as above recited. And that every burgess of the town of Cambridge have one table or only place reserved for him, for his dry or salt fish, herrings, or sea-fish, to be sold upon, without paying anything thereupon to the bailiffs or treasurers aforesaid for the time being; but if he occupy more tables or places or stalls with his fish in the said market, that he pay to the treasurers of the town aforesaid, for the occupation of every table or soil by him so occupied, as a foreigner pays for one table or only place as above recited.(1)

The Parliament granted the King a poll-tax of fourpence upon every lay person, male or female, above the age of fourteen years, excepting real mendicants. The number of persons charged to this tax in this town was 1722, and the sum raised was £28. 14*s.*(2)

(1) Corporation Cross-book.

(2) Archæologia, vii. 337, 340.

1377.

On the 3rd of April and 5th of June, Thomas Arundel, Bishop of Ely, issued mandates directed respectively to the Prior and Convent of Ely, and William de Gotham D.D. Chancellor of the University, to levy on clerks studying in the University the subsidy granted by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.⁽¹⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xl. 241.

RICHARD THE SECOND.

1377.

THIS year the Chancellor and Scholars presented a petition to Parliament for correction of certain defects in their charters.⁽¹⁾

The nation being at this period exposed to great danger from the French, who were on the coast of England with a fleet, Thomas Arundel, Bishop of Ely, on the 22nd of September, addressed letters to the Chancellor and University, imploring them by masses, processions, and litanies, to supplicate for the peace and tranquillity of the King, the Realm, and the Church.⁽²⁾

In pursuance of a Parliamentary grant, the King's writ was on the 20th of November directed to the mayors, bailiffs and good men of the towns of Cambridge and Huntingdon, requiring the richer persons of those towns to provide a ballinger or small barge with from forty to fifty oars, for defence of the realm; two-thirds of the expence to be defrayed by Cambridge, and the residue by Huntingdon.⁽³⁾ By another writ tested the 30th of January, all persons having chattels to the value of ten marks, were to be rated towards the expence of furnishing this barge.⁽⁴⁾

On the 8th of December, the King, by a charter of *inspeximus*, confirmed the principal charters granted to the burgesses by his predecessors.⁽⁵⁾

1377 } On the 20th of March, the King issued a writ to the sheriff revoking
8 } a former writ exonerating the Chancellor and Scholars, from tenths and fifteenths in respect of their tenements, possessions, and books.⁽⁶⁾

1378.

On the 23rd of April, Richard le Scroop, Inceptor of both Laws and Custos of the free chapel of Tykhull, was confirmed as Chancellor of the

(1) MS. Hare, i. 170.

(2) MS. Baker, xl. 212.—Vide MS. Hare, i. 170.

(3) Rot. Claus. 1 Ric. II. m. 22.—MS. Baker, xxv. 63.

(4) Rot. Claus. 1 Ric. II. m. 18.—MS. Baker, xxv. 68.

(5) Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. II. p. 2, m. 15.—MS. Baker, xxv. 64.

(6) R. Parker, Hist. of Camb. 223.

University by the Bishop of Ely, in the chapel of his palace at Ely, but inasmuch as the Chancellor-elect was also the Bishop's Official, and had behaved himself humbly and obediently in that office, the oath usually required, was on this occasion dispensed with.⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of July, the principal grants to the University were confirmed by the King's charter of *inspeximus*, tested by Simon Archbishop of Canterbury, Adam Bishop of St. David's Chancellor of England, Thomas Bishop of Exeter Treasurer of England, Thomas Bishop of Carlisle, Ralph Bishop of Salisbury, John King of Castile, and Leon Duke of Lancaster, and Edmund Earl of Cambridge, the King's uncles, Edmund de Mortimer Earl of March, Richard Earl of Arundel, William Earl Montacute, Henry le Scrop, Richard de Stafford, Guy de Bryan the King's Chamberlain, Richard le Scrop Steward of the King's house, and others.⁽²⁾

On the 12th of July, the King, by letters patent, granted on the petition of the University in Parliament, that all victuals forfeited by regrators should be assigned to the hospital of St. John, for the sustentation of poor scholars.⁽³⁾

On the 6th of November, in compliance with a petition to Parliament from the Chancellor and Scholars, the King, by letters patent tested at Gloucester, granted that they, in case of the negligence of the mayor, might inquire of all things touching bread, wine, beer, flesh, fish, and other victuals unduly sold, and weights and measures, and punish transgressors. This grant was to endure only till the next Parliament.⁽⁴⁾

The liberties of the town having been seized into the King's hands, John de Cotton mayor, John de Cauntebrugg and Peter de Lolleworth burgesses, came into the exchequer, and for themselves and the men of the town made fine to the King in 40s. to have their liberties restored.⁽⁵⁾

1378 } On the 15th of January, the King granted to Sir Nicholas Dagworth
9 } knight, for life, 100 marks of the fee farm of the town, to be received by the hands of the bailiffs in the like manner as Sir Robert Rous knight, deceased, had received the same of the grant of Edward III.⁽⁶⁾

In Hilary term the Court of King's Bench allowed a claim of nuisance on the part of the mayor and bailiffs in an action of trespass between John Scothowe and Adam Savage.⁽⁷⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xl. 216.—Stephenson, Supplement to Bentham's Hist. & Antiq. of Ely, 23.

(2) MS. Hare, l. 171.—*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, v. 430.

(3) MS. Hare, l. 185.

(4) Rot. Pat. 2 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 39.

(5) Madox, *Firma Burgi*, 142.

(6) Vide Rot. Claus. 21 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 2.—MS. Baker, xxv. 99.—Vide ante, p. 111.

(7) *Placita coram Rege*, 2 Ric. II. rot. 58.

The good men of the town lent the King 100 marks towards the expences of the war, and the Prior of Bernewell advanced £20. on the same occasion. They had respectively security for payment, at the feast of St. Martin in the winter, by letters patent dated the 6th of March.⁽¹⁾

1379.

On the 29th of May, the King continued and enlarged the temporary grant to the Chancellor and Scholars of the 6th of November, 1378.⁽²⁾

1379 } In Hilary term the mayor and bailiffs succeeded in claiming con-
80 } sance of an action then pending in the King's Bench between Thomas Reder of Cambridge, plaintiff, and William Bayliff and Roger Harleston, defendants, for taking and unjustly detaining chattels.⁽³⁾

On the last day of February, Ivo le Zouch Inceptor of the Civil Law and Canon of Lincoln, was confirmed as Chancellor of the University by the Bishop of Ely in the Hall of St. Peter's college; but on account of his noble birth the Bishop did not exact the oath of canonical obedience.⁽⁴⁾

In the statutes of King's Hall made on the 5th of March this year there is mention of the three general processions made by the University for the state of the Universal Church, and the King and realm, and the Fellows of that society were enjoined to attend them.⁽⁵⁾

By an ancient statute of the University without date, it appears that these processions were to commemorate the benefactors of the University, and took place on the first Friday in Advent, the Friday next before Passion (or Palm) Sunday, and the Friday next before the Ascension, in the following order:—

1. The parochial Chaplains, with crosses and surplices, singing the Litany.
2. The Augustine Friars.
3. The Carmelite Friars.
4. The Friars Minor.
5. The Friars Preachers.
6. The Brethren of the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist.
7. The Bachelors of the University.
8. The Chaplains of the University.
9. The Masters Regent.
10. The Masters Non-regent.
11. The People.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Rymer, Foedera, vii. 212.

(2) Rot. Pat. 2 Ric. II. p. 2, m. 17.

(3) Placita coram Rege Hil. 3 Ric. II. rot. 49.

(4) MS. Baker, xl. 220.

(5) Rymer, Foedera, vii. 249.

(6) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 81.

1380.

On the 2nd of June, a commission of the peace for the county of Cambridge, as well within liberties as without, was directed to John de Cavendish, John Holte, Roger Harleston, William Bateman, Edmund Lystere mayor of Cambridge, John Morice, sen., John Payne, and John Cotton, of whom the two first-named were of the quorum. A commission of the peace for the town, with a saving of the University privileges, was issued on the same day.⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of November, the King, by letters patent tested at Northampton, granted to John Blanckpayn and Robert Brigham, for four years, certain tolls for the paviage of Cambridge, with a proviso reserving the privileges granted by him or his predecessors to the clerks of the University.⁽²⁾

On the 4th of December, the King, by letters patent tested at Northampton, continued for seven years the grant to the Chancellor and Scholars of the 6th of November, 1378.⁽³⁾

On the 5th of December, letters patent, tested at Northampton, were issued, requiring the mayor and bailiffs to proclaim the tenor of the statute of Winchester, and other statutes for the preservation of the peace, and to see them observed. These letters were issued, because many malefactors and disturbers of the King's peace made confederacies, congregations, and illicit conventicles in the town, and daily resorted to and came from the town armed, and committed great depredations on the persons and property of the King's subjects.⁽⁴⁾

1380 } John Barbor of Brigge Street, Henry Cayser, John de Trumpington,
1 } John Asshewell and Nicholas Hede, all of Cambridge, on the 5th of February entered into recognizances in £100. each, half to be paid to the King and half to the Chancellor of the University, upon condition that they would be obedient to the King's Justices and Commissioners assigned to keep the peace in the town of Cambridge and their ministers, and make no conventicles or congregations, and they took an oath to the same effect, and that they would use their best endeavours to induce their neighbours to be equally obedient and peaceable.⁽⁵⁾

On the 6th of February, a writ was issued to Sir Roger de Scales knt., and to the sheriff of the county, setting forth that Edward Lyster mayor of the town of Cambridge, Thomas Blanckepayne, John Cotton, John Mareschall, John Brigeham, John Triplow, Thomas Treuethe, Peter Lolleworthe, John Cardmaker clerk, Robert Beylham, John Berle draper,

(1) MS. Hare, i. 188, 190.—MS. Cole, xlii. 346, 347.

(2) Rot. Pat. 4 Ric. II.—MS. Baker, xxv. 69.

(3) Rot. Pat. 4 Ric. II. p. 2, m. 34.—*Originalia Scacc.* 4 Ric. II. rot. 26.

(4) Rot. Pat. 4 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 5 d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 69.

(5) Rot. Claus. 4 Ric. II. d.—MS. Baker xxv. 71.

Adam Serjaunte, Henry Rande, Alexander Taverner, John Herry and John Brickeling, of Cambridge, and others their accomplices, had impeded the justices of the peace in holding their sessions for the town. They were therefore required to enter into recognizances before those to whom the writ was directed, in £100. each, payable half to the King and half to the Chancellor of the University, for their obedience to the justices of the peace, and against making conventicles. With the exception of John Brickeling, the parties named appear to have entered into the requisite recognizances.⁽¹⁾

1381.

In June this year there were insurrections of the commons in many parts of England, especially in the counties of Kent, Essex, Hertford, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. This town became the scene of a memorable tumult, of which many of the details have been handed down.

On Saturday the 15th of June,⁽²⁾ the bailiffs and commonalty, by the advice and consent of the mayor, met together and went to Shingay Hospital, and to the house of Thomas Haselden,⁽³⁾ where they joined certain traitors of the county, with whom they returned to Cambridge, and then went with the mayor to the Tolbooth, where they elected one James de Grancestre for their commander, and under menace of death compelled him to swear to be their loyal captain and governor. They also made this James de Grancestre and his brother Thomas de Grancestre free burgesses of the town.

About ten o'clock at night they reassembled in the Tolbooth, where they made a proclamation that every man should go and destroy the house of William Wigmore bedell of the University, and that if any man should meet or find him he should cut off his head. They thereupon proceeded to Wigmore's house, which they destroyed, and carried away his goods and chattels. They afterwards went to Corpus Christi college, where they broke open the apartments of the scholars, and took away or destroyed all the books, charters, writings, and effects belonging to that society.⁽⁴⁾ At St. Mary's church they broke open the common chest of

(1) Rot. Claus. 4 Ric. II. d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 72, 74.

(2) Saturday after Corpus Christi Day. The great rising in Suffolk took place on the same day. Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. ed. iii. 106.

(3) This house was probably at Steeple Morden, of which manor Thomas Haselden, Esq., was Lord. In the Parliament-roll, Haselden's House is stated to have been six miles or more from Cambridge. From a commission hereafter cited, it appears that the rioters attacked Haselden's house, and drove off his horses, oxen, sheep and pigs, and destroyed and took away many of his goods and chattels.

(4) Fuller says, "this rabble rout" had especial animosity to this foundation, "because endowed with many candle-rents in Cambridge, so that a sixth part of the town is said at that time to belong thereunto." Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 115.—The petition from the Master and Scholars of this college to Parliament, complaining of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, and praying redress, is in Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 128.

the University, and burnt and destroyed the bulls, charters, and muniments therein, and at the Friary of the Carmelites they seized another chest belonging to the University.

On the following day (Sunday the 16th of June), the burgesses and commonalty assembled in great routs, and perambulated out of the town to the traitors of the county, whom they brought to the town, and then the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty compelled the University to execute deeds under their common seal and the seal of every college, renouncing all their privileges, and submitting themselves to be governed in future by the law of the land and the ancient custom of the borough, and releasing and discharging the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty, and every person of the commonalty, from all actions, real and personal, and all recognizances.⁽¹⁾

They also compelled the masters and scholars, by menace of death, to deliver up their charters and letters patent, and publicly burnt the statutes, ordinances, and other evidences of the University in the market-place, amidst the rejoicings of the populace. An old woman named Margaret Starre, gathering the ashes of the burning documents, scattered them to the winds, and exclaimed, "Away with the skill of the clerks, away with it!"

After this, and as it would appear, on Monday the 17th of June, proclamation was made by virtue of the King's letters, prohibiting any persons upon pain of death to make congregations, conventicles, or affrays. The mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty, in defiance of this proclamation, gathered to them a great number of rebels in the meadow called Grenecroft,⁽²⁾ and thence with one accord they repaired to the Priory of Barnwell, where, in a warlike manner, they broke down the Prior's close, cut and carried away a great number of trees, "and there made other great affrays."⁽³⁾

On news of these disturbances being brought to Henry le Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, at his manor-house of Burley, near Oakham, in Rutlandshire, he marched thence with not above eight lances and a few archers to Cambridge where he attacked the rebels, killed some, and imprisoned others. Some of the rebels of Norfolk and Suffolk he sent home, having first given them an oath not to take up arms against the King; he then marched to Newmarket, and by way of Icklingham and Wymondham, to Norwich.⁽⁴⁾

On the 16th of July, the King issued a commission tested at St.

(1) Of these deeds, one is dated on the feast of St. Philip and St. James, and the other the Monday next before that feast, 4th Richard II.

(2) Now called Midsummer Common.—Fuller says they cut down a curious grove of trees, called Green's Croft, by the river side, "as if they bare such a hatred to all wood, they would not leave any to make gallows for thieves or murderers." Hist. Univ. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 116.

(3) Rotuli Parliamentorum, iii. 108.—MS. Arund. 350, fol. 15.

(4) Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. ed. iii. 109.

Albans, for inquiry into the injuries committed upon Thomas Haselden by the mayor and burgesses of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of July, Thomas Arundel, Bishop of Ely, by his letters dated from Wisbech Castle, directed all rectors, vicars, &c. within his diocese to admonish all persons who had been guilty of the late outrages at the Priory of Barnwell, to reveal the same to the Prior and Convent or their steward, and to restore whatever had been taken away if existing, or if not, to make compensation for it. In the event of three monitions proving ineffectual, he ordered that all the offenders should be excommunicated, with the greater excommunication, solemnly and publicly, with bells ringing, candles burning, and the cross elevated, the priest being habited in his stole, and attended by all chaplains who celebrated service in his church.⁽²⁾

On the 10th of August, the King issued a commission tested at Reading, empowering Hugh la Zouche and others, to inquire as to the asportation and destruction of the muniments of the University, and to compel parties found guilty to make restitution or compensation, and to punish them by imprisonment or otherwise.⁽³⁾

On the 23rd of October, a commission to hear and determine trespasses and misdemeanours committed in the town, was directed to Thomas Earl of Buckingham, Walter Fitzwalter, Hugh la Zouche, William de Shipwithe, Henry Astye, and John Holte. Another commission of even date, for hearing and determining treasons and felonies, was directed to the Earl of Buckingham, William la Zouche of Harringworth, and William de Shipwithe.⁽⁴⁾

In the Parliament which began at Westminster on the morrow of All Souls, the University presented a petition complaining of the conduct of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty in the late tumults, and on the 6th of December a writ was directed to Richard Maisterman mayor,⁽⁵⁾ Simon Glover, John Upwere, John Calne, and William Lister bailiffs, and the commonalty of the town, requiring the mayor and bailiffs and three or four burgesses authorised on behalf of the commonalty, to appear in Parliament on the Wednesday following to answer the complaint of the University. A similar writ was directed to Edmund Lyster, late mayor, and John Herries, Hugh Candesby, William Cote, and Robert Bloutesham, late bailiffs.

(1) MS. Hare, i. 214.

(2) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, App. No. vii.

(3) MS. Hare, i. 212.

(4) Rot. Pat. 5 Ric. II. p. 1, mm. 18 & 19 d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 78, 79.

(5) John Marchall smith, was elected mayor for this year, but on the 22nd of September, the King issued a writ directed to the good men and commonalty, removing that person as insufficient for the office, and directing them to elect in his room a good and sufficient Burgess, for whom they would answer. (Rot. Claus. 5 Ric. II. m. 34.—MS. Baker, xxv. 78.)—Richard Maisterman appears to have been elected in obedience to this writ.

On the return of these writs, the parties named in them, appeared in Parliament, together with William Berdefield, Robert Coxford, and Robert Martyn, who had been chosen by the commonalty to represent them on the occasion.⁽¹⁾

The first object of inquiry appears to have been the deeds forcibly obtained from the University. These the accused stated had been privily left in the chamber of Edmund Lyster after the expiration of his mayoralty, and that they were several times tendered by him to his successor for the purpose of restitution, but he refused to receive them. These assertions, however, were denied by the King's sergeants, who alleged that the University had commenced proceedings, then pending, in the King's Chancery, against certain burgesses, in order to recover these documents, which the defendants had admitted to be in their custody.

The deeds in question were however now delivered up, and having been read to the Parliament, they were by a common assent ordered to be cancelled and made void. Then the University exhibited a bill setting forth in detail the excesses and tumults of which the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty had been guilty. After ineffectually craving copies of this bill, and as ineffectually excepting to the jurisdiction of the court, the accused stated that the insurrection was solely confined to the lower orders of the town, and the traitors of Essex, Hertford, and Kent, who came to the town in prodigious numbers; that the mayor, bailiffs, and other gentlemen and persons of consequence did not take any part in the outrages, but had done their best endeavours to restore peace and order, and that all the delinquents who had been apprehended had been put to death, and the others had fled the country. To this it was replied, that the late mayor and bailiffs were always present with the malefactors agreeing and ratifying what they did, and it was intimated to the accused that they must at their peril, either abide by their answer, or plead only as to their franchises. Thereupon they submitted themselves entirely to the King's pleasure as to their franchises, saving always their answer as to all other matters.

By virtue of this submission, the King by assent of the prelates and lords in Parliament, caused the franchises of the town to be seized into his hands as forfeited.⁽²⁾

On the 13th of December, the King by letters patent committed to

(1) These three persons being asked if they had authority under the common seal of the town, replied in the negative, saying the town had no common seal, but that they had been elected in the assembly of the commonalty convened under the King's writ, to answer for the commonalty, and to speak what they pleased.

(2) *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iii. 109.

Richard Maisterman, for the King and in his name, the custody and government of the town, and all liberties and privileges which the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses had possessed; until Friday next before the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul then next coming, to which day Parliament was prorogued, he answering to the King at the Exchequer for all issues and profits,⁽¹⁾ and on the same day (13th Dec.) a general pardon was issued, excepting (amongst other places) the town of Cambridge.⁽²⁾

1381 } On the reassembling of Parliament on the Friday before the Conver-
 2 } sion of St. Paul, the King, with the advice of his prelates and lords in Parliament, considering that the burgesses had behaved so ill that they ought to suffer damage and perpetual reproach, and thinking on the other hand, that Cambridge was one of the ancient towns of the realm, and the principal town of the county of Cambridge, gave unto the Chancellor and scholars of the University the keeping of the assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer, the survey of weights and measures, full power of inquiry as to forestallers and regrators, together with the correction and punishment of all vendors of corrupt flesh, fish, or other victuals, and the fines and amerciements thence arising, in manner as the Chancellor and scholars of the University of Oxford had in their town; and the remainder of all the franchises of the town he committed and gave to the mayor and bailiffs, to hold of him and his heirs for ever. The occasion seems to have been considered favourable to the augmentation of the royal revenue; the King accordingly imposed upon the University a fee-farm rent of £10 per annum, in consideration of the privileges granted to that body; whilst he added 4 marks to the 101 formerly paid as the farm of the town.⁽³⁾

On the 17th of February the King, by his charter made with the assent of the prelates, peers, and magnates of the realm in Parliament, granted to the University:—

I. That the Chancellor of the University and his successors and their vicegerents, wholly and solely, for ever, in the town of Cambridge, and the suburbs of the same, should have the custody of the assize of bread, wine, and beer, and the punishment of the same with the fines, amerciaments, and profits thence arising.

II. That they should also have the custody of the assize and assay, and the over-

(1) Rot. Fin. 5 Ric. II.—MS. Baker, xxv. 83.

(2) MS. Baker, xxv. 80.—Rotuli Parliamentorum, iii. 103.—The following persons of Cambridgeshire were also excepted from the pardon:—John Pepper of Linton, Thomas Furbour of Cambridge, John Deye of Willingham, and Walter Barbour of Royston. (Rotuli Parliamentorum, iii. 111.) Fuller, citing Caius, enumerates the following townsmen as most active in the riot, viz. John Blanckpayn, John Cotten, John Marshall, John Brigham, John Triplow, Thomas Tryvet, Peter Lolworth, John Cardmaker, Robert Beilham, John Barley, Adam Serjant, Henry Rande, John Herrey, Alexander Taverner, Britelin of Cambridge, “fifteen men all dishonest and false, whom I may call the field officers under their general Grantchester, if the honourable terms of an army may be applied to so base a company.” (Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 115.) Caius seems to have had no authority for this list, as he has evidently confounded those who had in the February preceding been required to give surety of the peace (vide ante, pp. 119, 120) with the ringleaders of this riot.

(3) Rotuli Parliamentorum, iii. 109.

sight of measures and weights in the town and suburbs, so that the Chancellor for the time being or his vicegerent, as often as need should be, should oversee the said measures and weights, and burn and destroy those which he should find false; and others which are lawful and just, he might so adjudge and cause them to be sealed; and that he might also duly punish and chastise all transgressors in this point.

III. That the Chancellor and his successors, or their vicegerents, should for ever, wholly and solely, have power to inquire and take conusance of forestallers and regrators, and of putrid, corrupt, and unfit flesh and fish, in the town and suburbs, and to make due punishment thereupon, and have the government, correction, and punishment of the premises and all other victuals whatsoever, together with all fines, forfeitures, amerciements, and other profits thence arising.

IV. That the Chancellor should for ever render to the King and his heirs £10 yearly at his Exchequer, at the terms of Easter and St. Michael, in equal portions.

V. That the Chancellor and his successors, and their vicegerents, should have and exercise the assize, assay, oversight, correction, punishment, chastisement, power, and government aforesaid, as fully and freely and in the same manner and places forever as the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of the town, theretofore had and exercised the same.

VI. That the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, or men of the town, should not interfere in the premises, but should therein humbly aid and attend the Chancellor, his vicegerent, or commissary.

This charter is tested by William Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Bishop of London, John Bishop of Durham, John King of Castile and Leon Duke of Lancaster, and Thomas Earl of Buckingham the King's uncles, Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Thomas Earl of Warwick, William Earl of Salisbury, Henry Earl of Northumberland, Richard le Scrop Chancellor of England, Hugh de Segrave Treasurer of England, John de Montacute Steward of the King's house, and others.⁽¹⁾

1382.

On the 1st of May, the King, by charter, after setting forth the forfeiture of the franchises of the town, and the grant of a portion of them to the University by decree of Parliament, restored to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, their heirs and successors for ever, the town with all its appurtenances, and all privileges, acquittances, immunities, free customs, gifts, grants, fairs, and all other liberties whatsoever, as freely as they had them before the forfeiture, save and except the liberties granted to the Chancellor of the University; they rendering to the King and his heirs yearly, the ancient farm of 101 marks, and 4 marks of new increase, at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael, by even portions.

This charter is tested by William Archbishop of Canterbury, William Bishop of Winchester, Ralph Bishop of Salisbury, John King of Castile and Leon Duke of Lancaster, and Thomas Earl of Buckingham, the

⁽¹⁾ Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 431.—MS. Hare, i. 210.—Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 87.

King's uncles, Richard Earl of Arundel, Thomas Earl of Warwick, Richard le Scrope Chancellor of England, Hugh de Segrave Treasurer of England, Aubrey de Vere Chamberlain of England, John de Montacute Steward of the King's house, and others.⁽¹⁾

The King being informed that many false weights and measures had been theretofore used in Steresbrigge fair, to the deception of his subjects resorting thereto, on the 3rd of September, issued a writ requiring the Chancellor of the University to be vigilant in exercising in that fair, the powers conferred on him by the late charter respecting weights and measures.⁽²⁾

Thomas atte Ponde, of Kirtling, priest, for not appearing to answer the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall before the Chancellor of the University, had incurred the penalty of the greater excommunication, and continuing contumacious for more than forty days, the Chancellor on the 3rd of September besought the Bishop of Ely to send letters significatory to the King, which that prelate accordingly did on the 13th of November. The excommunication continued till the 2nd of January, 1385.⁽³⁾

On the 28th of November, the King issued a writ to the bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses, and whole commonalty, requiring them to be obedient and assistant to Richard Maisterman, who with one consent had been elected mayor. A proviso was added that nothing should be done by reason of such writ contrary to the liberties and privileges of the scholars of the University.⁽⁴⁾

1383.

On the 8th of April, the King, at the instance of his confessor, Thomas Rushok, of the order of friars-preachers, issued letters patent empowering the Chancellor of the University to certify to the Chancellor of England, the names of those in his jurisdiction who had incurred the pain of the greater excommunication, and had not submitted themselves within forty days, upon which the Chancellor of England was to issue writs for their caption, in like manner as on the signification and certificate of the Bishops. The duration of this grant was limited to five years.⁽⁵⁾

A commission for repair of the Great Bridge was, on the 21st of

(1) Corporation Muniments.—MS. Baker, xxv. 80.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 217.—Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 84.

(3) MS. Baker, xl. 230, 234.

(4) Rot. Claus. 6 Ric. II. m. 12.—MS. Baker, xxv. 86.—MS. Hale, E. 83, fol. 124.

(5) MS. Hare, i. 218.—Ayliffe, Antient and Present State of Univ. of Oxford, ii. App. xciii.

April, directed to Roger de Scales, Edmund de la Pole, William Cheyne, and William Pappeworth.⁽¹⁾

In Trinity term, the mayor and bailiffs claimed and were allowed conusance of an action of false imprisonment, brought in the King's Bench by John Longe against Robert Burton; and on Wednesday after the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, they succeeded in claiming conusance of an action of debt pending in the Hall of the King's house at Cambridge, before the Marshall and Steward, between Thomas Lodeworth and Geoffrey Caseni. The proceedings on these claims were afterwards exemplified by the King's letters patent, tested the 15th of November.⁽²⁾

The Chancellor and scholars complained to the King, that certain of his justices had disallowed the Chancellor's privileges to have conusance of pleas where a scholar was party, on the ground of the generality of the words in their grants; whereupon the King, on the 10th of December, for the preservation of the privileges and peace of the University, and in order to remove all ambiguity in future, granted a charter containing the following provisions:—

I. That the Chancellor of the University and his successors, and their vicegerents, should for ever, have before them, conusance of all and all manner of personal pleas, as well of debts, accounts, and all other contracts and injuries, as of trespasses against the peace and misprisions whatsoever, done within the town of Cambridge or the suburbs (mayheim and felony only excepted), where a Master, scholar, or scholar's servant, or a common Minister of the University, should be a party.

II. That such pleas should be holden wheresoever in the town of Cambridge or the suburbs, the Chancellor or his vicegerents should think fit, and that they might make execution thereupon according to their laws and customs, and proceed as well ex-officio, as at the suit of any party.

III. That the justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and all other judges whatsoever, should allow the Chancellor and his successors or their vicegerents, conusance of the pleas aforesaid, without any difficulty or impediment.

IV. That no justice, judge, sheriff, mayor, bailiff, or any other minister, should interfere in the pleas aforesaid, or put any party to answer before them, unless the Chancellor or his vicegerent should be found defective in administering justice.

V. That the Chancellor and his successors, or their vicegerents, might imprison all persons convicted before them in the Castle of Cambridge, or elsewhere in the town, at their discretion.

VI. That the sheriff of the county, or the keeper of the Castle, and the mayor and bailiffs of the town, should be bound to receive, keep, and deliver all such transgressors, at the command of the Chancellor and his successors or their vicegerents.

The foregoing charter is tested by William Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Bishop of London, William Bishop of Winchester, Edmund Earl of Cambridge and Thomas Earl of Buckingham, the King's uncles, Richard Earl of Arundel, Hugh Earl of Stafford, Henry de Percy Earl

(1) MS. Baker, xxv. 86.

(2) Corporation Cross-book, 14.

of Northumberland, Michael de la Pole Chancellor of England, Hugh de Segrave Treasurer of England, John de Montacute Steward of the King's house, and others.⁽¹⁾

Writs of concurrent date with this charter were issued to the sheriff, the keeper of the Castle, and the mayor and bailiffs, requiring them to observe its provisions, and to assist the Chancellor in its execution.⁽²⁾

1384.

On a vacancy in the Chancellorship of the University,⁽³⁾ Thomas Arundel Bishop of Ely issued a commission dated Downham, the 28th of July, empowering William de Gotham, and John de Burgh, Doctors in Divinity, to keep and exercise the jurisdiction of the University during the vacancy, which continued till the 24th of November, when John de Burgh was confirmed as Chancellor, by the Bishop, in the chapel of his palace in Holborn, after taking the usual oath.⁽⁴⁾

At this period, it appears that books intended for use in the University were submitted to the Chancellor and Doctors, with a view to the detection of heretical opinions, and that such works as were found objectionable in this respect were burnt before the University.⁽⁵⁾

On the 8th of December, the King granted letters of protection for the Chancellor, Proctors, and all other officers of the University, their privileges and goods in all parts of his dominions for three years.⁽⁶⁾

A dispute arose between the Chancellor and scholars, and the mayor and bailiffs, as to the right to size and seal bushels, half-bushels, and pecks, and to receive a certain custom of fourpence for bushels, and so in proportion for smaller measures. The University claimed this right as included in the King's charter to them, whilst the mayor and bailiffs contended that the charter not being express upon the point, they were entitled to it as amongst the privileges which the King had restored to the town. Pending this dispute, the King commanded the sheriff to receive the profits till the matter were decided, and forbade either party to interfere, and ultimately it was referred to the consideration of the Parliament which assembled on the morrow of St. Martin, when the King, with the advice of his prelates, peers, and magnates in Parliament, declared

(1) MS. Hare, i. 219.—*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, v. 431.—Dyer, *Privileges of Univ. of Camb.* i. 86.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 220.

(3) Fuller says, "A great schism happened this year in the Regent house about the choice of a new Chancellor."—*Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 119.

(4) MS. Baker, xl. 232.—Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 166.

(5) *Cambridge Portfolio*, 280.

(6) *Rot. Pat.* 8 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 8.

that the signing and sealing of bushels, half-bushels, and pecks, as well in the fairs and markets as in the port and other places of the town, and the right of receiving at the rate of fourpence a bushel, pertained to the Chancellor and his successors, by virtue of the King's grant, and that the mayor and commonalty had no right or title thereto. At the same time the King, with the advice of the prelates, peers, and magnates, declared that the Chancellor or President of the University for the time being, or their vicegerents, might summon the men of the town and suburbs, to appear before them, to make presentment upon oath, concerning forestallers and regrators, and putrid, corrupt, and improper flesh, fish, and other victuals, and to punish such as refused to attend upon summons, either by amerciements to be levied by their ministers, or in the same manner as had been, or then was, used by the Chancellor and scholars of Oxford. And on the 10th of December, the King granted the University a charter to this effect.⁽¹⁾

On the 12th of December, the King directed a writ to the mayor and bailiffs, forbidding them to obstruct the Chancellor of the University, in the exercise of any of the privileges granted to him, especially as respected the sizing and sealing of bushels and other measures, and prohibiting them, under pain of £100, to impose fines on fishmongers, brewers, and other victuallers, whether inhabitants or foreigners, selling bread, beer or victuals.⁽²⁾

1385.

On the 20th of June, Catherine, the widow of William Bernard, took the veil in the church of the Friars minors, where mass was celebrated by Thomas Arundel Bishop of Ely, who afterwards gave her the mantle and ring, and received from her the vow of chastity.⁽³⁾

The King by writ exempted the scholars from subsidies, tenths, and fifteenths, or other taxes, for their tenements, schools, or books.⁽⁴⁾

About this time two accidental fires occurred in the town, by which more than a hundred burgages, great and small, with all the goods and chattels therein, were consumed. The burgesses represented to the King, that from these burgages great part of the farm was accustomed to be levied, that in consequence many persons had quitted the town, and many others proposed to do so, unless they had speedy succour and assistance for their losses, by means whereof the burgesses could

(1) *Rotuli Parliamentorum*. iii. 185, v. 432.—MS. Hare, i. 221—224.—Dyer, *Privileges of Univ. of Camb.* i. 88.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 227.

(3) Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, ii. 638.

(4) MS. Hare, i. 227.

not pay the King's farm, which had been increased, notwithstanding some of their franchises had been taken away, and granted to the University. The King therefore on the 9th of December, by charter granted to the burgesses:—

I. That they should for ever have all fines, redemptions, amerciaments, issues, and forfeitures of all men residing in the town and liberty, and of all others who should happen to be amerced in the town, touching any free tenement in the town, or by occasion of any debt or trespass, contract, or suit of any thing issuing in the town and liberty, as well before the Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas as the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of assize, gaol-delivery, and of the peace, Justices to inquire concerning artificers, labourers, and workmen, and weights and measures, as also Justices itinerant, the steward, marshal, and clerk of the market, escheators, sheriffs, and other the King's officers and ministers whatsoever.

II. That they should have all manner of chattels of all felons, fugitives, and outlaws, as well tenants and persons residing in the town and liberty, as strangers happening to tarry there.

III. That they might collect and receive the fines, &c. and take possession of the said chattels, as soon as they should be adjudged by the bailiffs or their deputies, and retain them towards the support of the farm of the town, without accounting to the King, his justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other bailiffs or ministers.

This charter contains a saving of all fines, &c. granted to the Chancellor, Masters, and scholars of the University, and all fines, &c. where scholars or their servants are parties, and is tested by William Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Bishop of London, William Bishop of Winchester, John King of Castile and Leon Duke of Lancaster, Edmund Duke of York, Thomas Duke of Gloucester, Richard Earl of Arundel, Hugh Earl of Stafford, Michael de la Pole Earl of Suffolk Chancellor of England, Hugh Segrave Treasurer of England, John de Montacute Steward of the King's house, and others.⁽¹⁾

On the 16th of December, the King by writ prohibited the Official and all other the officers of the Archbishop of Canterbury from transmitting inhibitions, citations or other process, in prejudice of the right of the Chancellor of the University, to conusance of pleas.⁽²⁾

On the last day of December, Thomas Arundel Bishop of Ely gave license for changing the day of the dedication of the Church of St. Mary without Trumpington gates, from the morrow of All Souls to the 11th of July.⁽³⁾

1385 } On Friday, the feast of the Purification of the Virgin, Richard
6 } Maisterman mayor, and all the burgesses and inhabitants of the town, demised under the seal of the office of mayoralty, to John Bruys, their comburgess, for twenty years, their ferry upon their several water near

(1) Corporation Muniments.—Mem. Saccc. Trin. 10 Ric. II. r. 18, vel. 28.—MS. Baker, xxv. 87.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 227.

(3) MS. Baker, xl. 233.

their several pasture called Estenhale, towards the town of Chesterton, to ferry, and carry over men, horses, and other cattle coming to the said ferry, by his proper boat or barge, and to take the ferriage and carriage upon the water aforesaid, according to ancient custom, except of the freemen of the town of Cambridge, their servants and cattle, of whom he was not to receive ferriage. On this demise, a rent of two marks per annum was reserved payable to the bailiffs of the bridge for the time being.⁽¹⁾

1386.

The Corporation laid the foundation of a new Guildhall in the parish of St. Mary the Great, and finished it in the following year.⁽²⁾

The Chancellor of the University claimed to have the correction and punishment of those who sold candles and fuel, under the grant conferring on him the government of victuals. This claim was resisted by the chandlers and hostellers who sold candles and fuel on the ground that the grant did not express those articles. Hereupon the Chancellor of the University complained to the King, who to remove all ambiguity, by the advice of his council, declared by letters patent, dated the 7th of April, that candles and fuel ought to be comprehended under the term of victuals, and that chandlers and hostellers selling those articles in the town and suburbs should be corrected and duly punished by the Chancellor his successors and vicegerents, for their excesses, faults, and other defects, and that they should in future be reputed victuallers.⁽³⁾

On the 6th of the nones of May, Pope Urban the Sixth granted to all the rectors, vicars, and other beneficed clergy of England, that in case they were not restrained by religious vows, they might, if found able and fit by the Chancellor, tarry in the University for five years, to hear lectures, receive degrees, and perform scholastical acts, and in the meanwhile lease their benefices to others, provided the churches were properly taken care of. He also granted that John Wesenham, William Wykmore, and William Fyssshewyke, married men, and bedels of the University, should have as full power of granting plenary indulgence of sins at the point of death, as the best clerks.⁽⁴⁾

The earliest notice of the practice of acting plays in the colleges here, occurs in an accompt roll of Michael House for this year, where

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) MS. Bowtell, i. 53.—There is a tradition that previously to this time the Guildhall was at the south-east end of the Peas-hill, on the site of premises long since and now used as corn-chambers, and which in old leases are described as "the treasury over the almshouses." (MS. Bowtell, iii. 489.) Mr. Bowtell was mistaken in supposing the corn-chambers on Peas Hill to have been the "treasury over the almshouses."

(3) Rot. Pat. 9 Ric. II. p. 2, m. 20.—MS. Hare, i. 228.—Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 432.—Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 91.

(4) MS. Baker, xlii. 180.

there are charges for an embroidered pall or cloak and six visors, and six beards for the comedy.⁽¹⁾

1387.

1837 } In the Parliament which began at Westminster on the morrow of the
 — 8 } Purification of the Virgin Mary, the University presented a petition, of
 8 } which a translation is subjoined :—

To our very dear Lord the King and his Council, your humble Clerks the Chancellor and Scholars of your University of Cambridge humbly pray, THAT it may please your Highness and very reverend Lords, to ratify and confirm anew, such privileges as have been granted, given, and confirmed by your most noble progenitors the Kings of England, with the clause "licet;" for God, and as a work of charity.

Also, may it please you to grant them certain articles, which they exhibit to your councils, in aid of the said University, that whereas there is a clause in the charter of their privileges, to wit, "also no regrator shall buy victuals within the town of Cambridge or without, coming towards the town, neither shall he buy anything to sell again, before the third hour, and if he do so, let him be amerced." AND FORASMUCH as it is not understood before whom and by whom, THEY PRAY that such may be amerced in presence of the Chancellor.

ITEM, there is also another clause in the charter of their said privileges, to wit, "wine shall be sold at Cambridge indifferently to the clerks and laymen from the cask." THEY THEREFORE PRAY, that the said wine may be sold at the price it is sold at in London, except a halfpenny more in the gallon for the carriage, as is done at Oxford.

ITEM, also there is another clause, to wit, "we will that the mayor and bailiffs shall receive all offenders convicted before the Chancellor, and by occasions thereof sentenced to prison." THEY SAY, that notwithstanding the punishment had before the Chancellor, the mayor and bailiffs commence fresh indictments for the said offences. THE SAID CLERKS PRAY that such indictments and punishments be henceforth disused.

ITEM, there is also another clause, to wit, "that whereas victuals bought by regrators before the third hour are forfeited, and in the presence of the Chancellor and mayor ought to be sent to the Hospital of St. John." THEY SAY, that the said mayor will not come to the execution thereof. THEREFORE THEY PRAY, that if the mayor will not come after citation by a servant of the said Chancellor, to do execution thereof, that the said Chancellor or his deputy, may have power of execution in the matters aforesaid.⁽²⁾

No answer appears to have been given to this petition.

1388.

On an inquisition of office taken at Cambridge, on Saturday next before the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, before John Sibille the King's Escheator, the Jury found that there belonged to the King as of his crown, and of ancient time had been used to belong, a certain fair held yearly on Monday in Rogation week, in a certain hamlet called Reach,

(1) Warton, *Hist. of English Poetry*, ed. Price, 1840, vol. ii. p. 523.

(2) *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iii. 254.

in the town of Swaffham Prior, and in the hundred of Stane; that the burgesses of the town of Cambridge held two parts of the said fair with the said town, of the grant of the King and his progenitors, at fee farm; that the Prior of Ely had the third part of the said fair of the grant of the King and his progenitors, and that the said fair was held in the soil of the Prior.⁽¹⁾

On the 12th of August, the King, by writ tested at Arundel, required the Chancellor of the University to remove from the streets and lanes of the town all swine, and all dirt, dung, filth, and trunks and branches of trees, and to cause the streets and lanes to be kept clear for the future. This writ was issued in contemplation of the Parliament being held here.⁽²⁾

A Parliament was held here, on the morrow of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, in pursuance of writs tested at Oxford on the 28th of July.⁽³⁾ The roll of this Parliament appears to be lost, but the statutes made in it are extant.⁽⁴⁾ Subjoined are their titles:—

I. A confirmation of the liberties of the Church, and of all former statutes not repealed.

II. None shall obtain office by suit or for reward, but upon desert.

III. No servant shall depart from one hundred to another, without a testimonial under the King's seal, on pain of being set in the stocks.

IV. The several penalties for giving or taking more wages than is limited by statute.

V. Whosoever serveth in husbandry until twelve years old shall so continue.

VI. No servants in husbandry or labourer, shall wear any sword, buckler, or dagger. Unlawful games prohibited.

VII. The punishment of beggars able to serve, and a provision for impotent beggars.

VIII. Travellers reporting that they have been imprisoned beyond seas, shall produce testimonials.

IX. The statute of labourers shall be executed within cities and boroughs.

X. How many justices there shall be in every county, and how often they shall keep their sessions.

XI. The punishment of him that telleth lies of the peers or great officers of the realm.

XII. In what cases the lords and spiritual persons shall be contributory to the expences of the knights of parliament.

XIII. The punishment of them which cause corruptions near a city or great town to corrupt the air.

XIV. A confirmation of the statute of 47 Edw. III. c. 1, touching the length and breadth of cloths.

(1) Corporation Cross-book, 129.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 224.

(3) Reports on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, vol. iv. 729—732.

(4) In the Statutes at Large, ed. Ruffhead & Runnington, Canterbury is in several instances put by mistake for Cambridge (see vol. i. pp. 352, 358, 359). In other editions similar mistakes occur. Fuller (Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 120), in allusion to this error, observes, "Methinks Cambridge might bring an action of trespass against all our printed statute-books for depriving her of the honour of this Parliament, and rendering the place Canterbury instead of Cambridge in the preface to the acts thereof."

XV. He that will go out of the realm, to provide a benefice within the realm, shall be out of the King's protection, and the benefice shall be void.

XVI. The staple shall be removed from Middleborough to Calais.⁽¹⁾

The seventh chapter contains a provision that scholars of the Universities that go begging shall have letters testimonial from the Chancellor.

The thirteenth chapter, in old records frequently termed the statute of Cambridge, was in all probability suggested by the filthy state in which this town appears to have been about this period. It was in these terms :—

ITEM, for that so much dung and filth of the garbage and intrails, as well of beasts killed as of other corruptions, be cast and put in ditches, rivers, and other waters; and also within many other places, within, about, and nigh unto divers cities, boroughs, and towns of the realm, and the suburbs of them, that the air there is greatly corrupt and infect, and many maladies and other intolerable diseases do daily happen, as well to the inhabitants and those that are conversant in the said cities, boroughs, towns, and suburbs as to other repairing and travelling thither, to the great annoyance, damage, and peril of the inhabitants, dwellers, repairers, and travellers aforesaid, it is accorded and assented, That proclamation be made as well in the city of London, as in other cities, boroughs, and towns through the realm of England, where it shall be needful, as well within franchises as without, that all they which do cast and lay all such annoyances, dung, garbages, intrails, and other ordure, in ditches, rivers, waters, and other places aforesaid, shall cause them utterly to be removed, avoided, and carried away, betwixt this and the feast of St. Michael next ensuing after the end of this present Parliament, every one upon pain to lose and to forfeit to our lord the King xx^{li}. And that the mayors and bailiffs of every such city, borough, or town, and also the bailiffs of franchises, shall compel the same to be done, upon like pain. And if any feel himself grieved that it be not done in the manner aforesaid, and will thereupon complain him to the Chancellor after the said feast of St. Michael, he shall have a writ to make him of whom he will so complain to come into the Chancery there to shew why the said penalty should not be levied of him, and if he cannot duly excuse himself, the said penalty shall be levied on him. And moreover, proclamation shall be made as well in the said city of London as in other cities, boroughs, and towns as afore, that none, of what condition soever he be, cause to be cast or thrown from henceforth any such annoyance, garbage, dung, intrails, nor any other ordure, into the ditches, rivers, waters, and other places aforesaid; and if any do, he shall be called by writ before the Chancellor, at his suit that will complain, and if he be found guilty, he shall be punished after the discretion of the Chancellor.⁽²⁾

In this Parliament the Commons granted to the King half a fifteenth.⁽³⁾ It is said they originally granted a whole fifteenth, on condition the clergy would grant a tenth, but the Archbishop and his suffragans

(1) Statutes at Large, ed. Ruffhead & Runnington, i. 352—356.

(2) Ibid, 355.

(3) Parliamentary History, i. 466. In the work cited, a doubt is expressed whether the assembly at Cambridge was a Parliament. This doubt is grounded on the circumstance, that there is no entry of the proceedings on the Parliament-rolls, and that only the summonses to the Peers are given in Cotton's Abridgment. But it may be remarked, first, that there are many authentic records which refer to this as a Parliament, and that the writ for proclaiming the statutes made in it, is extant; secondly, that there were regular summonses for the commons, clergy, judges, &c. as well as the peers.

looking upon this precedent as a new incumbrance upon their property, refused to be tied to it, upon which the conditional clause was thrown out.⁽¹⁾

The King lodged at the Priory of Barnwell,⁽²⁾ where it is said the Parliament assembled, although King's Hall "was prepared for his entertainment, where all things were so conveniently contrived that the courtiers had all lodgings and offices by themselves, without meeting with the scholars, save only in the passage towards the kitchen."⁽³⁾

The convocation of the clergy was held in St. Mary's church, and assembled on Monday after the Nativity of the Virgin.⁽⁴⁾ The clergy granted the King half a tenth.⁽⁵⁾

William Courtenay Archbishop of Canterbury lodged in the house of the Carmelites,⁽⁶⁾ as did also Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, and Earl of Cambridge.⁽⁷⁾

During the Parliament, Sir Thomas Trivet riding towards Barnwell with the King, spurring his horse too much, it fell with him, and he was so much injured that he died on the following day.⁽⁸⁾

As John Fordham Bishop of Durham, was coming to the Parliament on the 27th of September, he was met at Huntingdon by a messenger, who delivered to him the Pope's bull, translating him to Ely. Although this was accounted a sort of degradation, he was forced to obey, and on the same day made his profession of obedience to the see of Rome, in the choir or chancel of the conventual church of Barnwell, before Archbishop Courtenay, who was commissioned to receive it, and at the same time and place, the King, personally present, gave him possession of the temporalities of the see.⁽⁹⁾

It does not appear how long this Parliament sat. A writ is tested here as late as the 9th of October,⁽¹⁰⁾ and the writ for proclaiming the statutes, is dated at Westminster on the 20th of November.⁽¹¹⁾

On the 12th of October, John Fordham Bishop of Ely, granted to the Master and Fellows of the house of St. Peter, and all others dwelling in the same, license during his pleasure, to hear divine service in the

(1) Collier, *Eccles. Hist.* i. 591.

(2) *Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, 56.

(3) Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 119.

(4) Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 205.

(5) *Parliamentary History*, i. 466.

(6) MS. Baker, xxxi. 71.

(7) Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 120.

(8) *Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, 58.

(9) Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 166.—The Bishop of Durham had on the 20th of August been excused from coming to the Parliament, in order that he might the better resist the Scotch, who had invaded the kingdom.—*Reports on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm*, vol. iv. p. 732.

(10) *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii. p. 97 b.

(11) *Statutes at Large*, ed. Ruffhead & Runnington, i. 356.

chapel within that house, in which chapel all divine offices might be exercised.⁽¹⁾

The King renewed his letters of protection for the Chancellor, Proctors, &c. for an additional term of five years.⁽²⁾

1389.

"A strange miracle is reported to have happened. Whilst the Augustine Friars in a solemn procession were carrying the host about the town, on a sudden it grew so heavy, that it made two of the strongest friars puff, and sweat, and blow, to support the same. It added to the wonder, that let any layman put his hands under it, and they felt no weight at all. Thus, this was a Roman, but no Catholic miracle, as but partial, and confined only to the cognizance of the clergy; enough almost to make it suspected that they first feigned it, who only felt it."⁽³⁾

About this time, there was "a sad mortality in the town and University, proceeding from the infection of the air, and that caused from the unclean keeping of the streets. Now such the malignity of this disease, that presently it infected the brain, so that instantly men ran raving mad, and which was strange, starved themselves to death, refusing to eat or drink, save what was forced down their throats with

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 208. Subjoined are notices of some other licenses of the same nature :

1341-2. 18 *cal. Jan.*—License from Simon de Montacute Bishop of Ely, to Alexander, Master of the Hospital of St. John Evangelist Cambridge, and the brethren of the same Hospital, that they might celebrate divine service in any honest and decent place within that Hospital.—MS. Baker, xl. 137.

1352. License from Thomas de Lisle Bishop of Ely, to the Warden and scholars of the Holy Trinity of Norwich (*i. e.* Trinity Hall), and the fellows of the same, that they in their hall or habitation in the University, might erect a fit chapel or oratory, in which without prejudice to any parish church, divine service might be celebrated in their presence by fit chaplains.—MS. Baker, xxxviii. 176.

1352. 5 *cal. May*.—License from the same Bishop to the Master and scholars of the House of Clare in Cambridge, that each of them in priests' orders, might celebrate divine service in any fit and honest place, and cause it to be celebrated by other priests, without prejudice to the parish church. This license to endure till the relaxation of the interdict on the church of St. John in which parish they dwelt.—MS. Baker, xl. 181.

1389. 22nd *Nov.*—License from John Fordham Bishop of Ely, to the Master and Fellows of the College of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary (*i. e.* Gonville Hall), in Cambridge, that they in a decent and honest chapel or oratory within that college, might celebrate divine service by fit chaplains in their absence or presence : so that nothing be done to the prejudice of the church of the parish, or in opposition to the Canons. This license to endure for three years only.—MS. Baker, xxxi. 209.

1392-3. 7th *March*.—License from the same Bishop to the Master and fellows of the House of St. Michael, that they, during his pleasure, might celebrate divine service in a chapel or oratory, or other honest place within that house, and there hear divine service by other fit chaplains in their presence.—MS. Baker, xxxi. 231.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 229.

(3) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 121. Fuller cites Thomas de Walsingham.

The following relates to St. Albans :—"In the grand processions through the town where the image of St. Alban was carried, it was usually borne by two monks, and after it had been set down awhile at the Market Cross, and the monks essaying to take it up again, they pretended they could not stir it, and then the Abbot coming and laying his crosier upon the image and saying these words, 'Arise, arise, St. Alban, and get thee home to thy sanctuary!' it then forthwith yielded to be borne by the monks."—*Antiquarian Repertory*, 2nd edit, vol. iii. p. 350.

violence. What number of scholars and townsmen died hereof is uncertain, but sure they were not a few, the distemper continuing for many weeks together.”⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of November, William Colville, D.D., was confirmed as Chancellor of the University, by John Fordham Bishop of Ely, in his chamber, at his manor of Doddington.⁽²⁾

The mayor and bailiffs were summoned to appear in Chancery for contempt of the King’s writ respecting foreign bakers, brewers, and other victuallers.⁽³⁾

About this time the King granted a charter to the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, extending the duration of Barnwell or Midsummer fair to fourteen days.⁽⁴⁾

1389 } In the Parliament which began on the Monday after St. Hilary, the
90 } University presented a petition to Parliament, of which, and the proceedings thereupon, a translation is subjoined :—

THE CHANCELLOR AND SCHOLARS of the University of Cambridge presented a petition in this Parliament in the form ensuing :—To our most excellent and most gracious Lord the King, and to the Lords of this present Parliament, your humble and liege orators, the Chancellor and the scholars of your University of the town of Cambridge shew: THAT WHEREAS they have always had for themselves, their successors and their deputies, by your letters patent, of your especial grace, among other franchises and liberties, the consuance of all manner of personal pleas, as well of debts, accounts, and all other contracts and wrongs, as well as of trespass against the peace, and misprisions whatsoever, in the said town made, wherein the masters, scholars, servants of scholars, or common ministers of the said University be one of the parties, except only mayheim and felony. By colour of which exception, the mayor and commonalty of the said town, as well of ancient enmity and ill-will as of new, caused twenty-three persons, excellent scholars of the said University, to be indicted, their malice in this was declared in your Parliament lately holden. AND WHEREAS the said indictment was quashed and condemned, and after the Chancellor that now is, and the Proctors, acting judicially in their office, and several other scholars, they caused to be indicted of trespass and felony, and would have taken and imprisoned them at the solemn feast of Palm-Sunday, which had been done, had not the Chancellor privately retired from the said town, which thing might have caused a great commotion of the scholars, as well as others. AND ALSO they caused the ministers and officers of the said University, to be again indicted of felony for the least offence possible, and sometimes for offence feigned where none had been committed, but for execution done belonging to their office. BY WHICH the said Chancellor and scholars are so troubled, disquieted, and oppressed, that they cannot attend to their learning, but will be obliged to leave the said University, unless they obtain a remedy from your gracious lordships. UPON WHICH your said orators pray your highness, that it may please you, considering their said evils and evident ruin, to grant to the said Chancellor and scholars, and to their successors, that at all times when any indictment, presentment, inquest,

(1) Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 122.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 208.

(3) MS. Hare, i. 235, vide ante, p. 129.

(4) Rot. Cart. 11, 12, & 13 Ric. II. m. 15.—*Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey* (Sturbridge fair, App. No. xlii.)

inquisition, or other sworn inquest of deliverance whatsoever, shall be taken before whatsoever justices, escheators, coroners, or other bailiffs, steward of Marshalsea, and clerk of assize, or ministers and officers of you and your heirs, of any trespasses, felonies, or treasons, or of appeal of mayheim, felony, or treason, hues and cries, or other misdeeds whatsoever done, or to be done, perpetrated, or to be perpetrated, to the Chancellor scholars and their successors, servants or ministers of the said University, or any of them, by the laymen, or to the laymen by the clerks, or by any other of the said town and the suburbs, that such indictment, sworn inquisition, or inquest, be taken by strangers, and not by those of the said town and the suburbs. And that the Chancellor scholars and their successors servants and ministers, be not impeached, arrested, molested, aggrieved, nor cited to answer before any judge, officer, or minister abovesaid, by any indictment, or presentment made of them by persons of the same town, of any of the articles aforesaid, or any other matters whatsoever by them presented. AND FURTHER, to grant to the said Chancellor and scholars that they, their servants, or ministers, be not attainted, convicted, or condemned by any inquest of juries, of persons of the same town, in case of treason, felony, mayheim, trespass, misprision, conspiracy, ambidexterity, champerty, fraud, and deceits, or any manner of suit or plea of party, or other article whatsoever, so that every case may pass by strangers, to the salvation and relief of the clergy, for God, and in work of charity, whatsoever statute and liberties, privileges, or customs, used or approved to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHICH PETITION was answered and indorsed in form following :—Deliver a writ, with the tenor of this petition therein inclosed, to the mayor and bailiffs of Cambridge, to be before the King and his council at Westminster, in this present Parliament, on Saturday next after the feast of Candlemas next coming, with sufficient instruction and information of the whole matter contained in this petition, and with sufficient power and authority under the common seal of the said town, to answer thereto for themselves and the commonalty of the said town, upon all things contained in the said petition, and moreover to treat and finally agree upon the things beforesaid, and to do further and receive what by the King and his said council shall in this behalf be ordained, under penalty of £100. AND HEREUPON a writ was delivered to the said mayor and bailiffs, to be before the King and his council in this Parliament on the same day, according to the purport of the said indorsement. At which day the said mayor and bailiffs came into Parliament in their proper persons, and returned their writ. But because they did not bring sufficient warrant for the commonalty of the said city, as they were commanded by the said writ, they were awarded and put in contempt.⁽¹⁾

In consequence of this petition, the King granted that no scholars should be indicted or arrested, by the men of the town, till the next Parliament, which grant was renewed or continued in the two following years.⁽²⁾

1390.

It would seem from the teste of a charter to the college of St. Stephen, Westminster, that the King was at Cambridge on the 2nd of October in this year.⁽³⁾

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, iii. 260.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 239, 244, 247.

(3) Dugdale, Monasticon, iii. part 2, p. 65.

The friars-preachers of England complained to the King that whereas their order was instituted for the aid of the Church, the extinction of errors and heresy, and the preaching of the word of God to the people, for which learning and good life were principally required; and that the Doctors of the order in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, were accustomed to be examined, and so promoted to the degree of master (or doctor). But that certain apostate friars of the order, notoriously vicious, and who for their crimes had been condemned to prison, passing over the seas, subtilly and fraudulently procured the degree of master and other exemptions, to the detriment of the Church, the injury of the Catholic faith, the prejudice and scandal of the King and kingdom, and the disgrace of the order. Whereupon the King, on the 1st of December, by his letters patent, forbad that any such persons should be admitted to the accustomed liberties, honours, or privileges of the Doctors in divinity of that order.⁽¹⁾

This year a tempest greatly injured the buildings of the nunnery of St. Rhadegund.⁽²⁾

1390 } The King, on the 12th of February, directed letters patent to
1 } William de Pappeworth, Robert de Paris, and John Payn, setting forth that the great bridge of Cambridge was then dilapidated, and empowering them or any two of them, to make inquisition by the oaths of lawful men of the county, on the subject and as to the parties who ought to repair such bridge, and to compel them by distress, amer-ciements, and other means, to do such repairs as should be necessary.⁽³⁾

1391.

In Easter term the verdict, of which a translation is subjoined, was returned in a cause in the Exchequer, between the King and Thomas de Swaffham, relative to Reach fair:—

THE JURORS elected, tried and sworn, say upon their oath, THAT the Prior of Ely and the burgesses of the town of Cambridge hold, and of right ought to hold, a certain fair every year, on the Monday in Rogation week, in a certain hamlet called Reach, in the town of Swaffham Prior, in the hundred of Stane, and in the King's way near the said hamlet, which extends itself between the said hundred of Stane and the hundred of Staplehowe, of the gift and grant of the Kings of England, progenitors and predecessors of the Lord the now King, made to the Prior of Ely who now is, and his successors, and to the burgesses of the said town of Cambridge and their successors. AND that the Prior of Ely the third part, and the burgesses of the said town of Cambridge two parts, of the toll, custom, and whatsoever other tollable or customable thing, to the said fair belongs, take and have by virtue of the gift and grant aforesaid. AND they say that the aforesaid hamlet of Reach lies in

(1) Rot. Pat. 6 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 32.—MS. Hare, i. 242.—Rymer, Foedera, vii. 690.—Ayliffe, Antient & Present State of Univ. of Oxford, ii. App. lxxv.—Dugdale, Monasticon, ed. Caley, &c. vi. 1482.—Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, i. 522.

(2) Shermanni, Hist. Coll. Jes. Cantab. ed. Halliwell, 20.

(3) Rot. Pat. 14 Ric. II. p. 2, m. 33 d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 91.

two hundreds, namely, in the said hundreds of Stane and Staplehowe. AND they say that the said King's way is sometimes miry in the time of the fair aforesaid, and on account of the mire there, and for the easement of men coming to the said fair, they withdraw themselves from the other part of the way aforesaid, to the hundred of Staplehowe with their merchandizes there.⁽¹⁾

The Chancellor of the University obtained conusance of a plea of trespass pending in one of the King's courts at Westminster, between John Estmond a layman, and William de Elie a clerk of the University.⁽²⁾

The King issued a commission, empowering the Chancellor of the University and mayor of the town to inquire of filth, entrails, and dirt in the streets, contrary to the form of the statute of Cambridge.⁽³⁾

1391 } On the 30th of January, the King by his letters, prohibited the libe-
2 } ration, by colour of his writ, of malefactors committed to prison by the
Chancellor of the University.⁽⁴⁾

On the 13th of February, the King by writ prohibited the Bishop of Ely and his Official from issuing citations which could impede the proceedings in the court of the Chancellor of the University.⁽⁵⁾

On the 26th of February the King directed a writ to the mayor and bailiffs, stating that he had been given to understand that they had recently imposed unaccustomed and unheard-of taxes on the commonalty, and had enforced payment by distress, and had applied the money in the repair of the King's mill, which from time immemorial had been maintained at the sole costs of the mayor and bailiffs, without any subsidy from the commonalty. He therefore commanded them to refrain, for the future, from imposing any other burthens than such as were by law due, and had been paid of old time, to them and their predecessors.⁽⁶⁾

1392.

Robert Cowper and others having been committed to prison by the Chancellor and Proctors of the University, a writ was issued for their liberation, in order that they might answer in the King's Chancery.⁽⁷⁾

This year the Bishop of Ely granted an indulgence to such as should relieve the brethren and sisters of the house of Lepers or Hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius.⁽⁸⁾

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 129.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 240.

(3) Ibid. 243, vide ante, p. 134.

(4) MS. Hare, i. 248.

(5) Ibid. 249.

(6) Rot. Claus. 15 Ric. II.—MS. Baker, xxv. 91.

(7) MS. Hare, i. 246.

(8) MS. Baker, xlii. 206.

1392 } It had been customary for the Pope, to dispose of benefices and eccle-
 -3 } siastical preferments, before they were vacant, by what were termed
 provisions; acts of Parliament had been passed prohibiting these pro-
 visions, but in the Parliament held at Winchester in the octaves of St.
 Hilary this year, power was given to the King, by the advice of his
 Council, to moderate or relax these acts, at the request of the Commons,
 who particularly besought the King, therein to consider the state and
 relief of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

1393.

On the 13th of June, the King issued letters, empowering the Chan-
 cellor of the University to reform certain noxious open gutters, made
 by the masters of Michael-house and Gonville-hall, which ran from
 those colleges to a certain high street, through which many masters
 and scholars had access to the schools of the University. These gutters
 sent forth such an abominable stench, that the air was corrupted, and
 many masters, scholars, and others passing through that street fell
 sick thereof.⁽²⁾

1393 } In the Parliament which began on the quindene of St. Hilary, the
 -4 } Chancellor and scholars presented a petition, stating that a controversy
 had arisen as to the extent of the term scholars' servants in the charter
 granting conusance of pleas to the Chancellor, and praying that it
 might be declared and adjudged that stationers and bookbinders were
 scholars' servants, in like manner as was contained in the charter of
 the Chancellor and scholars of Oxford.⁽³⁾ No answer appears to have
 been given to this petition.

In the same Parliament the burgesses presented a petition, setting
 forth the grant to them of fines, americiaments, &c. with exception of
 fines where scholars and scholars' servants were parties; and that,
 although no claim was made by the Chancellor and Proctors of the
 University, yet the Barons of the Exchequer would not allow the claim
 of the burgesses, by reason of the exceptions, they therefore prayed the
 King to convene the Barons before him in Parliament, and by the
 advice of his Justices, and others of his council, to provide a remedy.
 In answer to this petition, the King by advice of his council in Parlia-
 ment granted, that whenever requested by the mayor and bailiffs, the
 Chancellor of the University or his deputy should under his seal of
 office certify the Exchequer if any scholars or their servants were
 parties to the fines, &c. claimed; and that the Treasurer and Barons

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, iii. 301 b.—MS. Hare, i. 250.—Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, i. 526.

(2) MS. Hare, i. 251.—Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 122.

(3) Rotuli Parliamentorum, iii. 325.

should allow all fines, &c. where by such certificate it appeared that no scholar or scholar's servant was a party.⁽¹⁾ Letters patent to this effect, were issued bearing date the 28th of February.⁽²⁾

A commission for repair of the Great Bridge was on the 15th of February directed to Hugh la Zouche, Thomas Skelton, Robert Parys, John Rome clerk, John Pechell clerk, and Ralph Bateman.⁽³⁾

1394.

On the 18th of July, the King directed a writ to the sheriff of the county, setting forth that the Prior and Convent of Barnwell had intimated to him, that many as well of the commonalty, as of the University, had come to Barnwell (or Midsummer) fair, and there made illicit congregations and conventicles. The sheriff was therefore commanded, personally to go to the town of Barnwell, at the time of the fair, and there proclaim, that no one should make any illicit conventicles or congregations in that fair, secretly or openly, under any pretence, by which the peace might be disturbed, or the accustomed concourse of people at that fair might be impeded. The sheriff was also required to arrest and imprison all delinquents in this respect.⁽⁴⁾

1395.

This year died Michael Causton, sometime Chancellor of the University, Dean of Chichester, and Master of Michael House. He greatly adorned the staff of the cross of the University, and gave many gifts to all the colleges. He was considered so great a benefactor to the University and colleges, that it was directed that his soul should be specially prayed for in the three general processions.⁽⁵⁾

1396.

About this time, the University made a decree, forbidding any one to incept on the feasts of St. Blaize, or of Saints Vitus and Modestus, in order that the exequies and mass on those days for Hugh de Balsham Bishop of Ely, and founder of Peterhouse, might be celebrated with the greater devotion.⁽⁶⁾

About this time, John Fordham Bishop of Ely, granted license for

(1) MS. Baker, xxv. 93. (Ex Bundello Petitionum Parliamenti inchoati apud Westm. in xv. Sancti Hilarii 17 Ric. II.)

(2) Corporation Muniments.—Rot. Pat. 17 Ric. II.—Mem. Scacc. 17 Ric. II. rot. 7.—MS. Baker, xxv. 96.

(3) Rot. Pat. 17 Ric. II. p. 2, m. 36 d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 95, 96.

(4) Rot. Claus. 18 Ric. II. m. 3 d.—MS. Hare, i. 252. — Hist. & Antiq. of Barnewell Abbey (Sturbridge Fair, App. No. xiii.)

(5) Carter, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. 32.—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 81.—Dr. Peacock's Observations on the University Statutes, App. A. xvi. n.

(6) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 91.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 188.

the celebration of divine service in the Small Bridge chapel, in the suburb of Cambridge, with an indulgence for such as should contribute to the repair of the bridges called the Small bridges.⁽¹⁾

1397.

On Hock Tuesday the commonalty made ordinances to the following effect:—

I. That if any one elected into any office, be rebellious or non-obedient to the mayor, he should forfeit £10, half to the use of the mayor, and half to the commonalty.

II. That all burgesses having any booths at the fair of Sterebrigge, and who should let them to farm to any outcomers or foreigners for a certain sum agreed upon between them, should pay to the mayor and bailiffs the third part of the sum for which the same should be so let.

III. That no freeman should occupy two booths of one art.⁽²⁾

The following loans were made to the King, on security being given by letters patent dated 10th of August, for repayment a fortnight after Easter in the following year:—the mayor, bailiffs, and good men of the town £100, John Prior of Bernewell, 20 marks, and John Henry of Cambridge 100 marks.⁽³⁾

1398.

Sir John de Roos, knt., John Pechel rector of the church of St. Andrew in Histon, and Henry Hammond, executors of Sir William de Thorpe, knt.,⁽⁴⁾ having caused to be built the Divinity Schools with a chapel adjoining, commonly called the new chapel, the University by a deed dated the 12th of the calends of July in the present year, engaged that on the second of the nones of May in every year, the Chancellor and regents would meet in the said chapel, and there solemnly cause to be celebrated exequies for the soul of Sir William, with a mass on the morrow with deacon and subdeacon; and on the 19th of November cause to be celebrated exequies for the soul of his consort the Lady Grace, with the like mass on the morrow. It was further granted, that every one about to incept or read in divinity should swear that on every day on which he read in the schools, after the psalm "Ad te levavi" was finished, he would not depart until he had said the psalm "De profundis" for the souls of the said Sir William and Lady Grace, with certain other prayers; and graduates in all

(1) MS. Baker, xxviii. 227.

(2) Corporation Cross-book.—MS. Metcalfe, 3.

(3) Rymer, Foedera, viii. 9, 10, 12.

(4) Sir William de Thorp, having been successively King's Serjeant and Justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, was appointed Chief Justice of the former court in 1347, and about three years afterwards was condemned to death for bribery, but was subsequently pardoned; and being restored to the King's favour, was in 1353 made a Baron of the Exchequer.—Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. v. 147.

faculties, were to swear on their admission to say the psalm "De profundis" and the other prayers for the souls of Sir William and Lady Grace, before they departed from the chapel.⁽¹⁾

On the 20th of November, the King addressed letters to the Chancellor, Proctors, Masters and Doctors, regent and non-regent, and all other graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, deploring the schism in the Church, and requiring them, under forfeiture of their liberties and privileges, to send him a final answer, under their respective common seals, to letters addressed to him respecting this schism, by the King of France and the University of Paris.⁽²⁾

At this period the Corporation exercised the right of appointing guardians to the orphan children of burgesses.⁽³⁾

1399.

On the 22nd of April, the King, in pursuance of the power with which Parliament had invested him, granted to the Chancellor and scholars graduate of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, that they might, notwithstanding the act of Parliament to the contrary, sue to the Apostolic see for provisions or expectations of benefices.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 90.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 186.

(2) Rot. Claus. 22 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 15.—Rymer, Foedera, viii. 62.—MS. Hare, i. 253.

(3) MS. Metcalfe, 3 b.

(4) Rot. Pat. 22 Ric. II. p. 3, m. 36.—MS. Hare, i. 255.—Rymer, Foedera, viii. 81.

HENRY THE FOURTH.

1399.

In the convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury, held at St. Paul's London, in October, the Masters regent and non-regent and scholars of the two Universities, petitioned that some relief might be given them, so that they might be permitted to sue to the see of Rome for provision to benefices and dignities ecclesiastical.⁽¹⁾

At the Parliament which began on the feast of St. Faith, the citizens and burgesses prayed the King, to confirm the franchises, liberties, and free customs granted to their cities and boroughs by the charters of his predecessors. The King directed his Chancellor to grant confirmations, saving the franchises of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the lords spiritual and temporal.⁽²⁾

The bridges and causeway between Cambridge and Barton being in very bad repair, so that casualties frequently happened to persons and carriages passing along the same, the King on the 31st of October granted to John Jaye the hermit, for two years, certain customs on saleable articles passing along the bridges and causeway before mentioned, to be applied in the reparation thereof.⁽³⁾

On the 10th of November the principal grants to the University were confirmed by the King's charter of *Inspeximus*, tested by Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Archbishop of York, Robert Bishop of London, John Bishop of Ely, Edmund Bishop of Exeter, Edmund Duke of York the King's Uncle, Thomas Earl of Warwick, Henry Earl of Northumberland, Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, John de Searle Chancellor of England, John de Northbury Treasurer of England, William Roos de Hamlake, William de Willoughby, John de Cobham, Thomas de Erpingham the King's Chamberlain, Thomas de Rempston Steward of the King's House, Master Richard de Clifford Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, and others.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 241, 242.

(2) *Rotuli Parliamentorum* iii. 429.

(3) *Rot. Pat.* 1 Hen. IV. p. 3, m. 33.

(4) MS. Hare, ii. 1.—*Corporation Cross-book*, 24.

This year John Fordham, Bishop of Ely, granted indulgences to such as should contribute to the repair of the road between Cambridge and Trumpington.

1400.

On the 28th of May, Richard Billington, D.D. was confirmed as Chancellor of the University, in the usual form, by John Fordham, Bishop of Ely, to whom he took the oath of canonical obedience. He was the last Chancellor so confirmed.⁽¹⁾

1400 } On the second of the ides of January, Pope Boniface the Ninth, by
1 } a bull dated at St. Peter's Rome, granted that in all time to come, the Chancellor of the University should be deemed to be in full possession of that office immediately on his election, and should not require confirmation from the Bishop of Ely.⁽²⁾

On the breaking out of Owen Glendower's rebellion, the Welsh scholars in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge departed thence, and went to their own counties, as appears by a representation made to the King by the Commons in Parliament on the 21st of February.⁽³⁾

On the second of March, the Commons in Parliament petitioned the King respecting the moderation of the statute of provisors, wherein they besought him to have especial regard to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the fountains of the clergy of the whole realm, and especially to the graduates, to the relief and sustenance of the clergy and the Catholic faith.⁽⁴⁾ In the same Parliament the Commons petitioned the King against pluralities and non-residence, except the Chaplains of the King Archbishops Bishops and Lords, and scholars of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾

1401.

On the 14th of May, the King by writ commanded the Chancellor of the University, to pay the arrears of the annuity of £10 a-year for the fee-farm of the assize of bread and beer to John de Nottyngham, one of the clerks of the treasury, to whom the same had been granted for life by King Richard the Second.⁽⁶⁾

About this time the King issued a commission concerning the free warren belonging to the Castle of Cambridge in Chesterton, Milton, Histon, Cottenham, Girton, Landbeach, and Waterbeach.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 167, n. 3.

(2) MS. Cott. Faust. c. iii. fo. 330.—MS. Hare, ii. 13.

(3) *Rotuli Parliamentorum* iii. 456.

(4) *Ibid.*, 459.

(5) *Ibid.*, 468.

(6) MS. Hare, ii. 5.

(7) *Rot. Pat.* 2 Hen. 1V. d.

On the 18th of August, Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, issued letters to the Chancellor of the University and the Heads of the several colleges, requiring them to cite the members of their respective bodies, to undergo his metropolitan visitation on the 17th of September following.

On the 16th of September the Archbishop arrived in Cambridge with a stately equipage, and on the following day, pursuant to the citations from him, the Chancellor, Doctors, and Masters, appeared before him in the congregation-house, and there performed their canonical obedience. Then the Archbishop privately examined the Chancellor on the following articles:—

I. Whether the statutes and laudable customs of the University were observed by all therein.

II. Whether any scholars refused to obey the Chancellor's mandates and admonitions.

III. Whether there were any disturbers of peace and unity in the University.

IV. Whether the common chests, with the money therein, and the keys thereunto belonging, were carefully kept.

V. Whether masters, bachelors and doctors performed exercises and took their degrees according to their deserts.

VI. Whether there were any suspected of Lollardism, or any other heretical pravity.

VII. Whether the doctors disputed publicly in the schools, how often, and when.

VIII. Whether the number of fellows in the colleges and halls was complete according to the wills of the founders.

IX. Whether any scholars were defamed for any notorious crime, or did not profit in their studies, or hindered others from profiting therein.

X. How the University was governed in victuals, or any necessities.

He then examined the Doctors successively and secretly, their answers being recorded in a register. The Archbishop then appointed Commissioners to visit the colleges on his behalf.

The Commissioners on the same day visited Trinity Hall, Clare Hall, Gonville Hall,⁽¹⁾ and the House of White Canons.

On the 18th the Commissioners appear to have done nothing, but on the 19th they visited St. Rhadegund's Nunnery, Michael House, St. John's Hospital, Peterhouse, and Pembroke Hall, and on the same day the Archbishop left Cambridge for Ely.⁽²⁾

Richard Billingford, Chancellor of the University, claimed and obtained conusance of an action for an assault brought in the King's Bench by Roger Fauconer against Thomas Kesdale, a scholar.⁽³⁾

(1) "The College of the Annunciation of the blessed Mary," which Fuller erroneously considered to have been Corpus Christi college. This latter college does not appear to have been visited. Its master, Richard Billingford, D.D. was at this time Chancellor of the University. The only other college not visited was King's Hall.

(2) Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 127.

(3) MS. Hare, il. 6.

This year the grant of tolls for repairing the bridges and causeway between this town and Barton, was renewed to John Jaye the hermit, for two years longer.⁽¹⁾

1401 } On the Tuesday after the Purification of the Virgin, the Corporation
2 } made ordinances to the following effect:—

I. That the carriers called traventers who commonly carry gravel, sand, and such other necessities, should not use wheels of iron, or shod with iron, but provide themselves with naked wheels, under the penalty of twenty shillings, to the mayor and bailiffs.

II. That none put dung or other filth in the market-place, nor elsewhere, within the town, unless he remove it within seven days, under the penalty of 40*d.* to the mayor and bailiffs.⁽²⁾

1402.

In the Parliament which began on the morrow of St. Michael, the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty presented a petition to the "very wise Commons," in which they set forth that Richard the Second increased the farm payable by them from 10*l.* to 105 marks, although he reserved £10 per annum from the Chancellor of the University, to whom he gave certain franchises which had previously belonged to the mayor and bailiffs, and whence they were wont to make a large part of the farm. This they alleged would cause their perpetual impoverishment, if remedy were not granted them, and they prayed that it might please their wise discretions, to move the King, to abate their farm, by releasing the increase of 4 marks, and the annual sum of £10 paid by the Chancellor of the University. In this petition it is alleged that the town was wasted and impoverished, by the loss of its franchises, the increase of its ancient farm, the sudden mischief of fire, and other great evils, as also by the diminution of the people in the town since the forfeiture in the reign of Richard the Second. The answer to this petition was in these terms: "Let them sue to the King, and he will do what seems best in the case."⁽³⁾

This year the Archbishop of Canterbury issued a commission for hearing and determining an appeal touching the ordinary lectures in the University.⁽⁴⁾

1403.

The corporate ordinances of which a translation is subjoined, were made this year:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Lord's-day on the morrow of the Nativity of the blessed Mary the Virgin, in the fourth year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth

(1) Rot. Pat. 3 Hen. IV. p. 1, m. 13.

(2) Corporation Cross-book.—MS. Metcalfe, 4.

(3) Rotuli Parliamentorum, iii. 515.

(4) MS. Hare, ii. 14.

after the Conquest, the day of the election of mayor, bailiffs, and other officers of the same town. IT IS ORDAINED, by the whole commonalty of the said town, that every man burgess of the town of Cambridge, may freely have one booth in the fair of Stirbridge, without rendering any thing therefore to the mayor and bailiffs for the time being, whether he occupy it or let it to farm. And that no burgesses have in the fair aforesaid, more than one booth, unless he render therefore to the mayor and bailiffs for the time being, toll and custom as others do who are not burgesses.

ITEM, it is ordained on the same day, that if any bailiff or other burgess of the town aforesaid, in future, lease or lend to any citizens of London, the place for the booth, called the Tolbooth, in the fair aforesaid, that the bailiffs pay to the commonalty of the town of Cambridge £10. and the burgesses 100s. for every default, namely, tociens quociens, and lose their freedom.

ITEM, the same day, it is ordained, that no burgess of the town aforesaid, prosecute against any one by writ or plaint, before the Chancellor nor elsewhere, for any contract which can be determined before the mayor and bailiffs, nor summon a defendant to the Chancellor, &c. under the pain of every one, &c. 40s. to be paid to the commonalty of the town aforesaid, and the loss of his freedom.(1)

ITEM, the same day, it is ordained, that no serjeant of the town aforesaid, for the future, shall be attorney or of counsel, with any foreigner, against any burgess of the same town, in the court of the town aforesaid, under the pain of 40d. to be paid to the commonalty of the town aforesaid, tociens quociens.

ITEM, the same day, it is ordained, that no burgess of the town of Cambridge occupy more than one table for the sale of fish or flesh thereon, unless he pay to the treasurer of the town aforesaid, for the time being, in the name of the commonalty, for every table one penny, tociens quociens.(2)

On the 25th of November, the King, at the instance of Joan his Queen, granted letters patent giving license to the Chancellor, Doctors, Masters, Bachelors, and all other graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to procure provisions to ecclesiastical dignities and benefices from the Pope, that is to say, Doctors, Masters, and licentiates in Divinity, Canon and Civil Law, elective dignities, canonries and prebends in the metropolitan, cathedral, collegiate, and conventual churches of England, Wales, and Ireland; and they and all bachelors, all benefices and offices ecclesiastical with or without cure, usually assigned to secular clerks, at the collation, nomination or disposition of Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Priors and Chapters, Abbots, Priors, and other ecclesiastical patrons.(3)

1403 } On the 11th of January, the King directed a writ to the Chancellor
4 } and Proctors and all the Masters and scholars of the University, reciting that by ancient custom thitherto obtained and used, no friar of the order of Preachers ought to proceed to take upon him any scholastical degree, except according to the assignation and appointment of the Chapter-general or provincial of his order, and that he understood that

(1) This ordinance was modified in 1427-8.

(2) Corporation Cross-book.—MS. Metcalfe, 5.

(3) Rot. Pat. 5 Hen. IV. p. 1, m. 29.—Rymer, Foedera, viii. 339.—Wilkins, Concilia, iii. 275. Ayliffe, Antient & Present State of Univ. of Oxf. ii. App. cvi.

John Chestere, friar of the said order, was in the last provincial chapter assigned and appointed to oppose in scholastic manner, in the year then ensuing, next after Friar Philip Boydell, but that others desiring to prevent his proceeding to his degree, and who were not duly assigned, were incessantly striving to keep the like scholastical act, and so to proceed to the degree of Master, contrary to the custom aforesaid. He being willing to suppress such dangerous and injurious insolence and presumption, enjoined and commanded them, to admit the said John to proceed to his scholastic act in the year ensuing, and not to permit him to be unduly impeded by any other.⁽¹⁾

1404.

This year, a commission was issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for hearing and determining an appeal respecting the infringement of the University statutes.⁽²⁾

1404 } On the 19th of February, the King, by a charter of Inspeximus, in
 — 5 } consideration of a fine of 12 marks paid into his hanaper, confirmed
 the charters granted to the town by Richard the Second in the 9th and 17th years of his reign.⁽³⁾

1405.

This year the ordinance of which a translation is subjoined, was made respecting the surrender of booths in Sturbridge fair:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the day of election of mayor and bailiffs of the town of Cambridge, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth. It is ORDAINED, that every burgess within the town aforesaid, having a booth or booths in the fair of Sterbrige, may well and lawfully give, sell, and surrender the said booth to the use of any other burgess of the same town, before the mayor and one of the aldermen of the same town, in the Court there holden on every Tuesday in the year, and on every Monday in the Court of the Liberty: PROVIDED ALWAYS that the said booth or booths be surrendered freely, quietly, and wholly, without condition, annexed or expressed, for him and his, according to the custom of the borough; AND this under the pain of forfeiture of the same booths to the burgesses of the town aforesaid.⁽⁴⁾

One Thomas Paunfeld of Chesterton, having rendered himself obnoxious to the Prior and Canons of Barnwell, by opposing the authority they claimed in the manor of Chesterton, of which they were Lords, was on the 10th of September attacked by Sir Robert Skot priest, Sir William Donne priest, Sir Thomas Brasyngton priest, Canons of Barnwell, and others, canons and servants of the Prior, who

(1) MS. Hare, ii. 16.

(2) Ibid, 18.

(3) Rot. Pat. 6 Hen. IV. p. 1, m. 7.—Corporation Muniments.—MS. Baker, xxv. 105.—Mem. Scacc. Hil. 7 Hen. IV, r. 20. Vide ante, pp. 129, 130, 141, 142.

(4) Corporation Cross-book.

lay in wait for him in the highway between Sturbridge chapel and Cambridge. They beat and wounded him so severely, that he had his wounds to shew several years afterwards, and took from him various books and bills. This outrage was committed, as Paunfeld alleged, at the instance of Sir John Outlawe the prior.⁽¹⁾

1406.

On Thursday, the morrow of the Nativity of the Virgin, ordinances to the following effect, were made with the assent of all the commonalty:—

I. That no miller of the town take for the multure of wheat or other corn except the toll accustomed, but if he carry it thither, and then to take thereupon for four bushels 1*d.* for his labour and not more, under the penalty of 40*d.* to the use of the commonalty.

II. That the master-miller answer for his servants.

III. That the farmer of the ferry of Chesterton, take nothing for ferryage of any burgess of the town of Cambridge, neither of their bodies nor of their things, under the penalty of 20*s.* to the commonalty.⁽²⁾

The King granted for two years to Thomas Kendall the hermit, certain tolls for the repair of the small bridges, and the causeway between this town and Barton.⁽³⁾

1407.

1407 } On the 12th of January a writ of error issued for removing into the
8 } King's Chancery, the proceedings in an action for assault, by John Duke servant to Master Thomas Lavenham a scholar, against William Lyeham, before Edward Tumpston monk, and John Sudbury locum tenentes of Master Richard Derham, the Chancellor of the University. A return setting forth all the proceedings was made by John Sudbury.⁽⁴⁾

1408.

1408 } In a convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury, held at
9 } St. Paul's in London, on the 14th of January, a series of constitutions were enacted⁽⁵⁾ for the suppression of Lollardism. By these it was, amongst other things, ordained, first, that no Master of Arts or Grammar, should instruct his pupils upon any theological point, contrary to the determinations of the Church, or expound any text of Scripture, in other manner than it had been of old expounded, or permit his pupils

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, iv. 60.

(2) Corporation Cross-book.—MS. Metcalfe, 4.

(3) Rot. Pat. 8 Hen. IV. p. 2, m. 10.

(4) MS. Hare, ii. 22.

(5) These are said to have been previously promulgated at a Council at Oxford.

either publicly or privately, to dispute concerning the Catholic faith or the sacraments of the Church. Secondly, that no book or tract compiled by John Wiclif, or any one else in his time or since, or to be compiled thereafter, should be read or taught in the schools, hostels, or other places within the province, unless it should first be examined by the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or at least by twelve persons to be elected by each of these bodies, and afterward expressly approved of by the Archbishop or his successors. That when approved, the book should be delivered, in the name and by the authority of the University, to the stationers to be copied: and a faithful collation being made, the original should be deposited in the chest of either University, there to remain for ever. That whosoever should read or teach any book or treatise contrary to the form aforesaid, should be punished as a sower of schism and favourer of heresy, according to the quality of his offence.⁽¹⁾

1409.

1409 } In the Parliament held on the quindene of St. Hilary, the Commons
10 } presented a petition, complaining that many incumbents of benefices, instead of residing on their cures, and keeping hospitality, exercised offices in the court or in the houses of noblemen, or resided at London, Oxford, and Cambridge, or in abbies or priories, and praying a law for enforcing residence on their benefices. The King answered, that the matter pertained to holy Church, and that a remedy for non-residence had been provided in the last convocation.⁽²⁾

1410.

On the 28th of April the King granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and good men of the town, for three years, certain customs or tolls in aid of the paving of the town.⁽³⁾

On Monday after the Ascension, the Twenty-four made ordinances to the following effect:—

I. That the constables of every ward oversee the “seggerekes” placed in the town as a nuisance; and if any should be placed as a nuisance, that they cause the same to be removed within fifteen days under the penalty of 40*d*.

II. That no foreigner carry defensive knives, namely baselards or daggers, under pain of forfeiting such knives, and 40*d*. to the mayor and bailiffs.

III. That no one play at tennis in the town under the penalty of 40*d*.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 316.

(2) MS. Hare, ii. 24.

(3) Rot. Pat. 11 Hen. IV. p. 2, m. 25.—Rymer, *Foedera*. viii. 634.

(4) Corporation Cross-book.—MS. Metcalfe, 5.

1411.

On the 15th of November, John Arondell, custos of the free chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, otherwise called Sturbridge chapel, near Barnwell, exhibited his bill in the Exchequer against John Essex sadler, John Warwyk skinner, John Chaucer and William Bush, late bailiffs, then present in Court on their account. In this bill he averred, that he and his predecessors, had immemorially had stallage of all persons merchandising upon the chapel-yard, parcel of his chapel, where part of the fair of Sturbridge was accustomed to be held, and where merchants were accustomed to erect their shops during the fair-time. That one Thomas Sprygy merchant and clothier, and other merchants to the number of twenty, would have made their shops there at the fair holden at Sturbridge, on Monday the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross then preceding, and would have paid for stallage 6s. 8d. each, but that the late bailiffs unjustly and by colour of their office, would not permit the merchants to build their shops in the chapel-yard, by which he lost his stallage amounting to 10 marks, to the dishersion of the chapel, and to his damage of £10. The defendants by their plea, after protesting that the chapel was founded within the time of memory, and that the bailiffs of Cambridge were seized of stallage of merchandise brought to the fair, denied that the custos or his predecessors were seized of such stallage. On this plea issue was joined, and a verdict returned in favour of the custos, whose damages were assessed at 5 marks, with £10 costs. The proceedings in this cause were exemplified by letters under the Exchequer seal, tested by John Cokayn Chief Baron, on the 4th of March, 1412-13.⁽¹⁾

1412.

On the morrow of St. Crispin and St. Crispinian, it was decreed by the unanimous consent of the Masters regent, that at or about the middle of every term, the bedels should give up their staves of office to the senior proctor, who should enquire as to their fitness or offences.⁽²⁾ An older statute had required this to be done once a year only.⁽³⁾

1412 } On the 22nd of February Peter Hirforde,⁽⁴⁾ Bachelor of Arts, in the
13 } new chapel of the University, before Eudo la Zouche, LL.D. Chancellor, and the venerable congregation of Masters regent and non-regent, renounced the conclusions and opinions of Wycliffe, and took an oath that he would never teach, approve, or defend those conclusions, opinions,

(1) Corporation Muniments.—MS. Baker, xxxi. 230.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 41.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 119.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 39.

(4) He was also called Beverly. See somewhat respecting him, in Lewis's Life of Reynold Pecock, ed. 1820, p. 142.

books, or treatises, but resist the same and all favouring them, in the schools or elsewhere, to the utmost of his power.⁽¹⁾ This renunciation was attested by Richard Billingsforde, D.D. William Someresham, D.D. John Judde, Doctor of Decrees, and others, and by Thomas de Burbye clerk, of the diocese of York and notary by apostolic authority, who drew up a public instrument setting forth the proceedings.⁽²⁾

(1) Wycliffe's name is not mentioned. His opinions are referred to as the opinions which had been condemned by a provincial constitution made at St. Paul's, London.

(2) MS. Hare, ii. 26.

HENRY THE FIFTH.

1413.

This year there arose very serious disputes between the University and the town, which continued during the greater part of this reign.⁽¹⁾

On Hock Tuesday, the commonalty made an ordinance, declaring that if any burgess should be outlawed in any foreign county, or elsewhere in the hustings or his proper county, he should not forfeit more than the 20th part of his goods and chattels; except in case of felony, of which, if it should happen any burgess should be convicted, then he should forfeit all his goods and chattels.⁽²⁾

A commission for the repair of the Great Bridge, and for making various inquiries with reference thereto, was on the 14th of July issued to Sir Hugh Burrell knt. Sir Walter atte Pole knt. Richard Billingford clerk, Thomas Lopham, Nicholas Morice, John Herryys, and John Bilney.⁽³⁾

This year Richard de Billingford, D.D. Chancellor of this University, was sent ambassador to Rome, with Henry Beaufort Bishop of Winchester, Henry Lord Scrope, and the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. The object of the embassy was to inform the two Popes, that unless one would withdraw his pretensions to the papal chair, the kingdom of England would acknowledge obedience to neither.⁽⁴⁾

1413 } On the 8th of February a commission of the peace for the town was
14 } directed to Richard Billingford and Guido la Zouche clerks, Simon Bentybowe mayor, and others.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Some particulars respecting the disputes of this year will be found in the articles against John Bilney (the mayor), under the year 1420.

(2) Corporation Cross-book.

(3) Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. V. p. 3, m. 38 d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 110.

(4) Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, i. 557. Wood erroneously supposed Richard de Dereham to have been Chancellor of this University at this period.

(5) MS. Hare, ii. 33.

1414.

In the Parliament which began at Leicester, on the last day of April, the Earldom of Cambridge was conferred on Richard de Conisburgh, second son of Edmund Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge, by Isabel of Castile his first wife.⁽¹⁾ He was executed at Southampton, in 1415, for being concerned with the Lord Scrope and Sir Thomas Grey in an attempt to assassinate the King. His arms were, Within a bordure argent, charged with ten lions rampant purpure, France and England quarterly, with a label of three points, each charged with as many torteaux.

In the same Parliament the Chancellor and scholars presented a petition, complaining that the burgesses from ill-will caused certain of the scholars, who were guilty of no offence, to be indicted and convicted of felony, and that many scholars, fearing mischief to their persons and loss of their goods from such indictments, purposed to leave the University. To the intent, therefore, that the scholars might more easily live and study at their leisure, as they desired, they prayed the Parliament to grant, that commissions of the peace should from time to time, be issued to the Chancellor of the University for the time being, and to certain persons of the most worthy of the burgesses, and of the county without the precincts of the town: That scholars and their servants charged of felony and mayheim before the said justices, should be presented by sufficient persons, of whom half should be burgesses and the other half gentlemen of the county, residing without the town and precincts; and that all indictments against scholars or their servants in any other manner should be void. On the consideration of this petition, the King openly declared to the Lords spiritual and temporal how several riots, mischiefs, inconveniences, and misgovernments, had prevailed and lately happened as well in the University of Cambridge as in that of Oxford, which in course of time would operate to the great damage of the said Universities; and being desirous for the good government and preservation of the same against such riots, inconveniences, and mischiefs, and to remedy the same, he willed, with the assent of the Lords, that due provision and ordinance should be applied by the consideration of him and his council, calling to them such lords, clerks, and other persons as might seem to him most fit and requisite.⁽²⁾

At a congregation of regents and non-regents held on the 24th of May, a statute was made prohibiting (under penalty of suspension, disability, and excommunication) every bachelor in any faculty, to use in the schools, processions, or acts, a cloak, or fur, or facings of silk satin, or other material of similar price or value, in his tabard, hood, or

(1) *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iv. 17.

(2) *Ibid*, 30.

other scholastic habit, except lamb's wool or budge fur, on his hood. This statute was not to extend to Masters gremial, the sons of peers, beneficiaries having promotion to the value of 30 marks per annum of prebends or canonries, or otherwise of 40 marks; nor to persons upon whom the privilege was expressly conferred by the major part of the regents and non-regents. Bachelors in all faculties were also prohibited from using a bonnet, cap, coif, or other like ornament for the head, at their lectures or scholastic acts.⁽¹⁾ This statute appears to have been much complained of by the scholars in the Canon and Civil Law. On the 17th of September, the King by writ commanded Stephen le Scrope Chancellor of the University, to appear upon this business, before the Archbishop of Canterbury and his brethren, in the convocation of the province at St. Paul's London, on the 1st of November, together with four persons named by the masters regent, and four named by the scholars in Canon and Civil Law.⁽²⁾ In the meantime, the King had sent to Oxford to ascertain the practice of that University, which he found to be conformable to the statute in dispute, the observance of which he, on the 4th of December, enjoined, under the penalty of £1000.⁽³⁾

On Thursday, before the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, John Grenelane and John Hokynton, were returned as burgesses to the Parliament summoned to be held on the octaves of St. Martin. The election was made by a select body of twelve burgesses.⁽⁴⁾

1415.

The King was given to understand, that many bachelors and other scholars, in Canon and Civil Law, residing in the University, had, on feigned pretexts, refused to attend the ordinary lectures in the usual manner, according to the statutes of the University, and to pay to the ordinaries and bedels of those faculties their due and customary contributions. He therefore, by a writ dated the 24th of April, charged them, on pain of forfeiture of every thing they could forfeit, to attend the ordinary lectures, and without demur, to pay to the ordinaries and bedels their contributions.⁽⁵⁾ On the 1st of May, another writ was issued, requiring the Chancellor of the University to certify into the King's Chancery, the names of such scholars, in Canon and Civil Law, as did not use the law schools, nor visit the bedels.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 82.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 176.

(2) Rot. Claus. 2 Hen. V. m. 14.—Rymer, Foedera, ix. 158.—Wilkins, Concilia, iii. 358.

(3) MS. Hare, ii. 35, 36.—MS. Baker, xxvi. 92.

(4) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 51.

(5) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 41.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 120.

(6) MS. Baker, xxvi. 93.

On the 23rd of June, the King directed a writ from Winchester to the sheriff of the county, and the mayor and bailiffs of the town, commanding them to be aiding and assisting the Chancellor of the University in the execution of his office, and the preservation of the peace, when and as often as they should be required.⁽¹⁾

It would seem, that at this period the arms of the University were, quarterly France and England, and on the nombril point of the escocheon a book gules.⁽²⁾

1415 } In the Parliament which began on the 16th of March, the Commons
16 } represented to the King, that of late the clergy of the realm had increased and flourished in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge by the Doctors in Divinity, and of the Canon and Civil Laws, and by others of lower degree, to the great comfort and profit of holy Church; but that by the operation of the statute against provisors, the clergy were lamentably depressed, and in many parts despised, and by reason that the clergy studying in the Universities were not comforted and nourished, great and intolerable errors and heresies against God, and rebellion against the King, had lately arisen amongst the people: they therefore prayed a remedy. In answer to this petition, the King stated, that he had declared the matter to the Lords spiritual, who had promised redress.⁽³⁾

1417.

The University presented a petition to the King at Southampton, setting forth that during the absence of their Chancellor (John de Rykingale) at the general council of Constance,⁽⁴⁾ the mayor and bailiffs had maliciously disturbed them in the exercise of their rights, and praying, that during the King's absence from the realm, they might have the free use of their privileges. Whereupon, the King by letters dated at Southampton the 13th of July, and directed to the mayor bailiffs and commonalty, after setting forth the complaint of the University, strictly enjoined them not to presume to interfere with the privileges of the University, which he was resolved to maintain, but if they had any just cause of complaint against that body, they should lay it before his council during his absence. He concluded by exhorting them so to demean themselves, that the University should not have just cause of complaint, and that he, by

(1) MS. Hare, ii. 37.

(2) Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 560.

(3) *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iv. 81.

(4) Wood (*Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 559) insinuates a doubt whether this University sent delegates to the Council of Constance. The above petition affords decisive evidence that at all events, the Chancellor was present.

their misconduct, should not be driven to provide a remedy, by inquisition as to the use of their franchises, or otherwise.⁽¹⁾

The Chancellor of the University succeeded in claiming conusance of an action of assault brought in the court of Common Pleas, by John de Gamlyngeye against Ralph Heresham, a scholar of the University.⁽²⁾

About this time there were many legal proceedings between the town and University, occasioned by the banishment by the latter body, of Robert Hierman a common servant of the town.⁽³⁾

This year, a convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury was held at St. Paul's in London. On the 28th of November, Robert Gilbert, D.D. on the part of the University of Oxford, and on the 3rd of December, Thomas Kyngton, L.L.D. on the part of the University of Cambridge, made orations, in which they enforced the necessity of encouragement being given to the promotion of graduates. Certain Bishops, Abbots and Priors being elected to consult on this matter, prepared a decree which was to endure for twenty-one years, to the effect, that if a living fell vacant, of the annual value of sixty marks or upwards with cure of souls, or of forty marks or upwards without cure of souls, the patron should be obliged to present it to some doctor in one of the faculties. That if the benefice should be worth fifty marks with, or thirty marks without, cure of souls, it should be presented to a licentiate in one of the faculties, or to a bachelor in divinity; and that livings of the value of forty marks with, or twenty marks without, cure of souls, should be given to a master or bachelor of arts. A condition, however, was annexed, it being provided that this decree should not be published or take effect, unless the Universities would agree that men of religion, being students in divinity, might graduate in that faculty after ten years study therein, although they had not previously been regents in arts, and that scholars in the Canon Law might be created bachelors in that faculty, after seven years study therein, without studying the Civil Law. As the Universities refused to accede to this condition, they took no benefit from the proposed decree.⁽⁴⁾

1418.

About this time,⁽⁵⁾ the mayor burgesses and commonalty presented

(1) MS. Hare, ii. 58.

(2) *Ibid.* 73.

(3) *Ibid.* 60, 61. As to the circumstances connected with his case, see under the year 1418.

(4) Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 381.—Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 561.—MS. Hare, ii. 75.—Spencer, *Life of Chichele*, 53.

(5) It is very difficult to ascertain the precise year to which to refer the transactions mentioned in the text.

a petition to the King's council, setting forth that Thomas Cressale Prior of the order of Friars-Hermits of St. Augustine, Henry Stokton Friar of that order and Vicechancellor of Henry Rykinghale, Chancellor of the University, Thomas Markaunte and Thomas Thurkell clerks late Proctors, John Fyshwicke bedel, and John Duke sub-bedel of the University, with many other scholars unknown by their excitation adhering to them, by colour of their grants, unjustly disturbed the petitioners in the use and exercise of divers liberties, and perpetrated many other injuries and oppressions against them, so that they could scarcely live in the town, and that many persons had been obliged to leave it. The particular grievances of which they complained, are specified in four articles, of which, and of the answers of the University thereto, abstracts are subjoined:—

COMPLAINTS OF THE MAYOR,
BAILIFFS, AND COMMONALTY.

I. That whereas they were possessed of the right of hearing all manner of causes, of contracts, and trespasses within the precincts and limits of the town, the persons before named had attempted to deprive them of this right in a certain cause between Thomas Hierman, plaintiff, and Robert Bakere, servant of the Prior of Barnwell, defendant, for a debt of 25s. for six quarters of corn, by taking and imprisoning the said Thomas Hierman.

II. That on the vigil of St. James the Apostle, many scholars, with the assent and at the excitation and abetting of the before mentioned persons, armed in a warlike manner, caused great terror to the mayor, by laying in wait to kill him and his officers, if they on that night

ANSWERS
OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I. That they had only acted as they had always done, agreeably to their undoubted privileges. That as to persons being obliged to leave the town on their account, they asserted that by the vexations of the mayor and his accomplices, particularly Attilbrigge, in exacting money to carry on their prosecutions against the University, many had left the town, as Page, Tesdale, Lovelorde, and thirty other scholars, and Brewer, Cowebrigge, and many other laymen, to the detriment of the University and colleges, having houses in the town. As to Thomas Hierman, he was imprisoned especially because he had scandalized the University and scholars, by laying certain things to their charge of which laymen had been guilty (as appeared by certain curates who came to have leave of the Chancellor to absolve certain of their parishioners, because in such cases absolution was reserved to the Chancellor by papal privileges), and for denying the Chancellor's authority.

II. As to the schedule, &c. they denied knowing anything thereof. That at the time in question, Fyshwicke was at York, and Markaunte in London, and that it was notorious, that at that time, many laymen were every night in the streets armed for jetting,⁽¹⁾

(1) "Ad jettando." To jet is defined by Nares as to strut or walk proudly, to throw the body about in walking. He derives the word from the French *jetter*, and amongst other

had issued out of their houses; and that when they perceived they could not effect their malicious purpose, they affixed on the mayor's gate a certain schedule,⁽¹⁾ to his great scandal, and so that the mayor and burgesses dared not to preserve the peace.

III. That the before-named Thomas Crèssale and others, had unjustly seized and imprisoned Robert Hierman, a common servant of the mayor and commonalty, who was employed to serve a writ on Barkere aforesaid; and because he brought his action for false imprisonment, they had banished him the town, and broke into his house that they might beat him if they had found him there: on which account he was obliged to quit the place, and could not attend his business.

whilst all the scholars were in their houses.

III. That Robert Hierman was banished as a notorious disturber of the peace, particularly in maintaining common women in Steresbrigge fair, that he might receive from them the wages of their shame. That he broke open the Chancellor's house in that fair, for which he was cited before Thomas Lopham steward of the University and justice of the peace. That he grew from worse to worse, in wandering in the night and jetting. That his banishment from the University was not put in force, but he was permitted to remain in the town

authorities cites this passage from Shakspeare (Twelfth Night, act 2, sc. 5):—"O peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey cock of him; how he *jets* under his advanced plumes!" He also gives an instance in which it is used in the sense of to rejoice, exult, or be proud. In 1606 a decree of the Heads was made "for reforming *night jetters*, keepers of greyhounds," &c. (Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 474.) In the preamble, mention is made of scholars who being but private persons, go forth into the town, pretending and abusing the proctors' authority, and of scholars who shoot in guns, cross-bows, and stone bows, near home and in the neighbour towns; and the decree forbids any to presume to usurp the said authority, or to go abroad to make the night scrutiny, or shoot guns, crossbows, or stone bows. Fabyan (Cronycle vol. ii. p. 396) speaks of a great affray in Fleet Street, in August 1442, between "the *getters* of the ynnes of courte" and the inhabitants of that street. To *jet* seems to be used in the text in the sense of to make an affray.

(1) This schedule was in these terms:—

BILLA POSITA SUPER HOSTIUM MAJORIS. CITATIO PEREMPTORIA.

Looke out here Maire with thie pillid pate,
And see wich a scrowe, is set on thie gate;
Warning thee of hard happes,
For and it lukke thou shalt have swappes:
Therefor I rede keepe the at home;
For thou shalt abey for that is done;
Or els kest on a coate of mayle;
Truste well thereto withouten faile.
And great Golias, Joh. Essex,
Shalt have a clowte with my karille axe
Wherever I may him have.
And the hosteler Bambour, with his goat's beard,
Once and it hap shal be made afeard,
So God mote me save.
And zit with thie catche poles hope I to meete,
With a fellowe or twayne in the playne streete,
And her gownes brake
And that harlot Hierman, with his calves snowte,
Of buffets full sekerly shall bern a rowte,
For his werkes sake.
And yet shall hankyn Attilbrigge,
Full zerne for swappes his tayle wrigge,
And it hap arith.
And other knaves all on heape,
Shall take knockes full good cheape,
Come once winter nith.
But nowe I praye to God Almyth,
That whatsoever zowe spare,
That metche sorowe to him bedith,
And evill mote he fare.

Amen, quoth he, that beshrewed the Mair's very visage.

IV. That Henry Dunmowe burgess, having prosecuted an action for debt in Westminster Hall, against William Hatfelde, the aforesaid persons imprisoned him for forty days, and by their threats forced him to leave the town.

IV. That Dunmowe was imprisoned for nine days only. That on the 10th the Chancellor sent to the Castle to set him at liberty. That there were many reasons for imprisoning him: one being that he sold putrid corn to an alewife, warranting it to be good, so that she was deceived, and the ale she made therefrom was so very bad, that it nearly killed those who drank it.⁽¹⁾

The council directed that all matters in dispute between the two bodies, should be referred to the determination of four persons, namely, one clerk and one lawyer on each side, and that in the mean time, all proceedings should be stayed. The townsmen nominated Master William Alnewicke⁽²⁾ and William Godered on their part, and after a delay which was much complained of, the University appointed on their part, Master Richard Holme licentiate in decrees, and James Strangweys sergeant-at-law. The arbitrators appointed the 10th of April, to meet at Cambridge to determine the disputes, but the event of their arbitration does not appear.

Pending this reference, the two bodies continued to prefer fresh complaints against each other.

The mayor and burgesses in a petition to the Duke of Bedford, stated that certain clerks, armed in warlike manner, by night, broke the windows and rails of Richard Barix goldsmith, and of John Bilney the mayor, and beat William Weggewood and Robert Norres the mayor's servants, and Richard Parys common clerk of the town, and wounded and ill-treated one John Buste, who came out of his house to quell the riot. At another time they exclaimed, "come out of your houses, you villians, whoremongers and scoundrels, or you shall be burnt in them," and there are charges for ill-using Robert Attilbrigge, John Knapton, John Metham, and others.

In another petition to the Parliament, the mayor and burgesses complained of the cost to which they were put by the delay of the University in appointing arbitrators, and prayed that unless they appointed arbitrators, they (the petitioners) might be remitted to prosecute their remedy at the common law, and that the Chancellor might not banish any person of the town, without, the consent of the lay gentlemen of the town, according to the tenor of a composition between the University and town,⁽³⁾ if he were not a scholar or clerk, under pain of losing a great sum of money.

(1) MS. Hare, ii. 40.—MS. Cole, xli. 367, 368, 369.

(2) Wm. Alnewicke was at this period Confessor-general of the monastery of Syon (Aungier's Hist. of Syon Monastery, 28, 111*). He was afterwards successively Bishop of Norwich and Lincoln.

(3) "I have not met with this composition." MS. Cole, xli. 373.

The University, in a petition to the council, complained that Robert Hierman went on with his proceedings against them, notwithstanding it had been ordered that every thing of that sort should be put a stop to, during the reference.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of October, was issued a commission for conservation of the peace, in the town, and for execution of the statute against the Lollards.⁽²⁾

1419.

At this time, there was a suit pending before the King's council, between the Chancellor and scholars of the University, and the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, each of whom claimed the custody of assize and assay of bread, wine and beer, and the supervision of the measures and weights of the citizens of London coming to Sturbridge fair. On the 14th of July, the King directed letters patent to Sir William Asenhull knt. sheriff of the county, commanding him to exercise the before-mentioned custody and supervision over the citizens of London in the fair of Sturbridge, till the matter was decided, and requiring the litigating parties to assist the sheriff.⁽³⁾

On the morrow of the nativity of the Virgin, the commonalty made ordinances to the following effect:—

I. That no one should be elected into the bailiwick of the town out of the ward in which he dwelt, whilst any one should be able in that ward to bear the office.

II. That no one should be elected to make the election of the mayor, bailiffs, and other officers of the town, except only those who before had been bailiffs and occupied the office of bailiff or treasurer.⁽⁴⁾

On the 15th of November, the King, by a charter of *Inspeximus*, tested by John Duke of Bedford, as guardian of the realm, and granted in consideration of 12 marks paid into the hanaper, confirmed certain of the town charters.⁽⁵⁾

1420.

By letters dated the 2nd of May, John Rykyngdale, D.D. Chancellor, and all the Masters regent and non-regent, testified under their common seal, that the University, and all colleges and houses within it, were exempt from all tributes and tolls, and especially from all toll for timber, stone, tiles, lime, sand, and cement, required for building or repairing their houses and buildings, and all fuel and victuals, as well as by land as by water; that till lately they enjoyed such exemption for

(1) MS. Hare, ii. 49, 59, 62, 66.

(2) Ibid, 81.

(3) Rot. Pat. 7 Hen. V. m. 29.—MS. Hare, ii. 83.—Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey (Sturbridge fair, App. No. viii.)

(4) Corporation Cross-book.

(5) Rot. Pat. 7 Hen. V.—Corporation Muniments.

all materials used in building a chapel with two schools annexed, and one library, but that those who then were, and late had been, bailiffs of Cambridge, being moved by avarice, infringed this privilege, and now took toll from the carriers of timber and other materials, for the construction of the college of the lord the King, as appeared by complaint of the warden and scholars of that college.⁽¹⁾

This year, there was a fire at St. Peter's college, which consumed the muniments of that society.⁽²⁾

About this time the Chancellor, Proctors, and University exhibited certain articles against John Bilney burgess, and sometime mayor of the town, who was then excommunicated. Of these articles an abstract is subjoined:—

I. That when mayor, in the 1st Hen. V. he impugned the privileges of the University, with respect to the sizing and sealing of bushels.

II. That in the same year he arrested one Sutton a scholar, by writ of capias in an action of trespass, and imprisoned and ill-treated him; and raised a general insurrection on that account, in which he and others would have been slain, had not the scholars saved them.

III. That in the same year he let to farm to laymen, his hostle near St. Michael's church, although scholars were willing to inhabit it, saying to the scholars he intended to live in it himself, in violation of the statute of the University "De pensionse Domorum,"⁽³⁾ and against his oath.

IV. That notwithstanding he was sworn to observe the statutes, privileges, and customs of the University, he said he would not observe any statutes or customs unless they had them under the King's seal. This was said on the feast of St. Michael, on the reception of his oath from the Chancellor in the Tolbooth, publicly before all the burgesses.

V. That he refused to permit the bedels to collect americiaments in the leet of the Chancellor; and when Thomas Wering bedel, took a distress for such an americiament, he took it away, and threatened Wering with indictment.

VI. That when Master John Rikinhale Chancellor of the University and justice of the peace, sent for him to the church of the Augustine friars, to allay his malice in certain matters, Bilney offered to fight him; and when the Chancellor threatened to send him to the Castle if he did not behave better to the University, he replied that it was not in the Chancellor's power to punish him, as he (Bilney) had a hundred fighting men to resist the Chancellor.

VII. That whilst in office, he did not assist the Chancellor in chastising perturbors of the peace. That he encouraged the scholars to rebel against the Chancellor, and laboured by Attilbrigge and others, to make divisions in the University between the various faculties and countries, insomuch that by means of Nicholas Hauke, one of his partisans, a nobleman was slain by certain scholars in jetting, in order that they might be taken by laymen, to the defamation of the University.

VIII. That he greatly vexed the carters coming to the town with wood, stone and other necessities, for building the schools, extorting from them money, to the great prejudice of the University.

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 270 (from the Archives of Trin. coll.)

(2) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 72.

(3) Vide Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 36.

IX. That he extorted money from fishermen, contrary to the privileges of the University and the ancient customs of the town.

X. That he accused the Chancellor, proctors, and ministers of the University, before the King's council, for not punishing disturbers of the peace. Nevertheless, neither he nor any other burgess complained to the Chancellor or his deputy of any person in particular; but he and other laymen, at his excitation, always said when any mischief was done that the scholars had done it, insomuch that in the autumn of the 5th Hen. V. he caused laymen to go jetting in great numbers, and said they were clerks; and in the Lent following, certain other laymen went jetting, and were supposed to be clerks till they were taken. And at the end of the town, a little time since, a smith was robbed and so nearly killed that he was left for dead; which action was imputed to the clerks, until the smith accused two or three laymen, who were afterwards hanged for it.

XI. That under colour of a grant of return of all writs touching the burgesses, he incited the townsmen to take out writs of *capias*, and thereon to arrest and outlaw scholars and their servants, contrary to what had been used to be done by Robert Goodrich,⁽¹⁾ and other mayors. That he arrested two friars, doctors in divinity, viz. Nicholas Swafham and Thomas Cressale, and two scholars' servants, and refused to release them from prison till they paid certain sums for their redemption, although fines and redemptions, &c., where scholars were parties, belonged to the University by royal grant.

XII. That he infringed the privileges of the University by vexing the Chancellor respecting false imprisonment.

XIII. That he procured clerks to be convened before secular judges out of the University.

XIV. That he compelled the bakers to grind at the mill, although he himself would not, on account of the deceit of the millers, and that he had often sworn before the ministers of the University, that he could not keep the assize of bread in consequence of the deceit of the millers.

XV. That he extorted money from the poor, and compelled them to sue the members of the University by threatening them with the loss of the freedom of the town, and that he doubled the King's taxes on those who refused to contribute to the cost of suits against the University, and diminished the taxes on those who did contribute.

XVI. That he falsely asserted to the King's council that he could not pay the King's farm, unless he had plea of victuals.

XVII. XVIII. XIX. That he falsely asserted to the King's council in certain articles, that he had the power to hold plea of all trespasses and contracts in the town and suburbs, although the Chancellor had that power where a master, scholar, or scholar's servant was party; and that he attempted by these false pretences to obtain a grant for hearing suits as to debts for victuals.

XX. That he executed a writ in Hierman's case, notwithstanding an injunction to the contrary from the Chancellor of England, the Duke of Exeter, and the Earl of Westmoreland.

XXI. That he in pleading, falsely asserted that Thomas Cressale prior of the order of friars hermits of St. Augustine, and his fellows, broke into the house of Robert Hierman, and procured persons to slay him (Bilney).

XXII. That he was guilty of perjury in troubling the University respecting pleas as to debts for victuals, he having sworn in St. Mary's church that he well knew the power of holding such pleas between all persons whatsoever, pertained to the Chancellor and not to the mayor.

(1) Robert Goderyche was mayor 1403, 1404.

XXIII. That in the time of all other mayors there was peace between the University and town, and between the scholars of all faculties and countries; but that he countenanced quarrelsome laymen, such as the rascal Attilbrigge, and excluded from his council peaceful burgesses, such as Bentibowe, Chause, and others.

XXIV. That notwithstanding the privilege the Chancellor had by charter, of punishing rebels and perturbers of the peace, he (Bilney) wished to bring in the custom that the worst and poorest cobbler of the town should receive greater benefit from the privileges of the University than the son of the greatest Lord of England.

XXV. That if the Chancellor had not the power of banishing laymen, or if those banished should be protected by the mayor, then persons expelled from Oxford might reside in Cambridge, contrary to the statutes of the University.⁽¹⁾

Articles were also exhibited against Robert Attilbrigge for exciting suits between the scholars and the laymen. In these he was amongst other things, charged with having falsely asserted that every brewer was amerced 6s. 8d. in the Chancellor's leet, and every Ganoker⁽²⁾ 3s. 4d. with a view of procuring contributions from the laymen for going to law with the University, in order that he might gain money thereby, and that during the continuance of the suit he might be well regarded by the laymen, whereas, in time of peace, he was reputed by them to be a most false person. He was also charged with threatening to make the Chancellor and his officers clerks convict, in consequence of which threats, they durst not enforce their right of keeping the assize of bread &c. and it was alleged, that many by like threats of being indicted for felony, to the number of thirty scholars of the northern parts, had been driven to leave the University, whilst heavy fines were extorted from others, and that although the Chancellor, Proctors, &c. had in the first year of the King's reign risked their lives to save this Attilbrigge, Gerveis, Cappe and others of the town harmless, by banishing Tesdale, Page and Lovelorde, and making others pay fines &c. so that peace was restored and a pretended reconciliation effected, yet he (Attilbrigge) and his accomplices, afterwards indicted for felony the very persons of whom they had received these fines.⁽³⁾

1421.

In the Parliament held on the 2nd of May, a petition was presented having for its object to restrain the practice of physic to such as had graduated in that faculty in the Universities, or were approved of by those bodies. This petition was in the following terms :—

HEY and most myghty Prince, noble and worthy Lordes Spirituelx and Temporelx, and worshipfull Commones, FOR so MOCHE as a man hath thre things to governe,

(1) MS. Hare, ii. 51.—MS. Baker, xxvi. 104.

(2) A "ganoker" was a taverner or keeper of an inn or alehouse; perhaps the name was derived from the signs to their houses, for gannok signified a standard or ensign (Hearne, Glossary to Peter Langtoft's Chronicle).

(3) MS. Hare, ii. 55.—MS. Baker, xxvi. 110.

that is to say Soule, Body, and wordly Goudes, the whiche ought and shulde ben principaly reweled by thre Sciences, that ben Divinite, Fisyk, and Lawe, the Soule by Divinite, the Body by Fisyk, wordly Goudes by Lawe, and these conynges sholde be used and practised principaly by the most connyng men in the same Sciences, and most approved in cases necessities to encrease of Vertu, long Lyf and Goudes of fortune, to the worship of God, and comyn profyt. BUT, worthy Soveraines, as hit is known to youre hey discrecion, many unconnyng an unapproved in the forsaid Science practiseth, and specially in Fisyk, so that in this Roialme is every man, be he never so lewed, takyng upon hym practyse, y suffred to use hit, to grete harme and slaughtre of many men: Where if no man practised theryn but al only connyng men and approved suffeiently y lerned in art, filosofye, and fisyk, as it is kept in other londes and roialms ther shulde many man that dyeth, for defaute of help, lyve, and no man perysh by unconnyng. WHEREFORE pleseth to youre excellent Wysdomes, that ought after youre soule, have mo entendance to your body, for the causes abovesayd, to ordeine and make in Statuit, perpetually to be straitly y used and kept, that no man of no manner estate, degre, or condicion, practyse in Fisyk, from this tyme forward, bot he have long tyme y used the Scoles of Fisyk withynne som Universitee, and be graduated in the same; that is to say, but he be Bachelor or Doctour of Fisyk, havyng Letters testimonyalx, sufficeiantz of on of those degrees of the Universite in the whiche he toke his degree yn; undur peyne of long emprisonement, and paynge XL li to the Kyng; and that no Woman use the practyse of Fisyk undre the same payne: And that the Sherrefe of the Shire make inquisicion in thaire tornes, if there be eny that forfaiteth ayens this Statuit, undur a payne resonable, and theme that haz putte this Statuit in execucion without any favour, undre the same peyne. Also, lest that thay the whiche ben able to practyse in Fisyk ben excluded from practysing, the whiche be nought graduated, Plesith to your hey prudence to send Warrant to all the Sherrefs of Engeland, that every practysor in Fisyk nought graduated in the same science that wile practyse forth be withynne one of the Universitees of this lond by a certeine day, that they that ben able and approved, after trewe and streyte examinacion, be receyved to theyr degree, and they that be nought able, to cese fro the practyse in to the tyme that they be able and approved, or never more entremette thereof: and that therto also be iset a peyne convenient.(1)

In consequence of this petition, Parliament ordered and decreed that the lords of the King's council for the time being, should have authority to make and execute such ordinances and punishment of those persons who should thenceforth practice and exercise the arts of physic and surgery, and were not approved and skilful therein, (namely, those of physic, by the Universities; and surgeons, by masters of that art;) as might seem to those lords most fit and necessary, according to their good understandings and discretions, for the safety of the people.(2)

In the Convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury, held at St. Paul's London, in the month of May, the Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge complained of the want of provision for the promotion of graduates. Upon which it was agreed,

(1) *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iv. 158.

(2) *Ibid*, 130.

that if the Universities would mitigate their ancient statute respecting degrees in Divinity and the Canon Law, the Archbishop might promulgate an ordinance for the promotion of graduates. Accordingly, on the 6th of July, Archbishop Chicheley issued an ordinance prohibiting for ten years, the patrons of benefices throughout his province, from presenting others than Doctors of Divinity, Decrees, Law or Medicine, Masters of Arts, or Bachelors in the said faculties, in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge; and on the 14th of January, a similar ordinance was made in the convocation of the province of York.⁽¹⁾

(1) Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 399, 400, 401, 402, 403.—Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 366.—MS. Hare, ii. 84.—Vide ante p. 159.

HENRY THE SIXTH.

1422.

IN the Parliament held on Monday before St. Martin, complaint was made by the Commons, of divers manslaughteres, murders, rapes, robberies, and other felonies, riots, conventicles, and other offences done in the counties of Oxford, Berks, Wilts, and Buckingham, by people born in Ireland repairing to the town of Oxford, and there dwelling, under the jurisdiction of the University. An act was thereupon passed, requiring all natives of Ireland to depart the realm within a month after proclamation, with certain exceptions, amongst which were graduates in the schools. And it was enacted, that these graduates should find surety of their good abearing, and should not take upon them the principality of any hall or hostel, but remain amongst the English scholars, under the principality of others. That scholars of Ireland not being graduates, and being of the King's obeisance, should find surety of their good abearing in like manner as the graduates. That all scholars of Ireland, then in England, which would dwell here, should bring to the Chancellor of England, before the feast of St. John Baptist then next, letters under the seal of the Lieutenant or Justices of Ireland, testifying that they were of the King's obeisance, or they should be treated as rebels to the King. And that from the said feast of St. John, no person born in Ireland should enter the realm of England to dwell in the University of Oxford or of Cambridge, or elsewhere within the realm of England, unless he brought to the Chancellor of England such letters testimonial, upon pain to be punished as a rebel to the King.⁽¹⁾

1423.

On the 24th of June, a commission for repair of the Great Bridge, was directed to Sir Walter de la Pole knt. Richard Bilingford clerk,

(1) Statutes at Large, ed. Pickering, iii. 74.—Rotuli Parliamentorum, iv. 190.—See under the next year.

John Grenelane mayor, William Fulburne, Nicholas Hywishe, and John Bilney, of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

About this time, died John Herryys, who had been mayor of this town in the 18th and 19th Richard II.⁽²⁾ He gave £10. to the University Library, and gravelled at his own charge a great part of the old School-street,⁽³⁾ and at his death he bequeathed various sums for pious uses, especially to the corporation, for an anniversary for himself and Margaret his first wife.⁽⁴⁾

In the general chapter of the Benedictine or Black Monks, held at Northampton in July, John de Bardenay Prior of the students of that order in Cambridge, complained of the Abbot of Colchester, who without reasonable cause had withdrawn a scholar of his monastery from the University, and obstinately persisted in so doing, wherefore he the Prior prayed he might be fined. He also besought the chapter to provide a certain sum, with which a house of religion might (with the King's license) be assigned to the students of the Benedictine order in Cambridge. The Prior's requests were approved by the Presidents of the chapter, as redounding to the honour and advantage of the order.⁽⁵⁾

In the accounts of Simon Rankyn and Thomas Sturmyrn, the treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin, the following payments occur: to the King's escheator for perambulating the King's ditch 9s. 2d.; to John Burgoyne, William Godered, and Nicholas Hewysh, counsel-at-law for the town, 40s. each; to the mayor for his robes 40s.; to the bailiffs for their hoods 10s.; for the expences of Richard Busshe and Simon Rankyn, burgesses of Parliament, being in London forty-five days at 2s. each £9.; expences of John Knesworth to London respecting the suit between the University and Robert Heyreman;⁽⁶⁾ expences of Richard Bushe and Simon Rankyn at London, with divers men of the council of the town and others concerned with the Bishop of Norwich, respecting the matter between the burgesses and the Bishop, and to see the Bishop's charters; wine to William Assenhull and others, at the house of Robert Coupe, in the time of the sessions of the peace, also in the Guildhall, 30d.; expences of the justices of assize on the morrow of St. Anne at the mayor's house; rewards given to the minstrels of the Duke of Bedford 3s. 4d.; also to the minstrels of the Duke of Gloucester 3s. 4d.

(1) Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. VI. p. 4, m. 23 d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 112.

(2) A petition respecting his executors is in Rotuli Parliamentorum, iv. 321.

(3) Caius, Hist. Cantabr. Acad. 82. Caius observes, "raro exemplo oppidanorum."

(4) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 1 & 2, & 2 & 3 Hen. VI.

(5) Wilkins, Concilia, iii. 424.—See under the years 1426 and 1428.

(6) Vide ante, pp. 159, 160, 161, 163.

The receipts were but £22. 17s. 0½*d.* viz. : rents of assize £1. 13s. 1½*d.* farms of houses &c. £19. 0s. 4*d.* profits of court and fines for freedom £2. 3s. 7*d.*⁽¹⁾

On Thursday after the Nativity of the Virgin the commonalty made ordinances to the following effect :—

I. That the bailiff of the bridge should not take toll for carriage, nor stall-pence, nor custom, from the bridge, nor elsewhere, (except in the fair) for merchandize coming to the fair of Sterbrigg, from the vigil of the Nativity of the blessed Mary until the fair was ended.

II. That there should be a common seal ordained, which should be kept in the treasury under the keys of the mayor and aldermen ; and that all leases of houses, and all matters touching the commonalty, should be sealed therewith. And that the seal of the office of mayor, should remain in the custody of the mayor for the term of his office.⁽²⁾

The common seal affixed to a deed dated 29th September 1434, represents an embattled bridge of five arches, and thereon, an escocheon of France and England quarterly, supported by two angels kneeling, with the circumscription " S. Communitatis Ville Cantebriegg."⁽³⁾

In the act passed last year respecting Irish scholars,⁽⁴⁾ no mention was made before whom nor in what manner the sureties of good abearing therein mentioned, should be found. It was now therefore enacted, that the Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, each of them within his jurisdiction, should take the sureties of scholars within the same Universities, and certify the same into the King's Chancery.⁽⁵⁾

In the same Parliament was presented the subjoined petition, which proves that at this period Sturbridge fair had acquired celebrity as a mart for costly works of embroidery :—

PRIEN the wise and worthi Communes, that for as mochell as in the Citee of London, and in the Suburbes ther of, diverses persones occupying the craft of Brauderie, maken diverse werkes of Brauderie of unsuffisaunt stuff, and undwely wrought, as well upon Velowet, and Cloth of Gold, as upon all other Clothes of Silk wrought with Gold or Silver of Cipre, and Gold of Luk, or Spaynyssh laton togedre, and swiche warkes, so untrewely made by swiche persones aforesaid, dredyng the serche of the wardens of Brauderie in the said Citee of London, kepen and senden unto the fayres of Steresbrugg, Ely, Oxenford and Salesbury, and ther thei outre hem, to greet deseit of our soverain Lord the Kyng, and al his peple. THAT it like oure soverain Lord the Kyng, wyth his Lordes Spirituell and Temporell, in this present Parlement, to ordeyne by statute, that all the werk of Brauderie so undwely made as above is declared, be forfait to oure soverain Lord the Kyng. And that the Wardeins of Brauderis of the said Citee of London, for that

(1) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 1 & 2 Hen. VI.

(2) Corporation Cross-book.

(3) MS. Bowtell, iii. 454.

(4) Vide ante, p. 169.

(5) Statutes at Large. ed. Pickering iii. 84.—Rotuli Parliamentorum, iv. 254.

tyme beyng, may, by auctorite of this present Parlement, have warant by patent, to make serche of all werk of Brauderie put to selle, at the said faires of Steresbrugg, Ely, Oxenford and Salesbury, and thoo werkes of Brouderie there founden unsuffisant, to forfait and arreste to the use of our soverain Lord the Kyng, as ofte tymes as swiche werk be founde.

ANSWER.—Be it enacted that all works and stuff with gold or silver broidery of Cyprus, or gold of Luke, or with laton of Spain, and sold to the deceit of the subjects of the King, be forfeited to the King, or to the Lords and to others having franchises of such forfeitures, in which franchise such works be found. And that this enactment endure only until the next Parliament.⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of November, the King, by a charter of Inspeximus tested by John Duke of Bedford, as guardian of the realm, confirmed various charters granted to the town by his predecessors.⁽²⁾

1424.

In the accounts of John Willymott and Thomas Fullere the treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin, £12. 13s. 4d. is charged as received for the fines for fifteen freedoms, and 6s. 8d. for stone sold from the watercourse called the "Freresconditt." Amongst the payments are charges for expences incurred in removing the bars, benches, and other things, from the new Guildhall to the old Guildhall, also charges for wine, expences and presents on various occasions, for the mayor, the twenty-four, the justices of assize and of the peace, the counsel of the town, &c. also the following: wine given to the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge when he came from beyond the sea in the presence of the mayor and other burgesses, 6s. 6d.; to Henry Topcliff and Richard Andrew burgesses of the Parliament at London, at 2s. per day each, £22. 12s.; given to the minstrels of the Earl of March 40d. of the Earl Marshal 20d. and of the Lord John Tiptot 12d.⁽³⁾

This year, an ordinance was made by the commonalty of the town with respect to the terms on which the eldest son of a freeman might obtain the freedom of the town. A translation is subjoined:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the morrow of the Nativity of the blessed Mary, in the 3rd year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth from the Conquest, It is ORDAINED by the whole commonalty of the town of Cambridge in the Guildhall then there present, that every eldest son of any burgess may have his freedom, his father living, for the fine of 6s. 8d. And it is not the intention of this ordinance, but that after the decease of his father, if he is then admitted, he may have his freedom for the ancient fine of 40d. as of old time accustomed to be used.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, iv. 255.

(2) Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 19.—Corporation Muniments.

(3) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 2 & 3 Hen. VI.

(4) Corporation Cross-book.

1425.

The following charges occur in the accounts of John Botsham and John Cokesworth treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin :—

Two labourers cleaning the place where the pillory stands in the market, 2s. 6d.

For making a ditch from the Whitefriars' conduit to the river, 5s.

Delivered to William Weggewode, by command of the mayor and bailiffs, for the confirmation of the King's charter, to wit of green wax, £4.

For wine at the house of William Weggewode, in the presence of the mayor and other burgesses, occupied about business touching the town, 12d.

Breakfast for John Burgoyne, William Godered, and Nicholson Hewysh, and others, occupied about divers things touching the town, 5s. 1½d.

Reward to the clerk of the sheriff of Cambridgeshire, 20s.

Wine to the justices of assize and money to their servants, and carriage of the presents to Barnwell, 41s. 6d.

Presents to the minstrels of the Earl of Northumberland, 40d.; of the Duke of Exeter, 40d.; of the Lord John Typtot, 20d.; and given to one minstrel, 12d.

Expences of William Weggewode and Roger Kyche, burgesses of Parliament, for 80 days, at 12d. each, £8.(1)

The accounts of Richard Parentyn prior of Burcester in Oxfordshire, and Richard Albon canon and bursar of that house, for the year ending Michaelmas, contain several items which shew the varied and extensive trade of Sturbridge fair about this time :⁽²⁾ For the expences of Albon in going to and from Sterisbrugge fair for five days with three horses to buy victuals &c. 12s. 6d. is charged. The following articles are also stated to have been purchased at this mart: "Three collars, one basse,⁽³⁾ and three headstalls 5s. 10½d.;" "A bolt⁽⁴⁾ of red say⁽⁵⁾ for making a cope 4s. 8d.;" "Six estregbords,⁽⁶⁾ viz. waynscots 2s. 3d.;" "100 halfwaxfysche⁽⁷⁾ 21s.;" "324lbs. of Spanish iron, with the portage of the same 18s. 5d.⁽⁸⁾

1425 } On Thursday before the Purification of the Virgin, John Busshe and
6 } Stephen Barber were returned as burgesses to the Parliament summoned to meet at Leicester on the 18th of February. They were elected by a select body of eight burgesses, which mode of election prevailed for a long period.⁽⁹⁾

Richard, only son of Richard late Earl of Cambridge⁽¹⁰⁾ and heir also

(1) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 3 & 4 Hen. VI.

(2) The Canons of Maxtoke, in Warwickshire, were also at this period accustomed to lay in a store of necessities at this fair.—Brand, Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, 1841, vol. ii. p. 268.

(3) A collar for cart horses made of flags.

(4) A long narrow piece.

(5) Silk.

(6) Eastern boards (deal boards brought from the eastern parts).

(7) ?

(8) Kennet, Parochial Antiquities, ed. 1818, ii. 253, 254, 255, 258.

(9) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 52.

(10) Vide ante, p. 156.

of Edward Duke of York, was restored by Parliament to the Earldom of Cambridge, with the Dukedom of York, the Earldom of Rutland, and the Barony of Tindal. He afterwards laid claim to the Crown, by descent from Lionel Duke of Clarence third son of Edward the Third, and in this claim originated the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. He was himself slain at the battle of Wakefield, immediately after which his eldest son Edmund Earl of Rutland was barbarously murdered in cold blood. Two of his sons, however, became successively Kings of England, by the titles of Edward IV. and Richard III. The arms of Richard Duke of York Earl of Cambridge, &c. were quarterly; I & IV, France and England quarterly, over all a label of three points, each charged with as many torteaux; II, Castile and Leon quarterly; III, Mortimer and Burgh quarterly; on an inescutcheon, gules, three lions passant guardant, or, within a bordure argent, for Holland. Supporters, on dexter side, a falcon with bells, on the sinister a lion; badges, a rose argent, a falcon and fetterlock, and an ostrich feather with a scroll, and thereon "Ich Dien." After his death the title of Earl of Cambridge remained in abeyance for upwards of 150 years.

1426.

Disputes taking place at this period respecting the election of the common council or twenty-four, a reorganization of that body took place. As the proceedings on the occasion, throw some light upon the municipal constitution at this period, a translation of them is subjoined:—

Cambridge } BE IT REMEMBERED, that whereas (to the end that the rights, liber-
(to wit) } ties, and customs of the same town might be preserved, and ordi-
nances for the good and tranquillity of the town aforesaid might be made and pro-
vided) from all time of which the memory of man is not to the contrary, the mayor
for the time being, and twenty-four burgesses of the same town of the more discreet
sort, to this elected, or the more part of them, have been accustomed and used to
rule, treat, order, and determine for the whole rule and government of the town of
Cambridge, THE MAYOR AND BURGESSES (on the Tuesday called Hockday, in the
4th year of the reign of King Henry the 6th after the Conquest, in the Guildhall of
the town aforesaid, present upon the election of treasurers of the same town for the
year to come, according to the custom there hitherto used), considering albeit the
said rule and government for the time not a little by the twenty-four
burgesses to the same rule and governance lately elected to benefit or profit; BY
REASON of certain discords and dissensions prevailing amongst the burgesses of the
said town as to the election lately made of the said twenty-four, a colloquy and
treaty was thereupon had upon this matter, on the aforesaid Tuesday in the Guild-
hall aforesaid, between the said mayor and burgesses then there present, by the
advice of all the counsel of the said mayor and burgesses then there present, how
and in what manner the said discords and dissensions might best be pacified and
reduced and reformed to unity. Upon which, before the aforesaid mayor, the

counsel and all the congregation then there present, all of the aforesaid twenty-four lately elected, who were then present in their own names and in the name of all of the said twenty-four then absent, before the aforesaid mayor, counsel and all the burgesses there congregated, freely and spontaneously renounced their right to the office aforesaid, and altogether seceded from that office. AND UPON THIS, by the assent of the said mayor and all the burgesses then there present, and by the advice of all their counsel, a new election of twenty-four burgesses to execute the office aforesaid for the future, was proceeded with in the usual manner and form as follows, that is to say, one burgess was elected by the mayor and his assessors, namely John Knapton, and Richard Busshe was elected by the whole commonalty then there present, to the intent that those two should elect eight of the more discreet burgesses then there present, so as those eight might elect to themselves other eight, and those sixteen elect to themselves other eight, and so complete the number of twenty-four to exercise the office aforesaid with the mayor for the time being: WHICH John and Richard elected John Warwyk mayor, one of them besides the twenty-four to be named, and for the eight burgesses of the said twenty-four, they elected John Bilney, Simon Bentybowe, Robert Gerveys, Richard Andrew, Thomas Jacob, Henry Topclyne, Stephen Neel, and William Wegwode; and those eight present in the said hall, according to what is above recited, chose to themselves other eight, namely, John Knapton, Richard Busshe, Robert Attilbrigge, Roger Kyche, Roger Fauconer, Simon Rankyn, Thomas Spencer chandler, and Thomas Sturnyn; and those sixteen being congregated together, elected to themselves other eight, namely, John Grenelane, John Sexteyn the elder, John Whaplode, Adam Leveryngton, John Cappe, Richard Sexteyn the elder, Robert Pennyngton, and Richard Parys, to complete the number of twenty-four as is aforesaid, to exercise that office as is above expressed for the time to come.

IT WAS FURTHER AGREED then and there, and ordained between the said mayor and all his burgesses then there present, that on one or more of the said twenty-four newly elected, or thereafter to be elected, ceasing to execute his office at any time to come, by death, infirmity or weakness, or for any other cause whatsoever, that the residue remaining of that number, or the more part of them, at every time, to wit, at the next day of election after such cession, in the Guildhall, elect to themselves another or others of the more discreet burgesses of the same town, to fill that place, and to exercise that office for the good and tranquility of the town as has been accustomed.⁽¹⁾

In the general chapter of the Black or Benedictine Monks, held at Northampton in July, John Sudbury prior of the students of that order in Cambridge, represented the detriment which arose from the scholars of the order in Cambridge dwelling in the houses of laymen scattered about the town. He therefore earnestly prayed that the chapter would grant a sum of money to the students sufficient to enable them to purchase a place for their habitation within the University. This proposition was favourably received,⁽²⁾ and shortly after carried into effect.⁽³⁾

The accounts of Robert Attilbrigge and Richard Eversdon treasurers

(1) Corporation Cross-book.

(2) Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 463.—Vide ante, p. 170.

(3) See under the year 1428.

of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin, contain the following charges :—

Rewards to undersheriff and sheriff's clerk for their good behaviour towards the burgesses, 20s.

Gifts to justices of gaol delivery and their servants, 26s. 4d.

John Busshe and Stephen Barbour, burgesses of the Parliament held at Leicester for 71 days, at 1s. each per diem, £7. 2s.

Gift to the minstrels of the Duke of Gloucester, 20d.(1)

Of the form in which the Magna Congregatio was kept at this period, we have an account in a record of which a translation is subjoined :—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that the great assembly of the clerks and laymen is held every year by the Chancellor of the University of the town of Cambridge, or his deputy, within a short time after the feast of St. Michael. And when the mayor of the same town, thereupon by the ministers of the Chancellor, is warned of the day and place, he causes to be warned by his ministers two aldermen, four bailiffs, four counsellors, seven of the city, three of the suburbs of the more worthy and more excellent burgesses of the town aforesaid, two taxors, and two of every parish. AND BECAUSE the form hitherto used in time to come may perchance be doubted by many, THEREFORE it is truly exemplified in the form following, and a roll is made and delivered at the day and place appointed, in the presence of the Chancellor, to the bedel deputed to call those nominated.

Mayor	John Grenelane.
Aldermen	John Bynley. John Knapton.
Bailiffs	Richard Sexteyn, sen. Robert Attylbrigg. Roger Kycche. John Lyster.
Counsellors	Richard Busshe. Henry Topelene. William Weggwode. Stephen Neel.
Seven of the City	Robert Penyngton. Robert Gerveys. Richard Andrew.
	John Cappe. Adam Liveryngton. Thomas Sturmyn. Thomas Jacob.
Three of the suburbs	Thomas Page. John Busshe. Simon Rankyn.
Taxors	Stephen Barbour. Thomas Chaundeler.
Of the parish of St. Peter	John Ploghwryght. William Germyn.
Of the parish of St. Giles	Richard Ketull. John Melford.

(1) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 4 & 5 Hen. VI.

Of the parish of St. Clement	Thomas Henmale. William Goodman.
Of the parish of St. Sepulchre	William Elyston. Walter Hornfrey farrier.
Of the parish of St. Andrew of Bernewell	William Clenelond. William Trumpyton.
Of the parish of St. Andrew without Berne- well gates	} Richard Essex. John Tollont.
Of the parish of the Holy Trinity	Robert Gotebedde Henry Fleccher.
Of the parish of St. Mary in the Market	Thomas Goode. John Godfrey skinner.
Of the parish of All Saints	William Mast. John Plumton.
Of the parish of St. Michael	Thomas Skynner. Thomas Fordham.
Of the parish of St. John	John Coole. John Flynt.
Of the parish of St. Edward	Thomas Glover. John Redyng.
Of the parish of St. Benedict	John Neel. Thomas Swan.
Of the parish of St. Botolph	William Hayreman. Henry Symmeson.
Of the parish of St. Mary without Trump- ington gates	} Thomas Hayreman. John Cosyn. ⁽¹⁾

On the 29th of December, died Thomas Beaufort Duke of Exeter, who by his will gave £100. to be deposited in a secure chest in Trinity Hall, in order that the poor scholars of the University might be thence relieved by way of loan. Those borrowing money from this chest, (afterwards denominated Exeter chest) were to pray devoutly for the soul of the Duke, Margaret his Dutchess, and the souls of his parents progenitors and benefactors, and all the faithful deceased.⁽²⁾

1427.

The following charges occur in the accounts of Roger Faukenor and Robert Cowper, treasurers of the town for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin :—

The mayor paid to the minstrels of the Duke of Gloucester 6s. 8d.

Paid to a man riding to London, by command of the mayor and commonalty, respecting the men imprisoned in the Castle by the Chancellor of the University, 4s.

Expences about the execution of two prisoners, 4s. 1d.⁽³⁾

On Michaelmas day, the ordinances of which a translation is subjoined, were made by the Corporation :—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the feast of St. Michael, in the 6th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth after the Conquest, in the Guildhall of the town of

(1) Corporation Cross-book.

(2) Nichols, Royal Wills, 256.—Caius, Hist. Cantabr. Acad. 133.—Fuller, Hist. Univ. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 130.

(3) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 5 & 6 Hen. VI.

Cambridge, by the assent of the mayor and other officers, and all the burgesses of the same town, upon the reception of the oath of William Weggewode then elected to the mayoralty and the other officers then there present; **IT IS ORDAINED**, that for the future every burges of the town of Cambridge shall have the precept called the *capias* for six pence, to wit, to be paid to the mayor for the seal four pence, and to the clerk for the writing, two pence.

THE SAME DAY IT IS ORDAINED, that for the future the burgesses elected, or hereafter to be elected for the Parliament, shall have only twelve pence a day during the Parliament.

THE SAME DAY IT IS ORDAINED, that whereas the charter of Greenwax was lately purchased at the cost of the treasury, so that the treasury aforesaid is much impoverished by that purchase; **IT IS ENACTED** by the advice aforesaid, that the half part of all issues and amerciaments of the bench, and other things issuing from the courts of the lord the King, which hereafter shall happen to be allowed and levied in any claim of the mayor and bailiffs, shall for the future accumulate for the augmentation of the treasury aforesaid; but the other half-part, the mayor and bailiffs for the time being shall enjoy for ever.⁽¹⁾

1427 } At a meeting in the Guildhall on Friday after St. Hilary, at which
8 } were present William Weggewode mayor, and seventeen of the twenty-four "lately elected for the government of the town," consideration was had of the ordinance of 1403, prohibiting burgesses from proceeding before the Chancellor of the University, for any contract determinable before the mayor and bailiffs.⁽²⁾ And, because such ordinance appeared too strict, it was moderated so that burgesses offending for the first time were to forfeit 20s.; for a second offence 40s.; and for a third offence they were to be deprived of their freedom for ever.⁽³⁾

1428.

On the 7th of July the King granted a license, of which a translation is subjoined, for the foundation of a house in this University, for the monks of the order of St. Benedict:—⁽⁴⁾

HENRY, by the grace of God, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, TO ALL TO WHOM these present Letters shall come, greeting. THE Abbot and Convent of Croyland, of the order of St. Benedict, have shown to us and our Council, how within the greater part of our realm of England the societies of the same country, are accustomed to provide for certain of their fellow monks at the schools of the University of Cambridge, being instructed there in the Canon Law and the Holy Scriptures; which Abbot and Convent, nor any of the order aforesaid, have not any house or mansion of their own within the said town of Cambridge, ordained for their fellow monks by them to the schools of the said University so appointed, unless they dwell with secular persons in their houses, so as the monks aforesaid cannot be treated or governed so religiously, according to the form and rule of their profession and order, as they ought in case they were inhabitants in a

(1) Corporation Cross-book.—A charter of Greenwax was a grant of fines, issues, amerciaments, &c. The name was derived from the colour of the seal appended to the process for the recovery of them.

(2) Ante p. 149.

(3) Corporation Cross-book.

(4) Vide ante, pp. 170, 175.

certain place; We, considering the Abbey aforesaid is of the foundation of our noble progenitors and in our patronage, and that the said Abbot and Convent and their successors may specially pray for our state whilst we live, and for our souls when we depart this life, and for the souls of our said noble progenitors, by the advice and consent of our counsel, and for 12 marks paid to us in our hanaper, HAVE granted and licence given, to the Venerable fathers Thomas Bishop of Durham and William Bishop of Norwich, and to John Hore of Childerley, that they two messuages with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Giles in the said town of Cambridge, which are held of us in burgage, and which do not exceed the value of 46s. 8d. per annum (as is found by a certain inquisition before William Walker our escheator in the county of Cambridge, taken by our command and returned into our chancery), may give and grant to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD to them and their successors for ever. AND by the tenor of these presents, we give the like special licence to the same Abbot and Convent, that they the messuages aforesaid with the appurtenances, may receive of the said Bishops and John, and hold them to them and their successors for ever; the statute for lands and tenements not to be put in mortmain, or any statute or ordinance made to the contrary, notwithstanding. PROVIDED ALWAYS that all monks professed of the said order of St. Benedict, within our realm aforesaid, or elsewhere within our subjection, exercising in the schools, may dwell together, according to the ordinance in the general chapter of the same order thereupon to be made: BEING UNWILLING that the said Bishops and John and their heirs, or the aforesaid Abbot and Convent or their successors, by reason of the premises should be thereupon disturbed molested or grieved by us or our heirs, or the justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other bailiffs or ministers whatsoever of us or our heirs; SAVING, nevertheless, to us and our heirs, the services thereupon due and accustomed. IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. WITNESS ourself at Westminster, the 7th day of July, in the 6th year of our reign.(1)

The Abbot and Convent of Croyland soon afterwards obtained from the Corporation, a grant of a place called the Pondyards.(2)

The House or College of the Benedictine monks established under the foregoing license, subsequently acquired the name of BUCKINGHAM COLLEGE, by which name it was known as early as the first of Richard the Third;(3) and it was in the reign of Henry VIII. refounded, under the name of MAGDALENE COLLEGE, by Thomas Lord Audley Lord High Chancellor of England.

In the account of William Spencer and William Mast treasurers of the town, for the year ending the Nativity of the Virgin, occur the following charges :—

Richard Sexteyn, sen. and Roger Fauconer, burgesses of Parliament, for 123 days, at 12d. each, £12 6s.

Breakfast to the Counsel of the town, in the time of John Grenelane mayor, 3s. 10d.
Present to the justices of gaol delivery and their servants, 26s. 1d.

(1) Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed Caley, &c. ii. 123.—Gough, *Hist. & Antiq. of Croyland Abbey*, App. No. L.

(2) See under the year 1432.

(3) See under the year 1483. This fact tends to render very questionable the common account that this was termed Buckingham college, from its being founded by Edward Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham of that family. It was more probably so termed in compliment to his father, Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham, who it may be presumed was an eminent benefactor to the monastic students.

Given the minstrels of the Duke of Gloucester 8s.; of the Lord Tiptoft and the Lord de Bergeney, 4s. 8d.; of the Earl of Huntingdon 4s. 8d.; of the Duke of York 5s.

Expences of the Lord Tiptoft and his lady, for one night and their breakfast in the morning, given to them by the mayor and burgesses, 50s. 11d.⁽¹⁾

On Michaelmas day, ordinances of which translations are subjoined were made by the corporation :—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the seventh year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, in the great congregation of the burgesses of the town of Cambridge in the Guildhall there, upon the administration of the oath of the mayor bailiffs and other officers, by the whole commonalty then there present, IT IS ORDAINED and established for all future times to endure, that the port of the King's mill of the said town, from year to year set to sale between the mayor and bailiffs of the year preceding, and the mayor and bailiffs of the year succeeding and of new elected, shall be under the mode and form ensuing, namely, that all the moveables whatsoever which shall be in the said mill (the wheels called the water-wheel and the cogwheel with their dependencies altogether excepted,) shall be sold and transferred by bargain and sale every year, at the end of the year, between the mayor and bailiffs of the year preceding, and the mayor and bailiffs of new elected, as between them for the price of the same port may be agreed.

Item, IT IS ORDAINED the same day there, that all willows growing or which in any time to come shall happen to grow, on either part of the causeway between and near the Small Bridges, in the west part of the town of Cambridge, and also in the garden and near the garden of the hermitage there, for the future in all time to come, shall be committed to the use of the hermit there for the time being, for the reparation, amendment, and sustentation of the causeway aforesaid, his hermitage, and the slippery and ruinous way near the aforesaid bridges and causeway, without contradiction from the bailiffs or treasurers for the time being, or others whomsoever.⁽²⁾

1429.

About this time the corporation made ordinances to the following effect :—

I. That the fountain in the market place should be cleansed of dirt ; and that if any one cast dirt or filth into the same, he should pay 6s. 8d. to the mayor and bailiffs, to their proper use ; or if he had not wherewithal to pay that sum, he should be imprisoned for seven days.

II. That the mayor and bailiffs should not receive any serjeant to office, by letters or request from lords dwelling without the town, under the penalty of £10.⁽³⁾

In consequence of certain arsons and robberies committed in Cambridge and the neighbourhood, by unknown persons suspected to be Irish, Welsh, and Scotch scholars, the petitions of which translations are subjoined, were presented to the Parliament held on the morrow of St. Matthew :—

THE COMMONS in this present parliament assembled, petition our very Sovereign Lord, and the Lords spiritual and temporal, in this present Parliament assembled : THAT WHEREAS divers great mischiefs and subtle felonies or robberies have lately

(1) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 6 & 7 Hen. VI.

(2) Corporation Cross-book.

(3) Ibid.

taken place and been committed in the town of Cambridge, and also in the counties of Cambridge and Essex, and in other places of England, by unknown malicious persons, who have issued certain notices directed to divers persons of the said town, counties, and other places of England, commanding them to place divers large sums of money in certain places, whence they by the said evil doers can readily be taken away, safely and unperceived, mentioning also in the said notices, that if they do not place the money in the situations pointed out in the said notices, by a certain day, that the said evil doers will take great and signal vengeance, as a warning to all those who do not deposit sums of money. AND WHEREAS that such certain sums not having been placed in divers places, according to the purport of the said notices, several houses, goods and chattels, of divers persons, have been feloniously and traitorously, both in Cambridge and the counties and places aforesaid, burnt and utterly destroyed; by which, the inhabitants of the town, counties and places aforesaid, are gradually impoverished, and are now on the verge of ruin: THAT IT MAY PLEASE YOU to ordain by the authority of this present Parliament, that all such burnings of houses, be adjudged high treason, and that this ordinance do extend, as well to those arsons committed since the first year of the reign of our present Sovereign Lord, as to any that may in future happen. Saving at all times to all Lords and other persons, their liberties and franchises, as has been formerly the practice, in case of forfeiture of felony. And this for God, and in work of charity.

ANSWER.—Let it be as is desired by the petition.⁽¹⁾

THE COMMONS in this present Parliament assembled, petition our Sovereign Lord, and the Lords spiritual and temporal, in this present parliament assembled, THAT WHEREAS divers great mischiefs and subtle felonies, have lately taken place and been committed in the town of Cambridge, and also in the counties of Cambridge and Essex, and in other places of England, by unknown persons, who have issued certain notices, directed to divers persons of the said town and counties, commanding them to place divers large sums of money, in certain places, whence the said felons can easily carry them away, safely and unperceived, mentioning also in the said notices, that if they do not place the money in the situations pointed out in the said notices, by a certain day, that the said felons will set fire to and consume the houses of those who do not deposit such sums, AND WHEREAS, that such certain sums not having been placed in divers places, according to the purport of the said notices, several houses have been feloniously and traitorously, both at Cambridge, and in the counties aforesaid, burnt and utterly destroyed, by which the inhabitants of the town and counties aforesaid are gradually impoverished, and are now on the verge of ruin, THE WHICH arsons and robberies, have been committed by Irish scholars, who have not wherewith they can live, and by those of Wales and Scotland, residing in the aforesaid University of Cambridge, as from various causes the inhabitants of the said town and counties have been fully informed. WHEREFORE it may please you to ordain, that the Chancellor of the aforesaid University of Cambridge, the heads of colleges, and principals of halls and houses, who are now or may be in the said University, do not henceforth receive any Irish, Welsh, or Scotch scholar, into their said colleges, halls, or houses, without previously taking good security, before the Chancellor for the time being of the said University, for his good and peaceable behaviour towards our Lord the King and his subjects, on penalty to our Lord the King of twenty pounds of silver, and to make fine and ransom to our said Lord the King. AND that those who prosecute for the King, have one half for their trouble, and the King the other. AND that all the scholars, natives

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, iv. 349.—See Statutes at Large, ed Pickering, iii. 118.

of Ireland, now residing in the said University, not holding lands, or tenements, or a benefice of the holy Church, whereby they are sustained, together with all those of Wales or Scotland, depart from the said University, within a month after the close of this present Parliament, by proclamation made by the aforesaid Chancellor without being allowed to return to reside there, unless they can find sufficient security in the manner aforesaid. AND if any of the said scholars of Ireland who have not whereby they can support themselves, or those of Wales or Scotland, be found within the town or counties aforesaid, residing after the aforesaid period, that they be arrested, imprisoned, and detained in prison, until they can find sufficient security in the manner aforesaid, or to depart without mischief. AND that all such robberies and arsons, as well those which may have been, or those that may be committed, be adjudged high treason. AND that the said Chancellor, heads, and principals, do not receive, or suffer to be received, any scholar in the said University of Cambridge, who is or may be once banished from the said University or from the University of Oxford, from any cause, nor any scholar of Scotland, on penalty to the King, of ten pounds of silver, for every time that any such be received against this ordinance; and that he who is willing to prosecute, do receive one half of that which may be thus recovered, and the King the other half. AND that this ordinance do extend, as well to the University of Oxford, as to the aforesaid University of Cambridge, for God and in work of charity.

ANSWER.—As to the Irish scholars, let the statutes previously enacted be held, kept, and put in due execution. And as to the arsons and robberies, an answer has been previously given. The King will consider the remainder of the petition.⁽¹⁾

In an act passed this year, restraining the giving of liveries, a proviso was inserted, that it should not extend to "them that do commence in the Universities within the realm of England, nor to them which for the time aforesaid, shall take any liveries of them."⁽²⁾

1430.

On the second of the nones of July, Pope Martin the Fifth issued a bull reciting that the Doctors, Masters, and scholars of the University, had lately exhibited to him a petition, setting forth the bulls of Honorius I. and Sergius I.,⁽³⁾ that by virtue thereof, the Chancellor of the University for the time being, had been accustomed to exercise exclusive ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction; that the originals of these bulls had been lost for seventy years or more, but that there were ancient copies in the archives of the University, and praying that he would of his apostolic benignity, provide for the indemnity of them and the University in the premises. He thereupon delegated the Prior of Bernewell and John Depyng canon of Lincoln, or one of them, to hear and determine upon this claim.

On the 10th of October, John Holbroke, D.D. Chancellor, and the Masters, Doctors, and scholars, by an instrument under the common

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, iv. 358.

(2) Statutes at Large, ed. Pickering, iii. 115.

(3) Vide ante, p. 3.

seal of the University, constituted Masters Ralph Duckworthe, John Athyll, William Wrawbye, and William Sull clerks, or either of them, their proctors in this affair.

On the following day, in the church of St. Clement, Master William Wrawbye, B.D. on behalf of the University, exhibited the Pope's bull to John Depyng, who excused himself from acting thereunder, on the ground that he was then engaged on divers weighty and arduous matters, concerning the cathedral church of Lincoln.

On the 14th of October, the Pope's bull was exhibited by William Wrawbye, in the conventual church of Bernewell, to the Prior of that house, who assigned the 16th of the same month in his chapter-house, for proceeding in the business. At which time and place, William Wrawbye exhibited six articles, setting forth the claim of the Chancellor of the University to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, exclusive of any Archbishop, Bishop, or Archdeacon, or their Officials; and produced as witnesses, John Dynne, aged 79, John Thorp, aged 68, Walter Barley, aged 58, Thomas Markande, aged 40, William Lavender, aged 48, John Thirkyll, aged 40, and William Sull, aged 26, who deposed to the use of ecclesiastical authority by the Chancellor, as far as their respective memories extended. The proceedings were then adjourned to the same place on the 19th of that month, when there was produced an instrument attested by a notary and others, setting forth the bulls of John XXII.⁽¹⁾ and Boniface IX.,⁽²⁾ and copies of the bulls of Honorius I. and Sergius I. taken from a register belonging to the University, also various statutes of that body.⁽³⁾ On the 20th, the Prior in the chapter-house gave his definitive sentence in favour of the privileges claimed.⁽⁴⁾

1430 } On the 20th of January, the King by a charter of Inspeximus
1 } granted in parliament, confirmed various grants to the University.⁽⁵⁾

1431.

It was most probably in this year, that on the 5th of June, the King addressed letters to the Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, intimating that he had been informed there was like to be a gathering of Lollards and other robbers and pillers of his people, in Cambridgeshire, and as it was said, about Cambridge town. The King therefore willed him, to do his

(1) Vide ante, p. 77.

(2) Vide ante, p. 146.

(3) The notarial instrument here referred to, bears date the 9th of September 1429, when the documents and copies mentioned in it were produced in the chapel of Corpus Christi, within the church of St. Mary, by John Wolpett and John Botwright proctors of the University.

(4) MS. Hare, ii. 103.—Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, App. No. xiii.—See under the year 1433.

(5) Rot. Pat. 9 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 16.—MS. Hare, ii. 124.—Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 425—432.

best for the rule of the said shire, and in especial to have a sight that there be no gathering of such misgoverned men, and at all times to be ready with all the might and power he could get, for the resistance of their malicious intent and purpose.⁽¹⁾

1432.

This year, died Richard Bilingford, D.D. Master of Corpus Christi college, and sometime Chancellor of the University. He gave 100 marks to the University, to be placed in a chest in the church of St. Benedict. From this chest any regent or non-regent master or doctor, might receive by way of loan on security to the extent of £4., a bachelor to the extent of 4 marks, and any other scholar or bedel to the extent of 40s. All recipients were to say *De Profundis*, and three collects, for the soul of the founder, whose exequies were to be celebrated by the University on the vigil of the translation of St. Augustine, with mass on the morrow. The statutes relating to this chest were made (after the founder's death) on the vigil of the translation of St. Augustine in the present year.⁽²⁾

The subjoined entries appear in the account of John Plomer and Robert Heireman the treasurers of the town, whose year of office expired at the Nativity of the Virgin.

RECEIPTS.

Of the Abbot of Crowland 'for "lez pondyercs," late in the tenure of Robert Goderych, 18*d*.

PAYMENTS.

In money paid to the accountants, being at the Parliament in the name of the burgesses of this town, going and returning, for seventy-one days, each of them taking by the day 12*d*. £7. 2*s*.

In reward given to John Ansty sheriff in the year last past, for his good behaviour towards the mayor and burgesses in divers matters, 40*s*.

In two breakfasts given to John Burgoyne, John Ansty, and John Bury, commissioners of our Lord the King, for accounting for and assessing knights fees and socages, 22*s*.

In rewards given to John Clapton undersheriff, and his clerk, for his good behaviour towards the mayor and burgesses, 20*s*.

In one flagon of wine, given to John Burgoyne and John Ansty, at one time in this year, 8*d*.

Given to divers minstrels coming to the mayor to have reward at divers times this year, 26*s*. 8*d*.

In a gift given to a certain messenger of the Duke of Gloucester bringing letters to the mayor and burgesses for a certain lane near the King's college⁽³⁾ 13*s*. 4*d*.⁽⁴⁾

(1) *Archæologia*, xxiii. 340.

(2) *Masters*, *Hist. of Corpus Christi coll.* App. p. 24.

(3) *King's Hall*.

(4) *Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab.* 10 & 11 Hen. VI.

About this time, Geoffrey Couper vicar of St. Botolph's, was summoned before Nicholas Swaffham Chancellor of the University, by the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college, and not appearing he was pronounced excommunicate and perjured. He appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but with what success is not known.⁽¹⁾

This year a letter was sent from the University of Paris to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, respecting the general Council of Basil.⁽²⁾

1433.

On the 14th of the calends of October, Pope Eugenius IV. confirmed by his bull the decree of the Prior of Barnweil in favour of the exclusive ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the University.⁽³⁾

1434.

The following charges occur in the account of William of Lynne and John Plumpton treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin :—

Richard Hunnyng and William Bore burgesses in Parliament at Westminster, for 74 days at 12*d.* £7. 8*s.*

A gallows for the execution of a certain felon, 16*d.*

Expences of correcting and reforming the King's charter of Greenwax in Michaelmas term, 13*s.* 4*d.*

William Godered and John Burgoyne, counsel of the town, 40*s.* each.

Reward to Roger Hunte sheriff of Cambridgeshire, for his good behaviour towards the mayor bailiffs and burgesses of this borough, and the liberty of the borough, 40*s.* To his undersheriff, 10*s.*

Present to the Duke of York, being here at the time of Christmas in this year, 25*s.* 4*d.*

In presents given to Master Richard Cawdre Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 7*s.* 2*d.*

To Richard Busshe, for defending a certain plea between him, the said Richard, late one of the bailiffs of the town, and a certain person of Norwich, in sustentation of the rights and liberties of this town, 53*s.* 4*d.*

Four flagons of red wine given the Bishop of Ely, 2*s.* 8*d.*

One gallon of bastard, and three gallons of red wine, given the Lord de Tiptoft, 3*s.* 4*d.*

Messenger of the King bringing a commission to the mayor, 3*s.* 4*d.*

The King's minstrels, 2*s.*⁽⁴⁾

1435.

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of William Dalby and

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Christi Coll. 40.

(2) MS. Lambethiani, No. 447, fo. 143.

(3) MS. Hare ii. 124.—Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, App. p. 43.—Ayliffe, Ancient and Present State of Univ. of Oxford, ii. App. p. cii.—Vide ante, p. 183.

(4) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 12 & 13 Hen. VI.

John Sexteyn treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin :—

RECEIPTS.

Of 20*d.* received of a certain house and a certain ditch at Millestones, lately leased to the master and scholars of the house of St. Michael, Cambridge.

Of 4*s.* 8*d.* received of divers persons for the new Hall lately built in the market this year, let out to them.

Of 40*s.* received of the gift of John Burgoyne.

PAYMENTS.

In reward given to Roger Hunte sheriff of Cambridgeshire, that he behave himself well to the mayor bailiffs and burgesses, and that he be favourable to the liberties of the same town in this year, 40*s.*

In money given by the mayor to divers minstrels of the Lord the King this year, 6*s.* 8*d.*

In one pike and one tench given to John Burgoyne by the command of the mayor and the election this year, 10*d.*(1)

1436.

Thomas Fordham and William Roger treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin, make the following charges in their accounts :—

In money paid to Thomas Hanchech and William Dulby, burgesses of this town, being at the Parliament of the Lord the King at Westminster, for the time of this account holden, namely, for seventy-nine days, in going there staying and returning, each of them, taking 12*d.* for a day, £7. 18*s.* 0*d.*

In a present, namely, one pipe of red wine by the mayor and burgesses of this town, given this year to the Lords de Tiptoft and de Powys, 66*s.* 8*d.*

In money, by the accountants, paid for the wages of the archers by the mayor and burgesses to the Lord the King, this year appointed, beyond the wages to them paid by the burgesses, as a supplement to their said wages, 21*s.*

In money given the minstrels of the King at one time this year, 2*s.*(2)

On the 29th of October, writs were issued convening a Parliament at Cambridge on the 21st January, but on the 10th of December, by other writs, the place of meeting was changed to Westminster.(3)

1437.

On the 25th of March, the King by a charter of Inspeximus confirmed some of the principal grants of his predecessors to the town.(4)

On the 13th of October, the King directed a letter from Woodstock, to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragans, in which he complained that the number of students in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was greatly diminished, in consequence of the want of patronage for the reward of literary merit, and he exhorted them to

(1) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 13 & 14 Hen. VI.

(2) Ibid. 14 & 15 Hen. VI.

(3) Reports on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, vol. iv. pp. 891, 895.

(4) Corporation Muniments.—Rot. Pat. 15 Hen. VI. m. 26.—Corporation Cross-book, 60,

make such a provision from the patrimony of the church as would make graduation an advantage.⁽¹⁾

About this time the King granted to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, a pardon of all *præmunires* and many other offences.⁽²⁾

1438.

In the convocation of the province of Canterbury, held at St. Paul's in London, the King's letter to the Archbishop and his suffragans for the promotion of graduates⁽³⁾ was read, as also letters from the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, dated the 8th and 9th of May, in the present year, in which they set forth an ample account of the grievances they laboured under, and which they attributed to the wars, want of money, and the neglect of their members in the disposal of church preferment. To alleviate these distresses, the Archbishop, with the concurrence of the synod, decreed that for ten years to come, all patrons of ecclesiastical preferment should confer the benefices in their gift exclusively on graduates of the Universities, and that vicars-general, commissaries, and officials should be chosen from graduates in the Civil and Canon Law.⁽⁴⁾

John Langton Chancellor and the masters and scholars, presented a petition to the King, in which they set forth that from time immemorial the University had been seised of divers tenements and soil, upon which there had been erected, certain schools for students in divinity and both the laws, also a common library for the use of the students, especially poor scholars who were not able to procure books for themselves, with a certain chapel of surpassing beauty for the celebration of divine service for the souls of their benefactors. Whereupon the King by letters patent dated the 16th of July, in order that the chaplains of the University might in the said chapel daily pray for his good estate during life, and for his soul after his death, granted to the University, the reversion of the manor of Ruyslep, with the place of Northwood, in the county of Middlesex, then held for life by Master John Somerseth.⁽⁵⁾ This property was however shortly afterwards regranted by the University to the King for the endowment of King's college.⁽⁶⁾

This year, the King confirmed to the Prioress and Nuns of St.

(1) Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 528.—See under 1438.

(2) MS. Hare, ii. 126.

(3) Vide ante, p. 186.

(4) Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 528, &c.—Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 588.—Spencer, *Life of Chichele*, 132.

(5) MS. Hare, ii. 128.

(6) *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, v. 87.

Rhadegund, the fair (commonly called Garlic fair) originally granted to them by King Stephen.⁽¹⁾

1439.

On the 11th of July, the King by letters patent granted to the University, the reversion of the manors of Great and Little Okebourne, in the county of Wilts, then held for life by John Saintlo, one of the Esquires of the King's body.⁽²⁾ This estate was granted for the same purposes as the manor of Ruyslep,⁽³⁾ and like that property, was soon afterwards regranted to the King for the endowment of King's college.⁽⁴⁾

Gilbert Hore, late sheriff of the county, having returned that for certain causes there had been no election of knights of the shire, in obedience to the King's writ to him directed: On the 16th of November, the King, with the advice of the lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament, ordained that a new writ should issue for the election of two knights; and that the sheriff should before such election, publicly proclaim, that no person should come armed or arrayed in manner of war to the election, or attempt to disturb the peace, and that none but those qualified by statute should presume to give their voices, on pain of imprisonment at the King's will.⁽⁵⁾

On the 19th of November, died Thomas Markaunt, B.D. fellow of Corpus Christi college, and sometime proctor of the University. He was one of the most eminent antiquaries of his time, and is said to have been the first who made a collection relative to the privileges, statutes, and lands belonging to the University. This book, which is written on paper in a good legible hand, was bequeathed by him with others to Corpus Christi college, but was afterwards lost, till it fell into the hands of Robert Hare, Esq. who in 1594 gave it to the University, in whose possession it appears to have remained ever since, though supposed at various periods to have been again lost.⁽⁶⁾

This year, William Byngham rector of St. John Zachary in London, petitioned the King in favour of his grammar scholars, for whom he had erected a commodious mansion in this University, called God's House, and which he had given to Clare Hall; to the end, that twenty-four youths, under the direction and government of a learned priest, might be there perpetually educated, and be from thence transmitted,

(1) Rot. Cart. 16 Hen. VI. m. 47.—Vide ante, p. 26.

(2) MS Hare, li. 133.

(3) Vide ante, p. 187.

(4) Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 88.

(5) Ibid, 7, 8.

(6) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb, 307, 308.

in a constant succession, into different parts of England, to those places where grammar-schools had fallen into a state of desolation.⁽¹⁾ God's House being shortly afterwards required for the site of King's college, the King removed the society to a house which he erected near the church of St. Andrew, gave them several estates, and took upon him the character of founder. He designed indeed to have endowed them with revenues sufficient for the maintenance of sixty scholars, but the revenues actually granted only sufficed for four fellows.⁽²⁾ God's House was in 1505 refounded as Christ's college.⁽³⁾

1440.

1440 } On the 28th of January, the King, in consideration of the good service done to him by William Coote, granted to him for life the annual farm of £10, payable by the Chancellor of the University.⁽⁴⁾

On the 12th of February, the King by charter, founded a college, consisting of a Rector and twelve scholars (more or less, according to the revenues,) to be governed by such statutes and ordinances as should be established by William Bishop of Lincoln, William Bishop of Salisbury, William Lyndewode keeper of the privy seal, John Somerseth Chancellor of the Exchequer, and John Langton Chancellor of the University, or the greater part of them. The Rector and scholars were to pray for the good estate of the King during his life, and for his soul and the souls of his father and mother, his progenitors, and all the faithful deceased, and were to reside in buildings to be erected upon certain soil of the King's, near the new schools of Divinity and Canon Law in the School-street. He appointed Master William Millyngton, D.D. Rector, and John Kirekby and William Hatteclyffe two of the scholars; incorporated the society by the name of "The Rector and Scholars of the King's college of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, of Cambridge;"⁽⁵⁾ and then and soon afterwards granted them various estates which had belonged to alien priories.⁽⁶⁾ This college was refounded on an enlarged plan in 1443.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Warton, *History of English Poetry*, ed. 1840, iii. 552, (citing Rot. Pat. 17 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 16.)

(2) Nichols, *Royal Wills*, 369.

(3) In the corporate title of Christ College, Henry the Sixth is recognized as the original founder. That title is, "The Master or Keeper, Fellows and Scholars of Christ College, in the University of Cambridge, by Henry the Sixth King of England first began, and after his decease, augmented, finished and established by Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother to King Henry the Seventh."

(4) MS. Hare, ii. 136

(5) The King's motive for dedicating the college to St. Nicholas was, that he was born on the feast of that saint, as he states in the above charter.

(6) Rymer, *Foedera*, xi. 36.—*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, v. 87, 88. 89.—R. Parker, *Hist. of Cambridge*, 94.

(7) See under that year.

1441.

This year, was sent to Cambridge, one of the quarters of Sir Roger Bolingbroke a priest, who was executed at Tyburn, on the charge of practising necromantic rites in order to procure the death of the King, in which charge Eleanor Cobham Duchess of Gloucester and others were also implicated.⁽¹⁾

1443.

In a chapter of the Augustine order, held at Oseney, William Westkar, D.D. stood up and recited the names of those prelates (that is, abbots and priors) of that order, who had omitted to send students to the Universities, and had the allotted fines imposed upon them.⁽²⁾

On the 10th of July, the King issued letters patent for altering the foundation of King's college, to which he directed that the scholars of Eton, when sufficiently learned in the rudiments of grammar, should be transferred. He changed the title of Rector to Provost, continuing William Millyngton in that office; he directed the corporate title to be, "The Provost and Scholars of the King's College of the Blessed Mary and St. Nicholas of Cambridge;" and he exonerated the Bishop of Lincoln and others from the charge of making statutes, and reserved that power to himself.⁽³⁾ The number of scholars was fixed at seventy, and then and shortly afterwards a greatly enlarged site was procured for the buildings of the college, which he endowed with large possessions, which had for the most part, belonged to the alien priories.

The church of St. John the Baptist was taken down for the site of this college;⁽⁴⁾ as were also the hostels of St. John the Baptist, St. Edward, St. Edmund, St. Austin, and St. Nicholas; part of Milne street or St. John's street was inclosed, and also a portion of the School-lanes, and all the lanes called Pyron-lane and Strawe-lane, with a place called Salthithe, &c. The grants for the site of this college afford curious illustrations of the topography of this portion of the town at this period, and shew the great alterations effected by the erection of this college. An abstract of these grants is subjoined:—

16TH MARCH, 1444—5.

The King with the assent of Parliament, granted to the Provost and scholars,

A TENEMENT or inn, late of Edmund Goldyngton, in the parish of St. Edward,

(1) *Chronicles of London Bridge*, ed. 1839, p. 198.

(2) *Kennet, Parochial Antiquities*, ed. 1818, i. 302.

(3) *Rot. Pat. 21 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 4.*—*Rymer, Foedera*, xi. 36.—*R. Parker, Hist. of Cambridge*, 94.—*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, v. 89.

(4) *R. Parker (History of Cambridge, 83.)*—*Fuller (Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 150.)*—*Carter (Hist. of Univ. of Camb. 141.)*—*Dyer (Hist. of Univ. & Colleges of Camb. ii. 180)* and *Messrs. Wright & Jones (Memorials of Cambridge, King's College, p. 2)* speak of a church of St. Nicholas as having been destroyed to make room for this college. I believe there never was any such church in Cambridge, and cannot conceive how such an error could have originated.

between the tenement of John Colbrooke on the north, and the tenement late of Agnes Jacob on the south.

A MESSUAGE or cottage, late of the said Edmund Goldyngton, abutting on the High street and lying between the tenement of Agnes Jacob on the north, and the tenement of John Duxworth on the south.

THE ADVOWSON of St. John the Baptist, with license to appropriate the same.

A TENEMENT, mansion, or hostel, near the said church, called St. John's hostel.

A TENEMENT, mansion, or hostel, lying between Pyron-lane, and the tenement late of William Lincoln on the north, and the tenement late of John Colbrooke on the south; the said tenement, mansion, or hostel being lately called St. Edward's hostel.

A CERTAIN PARCEL of the way, street, or lane called Milne-street, otherwise St. John's-street, extending towards the south from the lane lying under the wall of the friars Carmelite called Cholle's-lane, otherwise Whitefrere-lane, to Clare Hall towards the north. AND a certain parcel of the way called Scole-lanes, stretching towards the west from the high street, containing in length 185 feet. AND ALSO the whole lane called Pyron-lane; ALSO the lane called Strawe-lane; TOGETHER WITH a certain bank called Salthithe; AND all the soil lying common between the said lane called Cholle's, otherwise Whitefrere-lane, on the south, and Clare Hall on the north, and between Milne-street, otherwise St. John's-street, on the east, and the high river bank on the west; which parcels of way, street, or lane, with the bank and soil aforesaid, had been lately granted to the King by the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty. LICENSE was also given by the King to the Provost and scholars to enclose the same.

A TENEMENT or HOSTEL lying in the parish of St. John, abutting on Milne-street, and called St. Edmund's hostel. A TENEMENT or HOSTEL situate in the same parish, abutting on the way aforesaid and called St. Nicholas' hostel, lately purchased by the King of Simon Dallyng clerk.

A TENEMENT or INN, called the Boar's Head, situate between Nut-lane on the north, and the tenement of Thomas Mast and the tenement late of Robert Couper on the south, lately purchased by the King of Edmund Goldyngton.

LICENSE was also given to John Langton clerk, Henry Somer, Esq. Walter Taillard and John Coote clerk, to grant to the Provost and scholars:—

ALL those tenements, messuages, buildings, mansions, gardens, curtilages, and soil in the town which they or any or either of them had in fee simple to them and their heirs, as the same was divided and parcelled between the Scole-lanes under Gonville Hall, and the tenement of the Prior and Convent of Anglesey, late in the tenure of Roger Dodd deceased, on the north, Nut-lane on the south and between the High-street on the east, and Mylne-street on the west, and between Mylne-street and the common river and between Clare Hall on the north, and Cholle's-lane or Whitefrere-lane on the south.⁽¹⁾

30TH OCTOBER, 1447.

Thomas Crosse mayor and the burgesses and commonalty, granted to the Provost and scholars

A CERTAIN parcel of pasture or meadow, late of the common of the town, with the hedges and ditches enclosing the same, lying within the common of the town, between the river or water called Le Re⁽²⁾ on the east, and the land late of Merton

(1) By the same charter, the Prior and Convent of Barnwell were empowered to grant a parcel of land or soil called Holwelle, lying at Madingley, in the field of that place, near their grange, called Moorbernes, containing thirty feet in length and thirty feet in breadth, to the Provost and scholars, for the construction of a subterranean aqueduct, to lead therefrom to the college, with power for the Prior and Convent and all the King's subjects, at the will of the Provost and scholars, to dig the soil between the said land, and the college for laying water-pipes and repairing the aqueduct.

(2) The ancient name of a portion of the Cam.

college in Oxford⁽¹⁾ on the west, containing in length, from the exterior part of the ditch on the south to the exterior part of the ditch on the north near the river, 810 feet, and near the Willoughs between both the ditches aforesaid 850 feet, and containing in breadth on the south 390 feet, and on the north 386 feet.

10TH FEBRUARY, 1448-9.

The King granted to the Provost and scholars

A TENEMENT in the parish of Blessed Mary near the Market, in the High-street, between the tenement of Robert Lincoln on the south, and the tenement late of the Master and brethren of the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist on the north. THE GROUND or soil in the Scole-lanes between the tenement late of Corpus Christi college on the east, and other ground or soil late of Robert Lincoln on the west. THE GROUND or soil lying in Scole-lanes under the gardens of Gonville hall, between a piece of soil or ground late of the Master or warden and scholars of the house of St. Michael towards the east, and a garden late of the Warden and Fellows of the Hall of the Holy Trinity on the west, lately granted to the King by William Sida and John Brunne, Wardens of the church of Blessed Mary near the Market, and the parishioners.

A MESSAGE in the parish of St. Edward, between the tenement late of the Master and brethren of the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist on the one part, and the tenement late of Thomas Fordham of the other part, one head abutting on the King's highway, which message the King had by the lease and delivery of Richard Gybbes of Cambridge, Thomas Fordham and Robert Joynour of the same town.

A MESSAGE situate in the late parish of St. John the Baptist, in Milnestrere, between the tenement of John Goldyngton on the north, and the tenement late of Robert Tyller on the south, one head abutting upon Milnestrere, and the other upon the tenement of the said John Goldyngton, which message the King had by the gift and grant of Hugh Tapton and Andrew Dokett clerks.

A GARDEN near the hostel of St. Edward, late in the tenure of Robert Joynour. A GARDEN near the common river, and late in the tenure of John Wellys clerk. A TENEMENT called the Horshede, situate in the High-street, in the parish of Blessed Mary near the Market, abutting upon Scole-lane on the north, and the tenement of the aforesaid Master and brethren of the House and Hospital of St. John the Evangelist on the south, and upon a certain parcel of ground belonging to the King on the east. A TENEMENT late in the tenure of Geoffrey Neville, situate in Milnestrere, abutting upon ground late of the said Geoffrey Neville on the north, and the tenement of Agnes Jacob on the south. A CERTAIN piece of ground in Milnestrere, late in the tenure of William Lincoln. A COTTAGE or house and garden near Plutes-lane, otherwise called Nut-lane, between the King's tenement which was Agnes Jacob's: all lately granted to the King by the Master and scholars of Corpus Christi college.

(1) The estate in this town belonging to Merton college Oxford, was granted by that society 22nd July, 1446, to John Somerseth Chancellor of the Exchequer, and John Langton Chancellor of the University, to the use of King's college, to which it was granted by the King's letters patent, confirmed by Parliament, 1446-7, by the description of "A certain stone house situate in the town of Cambridge, called Mertonehalle, 14 tofts, 1 watermill, 2 several fisheries, 260 acres of arable land, 28 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, 11*s.* 8*d.* rent of assize, the liberty of half a fold, 37 rent-capons, half a pound of pepper, half a pound of cinnamon, 9 days' works, and a certain rent pension or custom, called Warpenny, with the appurtenances in Cambridge, Newenham, Howes, Gilton, Granchester, Coton, Over, Chesterton, and Barnwell, in the county of Cambridge, all which were of the ancient foundation of the college or house of the scholars of Merton, in Oxford." The King granted to Merton college in exchange, the manor of Margaret Stratton in Wiltshire, with a proviso that in case they should be disturbed in their possession, the Cambridge estate should revert to them. By an act of resumption, the grant of Margaret Stratton became void, and Merton college recovered the Cambridge estate, to which King's college released all claim, Jan. 16, 1463-4.—*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, v. 133, 186.—Kilner, *Account of Pythagoras's School in Cambridge*, 39, 40, 47, 48, 149.

A MESSAGE or hostel called St. Austyn's hostel, with the garden and other tenements adjoining, in Milnestrete, in the parish late of St. John the Baptist, situate between the cemetery late of the same church on the north, and another tenement late the hostel of St. Edmund on the south, granted to the King by the Master and fellows of the Hall or House of Clare.

A TENEMENT in Milnestrete, in the said parish late of St. John the Baptist, between Pyron-lane on the north, and a certain tenement of the Prioress and nuns of St. Mary and St. Rhadegund on the south. A PIECE of ground lying within the precincts of the King college, and adjoining the late hostel of St. Edward, granted to the King by the Prior and Canons of the chapel of St. Edmund in Cambridge, of the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham.

A TENEMENT with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Mary near the Market, between the tenements of the Master and scholars of Corpus Christi college on the north, and the King's tenement late belonging to the chantry in the church of St. Mary near the market on the south. A TENEMENT in the parish of St. Edward, situate between the King's tenement on the north, and another of the King's tenements on the south, lately granted to the King by the Master and brethren of the House and Hospital of St. John the Evangelist.

A TENEMENT in Plutes-lane, otherwise Nut-lane, between the King's tenement late of Agnes Jacob on the west, and a tenement of the Master and scholars of Corpus Christi College on the east, lately granted to the King by the Abbess and nuns of Denny.

A PIECE of soil or ground lying near the divinity schools, between Scoles-lanes on the east, and a garden of the King's late of the chantry in the church of Blessed Mary near the Market, recently granted to the King by the Master or Warden and scholars of the house of St. Michael.

A CERTAIN tenement or certain pieces of ground or soil with their appurtenances, lying together in the parish late of St. John the Baptist, newly built upon, then called Seynt Austyn's hostel, between the tenement of the Master and scholars of Corpus Christi college on the east, and Milne-street on the west, Nut-lane, otherwise Plutes-lane on the south, and a certain new lane lying under the said King's college on the north, and containing in length by the said lane called Nut-lane, otherwise Plutes-lane 235 feet, and also in length by the said new lane 205 feet, and in breadth at the east end between the said lanes 63 feet, and also at the west end in length between the said lanes 93 feet, granted to the King by the Master and scholars of Corpus Christi College, the Abbess and nuns of Denny, Agnes Jacob, and John Wering of Cambridge.

1448-9.

The King in Parliament, declared that the following property (then vested in the Provost and scholars) should be the site on which the church and buildings should be erected:—

THE GROUND lying between the High-street on the east, and the common river on the west, and between Whitefrere-lane and the new lane near the hostel, then called St. Austyn's hostel, on the south, and between Clare Hall and the east part of the Scole-lanes on the north, containing in breadth at the east end 410 feet, and at the west end 384 feet, and in length 700 feet.(1)

1443.

1443 } On the 8th of February, John Langton Licentiate in Decrees, Chan-
 4 } cellor of the University, and the congregation of regents and non-

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 93, 94, 161, 162, 163, 164.

regents, by an instrument sealed under the seal of the University and that of the office of Chancellor, decreed that during the King's life, in every school of the University, there should at all times be an exhortation to pray for him, as the founder of King's College and of the College of Eton, and as the munificent benefactor of other colleges in the University; and that after his death, divine service should be celebrated for his soul.⁽¹⁾

1444.

In the convocation of the province of Canterbury, held in the month of October, Archbishop Chicheley's ordinance for the promotion of graduates of the Universities was extended for ten years.⁽²⁾

On Monday after Christmas, an inquisition was taken before Lawrence Cheyne and other commissioners, with respect to the lands liable to the repair of the Great Bridge of Cambridge, which lands were situate in Barton, Bourn, Boxworth, Caldecot, Little Childerley, Conington, Eltisley, Eversden, Grantchester, Histon, Hokington, Landbeach, Lolworth, Longstanton, Over, Papworth-Agnes, Papworth-Everard, Swavesey, Toft, and Westwick.⁽³⁾

1444 } On the 16th of March, the King, by the advice and assent of Parlia-
5 } ment, granted a charter to King's College, in which various previous charters to that society were recited and confirmed, and the following privileges were conceded:—

I. That the goods and chattels of the Provost and scholars, their farmers, men and tenants, should not be taken by the purveyors of victuals or necessities for the King's house, or for the use of the King or the Queen consort, or the houses of his sons, or the magnates of the realm, or others.

II. That the Provost and scholars, their farmers, men and tenants, should hold their houses, mansions, and buildings, free from the charge of the stewards, marshals, and herbengers of the King's house, &c.

III. That the Provost and scholars, should be free of all aids, subsidies, contributions, tallages, and taxes.

IV. That they should have the goods and chattels of all their men and tenants, being felons, fugitives, outlaws, &c.

V. That they, their men and tenants, should be free of toll, paviage, pontage, kaiaage, murage, passage, poiage, lestage, stallage, tallage, carriage, pesage, picage terrage, scot and geld, hidage, scutage, works of castles parks and bridges, building of the King's fortifications and houses, suit of counties hundreds and wapentakes, aids of the King his sheriffs and bailiffs, watches, fines certain, presentations, arrentations, pence to frankpledge pertaining, &c. &c.

VI. That the Provost and scholars should be exempted from being taxors, assessors or collectors of any tax, subsidy, fifteenth, or tenth.

(1) MS. Hare, ii. 138.—MS. Baker, xlii. 157.

(2) Wilkins, Concilia, iii. 540, 541.

(3) MS. Baker, xxx. 283.—The copy of the above inquisition appears imperfect. A detailed account of the lands chargeable for the repair of the Great Bridge in 1499 & 1752, will be given under those years.

VII. That they should be free from finding men at arms, hobelers, archers, or foot-soldiers, and from all fines and expences in respect thereof.

VIII. That they should be free from all burthens, annuities, apports, rents, exactions, and farms to the King.

IX. That they should have view of frankpledge, wayf, estray, treasure trove, and manu opera, in all their lordships, manors, lands, tenements, and fees.

X. That they should have the chattels of felons convict, felons de se, fines for escape of felons, chattels of persons put in exigent for felony, and of outlaws and persons waived, and all kinds of confiscated chattels of all their men and tenants, and all residents within their lordships, lands, tenements, possessions, and fees.

XI. That they should have wreck of the sea and all pertaining thereto, in all the coasts and arms of the sea adjoining their lordships, manors, lands, tenements, fees, and possessions, spiritual and temporal.

XII. That they should have return and execution of all writs, &c. by their proper bailiffs in their lordships, manors, lands, tenements, possessions and fees, and that no sheriff, coroner, or other the King's minister, nor clerk of the market, should intromit.

XIII. That they should have such writs, &c. as they might require, in all the King's courts, without fine or fee.

XIV. That they should be pardoned all trespasses, offences, misprisions, implecations, and contempts, incurred by obtaining, accepting, or publishing any papal bull before the 12th day of March then last, and that they might thereafter lawfully obtain, accept, and publish such bulls.

XV. That all their lands, tenements, fees and possessions, should be disafforested, and that they should be free from the power of the justices, stewards, wardens, foresters, verderers, regards, bailiffs, and all other the officers and ministers of the King's forests and chases.

XVI. That they, their men and tenants, and all residents within their lordships, lands, tenements, fees and possessions, should be exempt from the jurisdiction of the Admiral of England, and that the Provost and scholars, all pleas pertaining to the office and court of Admiralty, touching them, their men and tenants, and all residents within their lordships, &c. might hold, by their stewards and bailiffs, and have all fines, amerciements, issues and profits thence arising.

XVII. That the Provost and scholars should have all deodands and wrecks of the sea, and all thereto pertaining, in all their lordships, lands, tenements, fees and possessions.

XVIII. That the Provost and scholars, their men and tenants, and the residents within their lordships, lands, tenements, fees, and possessions, should not be summoned, distrained, attached, or taken out of such lordships, &c. by the King's sheriffs, bailiffs, or ministers, by any writ, &c. whilst execution of such writ could be done within such lordships, &c. by the proper bailiffs of the Provost and scholars.

XIX. That the Provost and scholars should have all fines for trespasses, misprisions, negligences, ignorances, falsities, deceits, concealments, and other offences; and all fines for leave to accord; and all amerciements, redemptions, issues, and penalties; year-day, waste, and estrepement, of all their men and tenants.

XX. That they should have all escapes of felons and murderers in their lordships, lands, tenements, fees and possessions.

XXI. That they, their officers, ministers, men, and tenants, and all residents within their lordships, &c. should not be impleaded before the steward and marshal of the King's house.

XXII. That the Provost and scholars might have their own coroners in all their lordships, &c. and that no other coroner should intromit in anything pertaining to that office.

XXIII. That they might have free warren in all their lordships and demesne lands, and free chase in all their demesnes and woods, although such lordships demesnes and woods, were within the metes of the King's forests.

XXIV. That they might have the ward and custody of the lands and tenements of all their tenants within age, holding by Knight's service, and all reliefs, escheats, &c. although such tenants held of the crown or others, in capite.

XXV. That they might have all writs, charters, letters patent under the great seal, or other the King's seals, without fine or fee.

XXVI. That if any fellow, clerk, scholar, chorister, or servant or minister of the Provost and scholars, within the bounds of the college, should lay violent hands on another of the college, so that it should not be mayheim, the Provost should have full and exclusive conuance, correction, and punishment.(1)

1445.

About this time, the following proclamation was made throughout the town annually, within a month after Michaelmas, and before the leet of the town was held:—

WE COMAUNDEN on the Kynges halve of Engelond, and on the Maires and Bayles of this Town of Cambrygge, that alle maner of men that have leyed ony Muk or Fylthe in the market, or in any other Stretys or Lanes within this town, and enspecial in the Kynges dych, that they do voyde hyt away within Alhaleweday next comyng upon the peyne conteyned in the Statute of Cambrig, that is to say, eche man that is founde gylty to pay to the Kyng xx^s.⁽²⁾ AND ALSO, no maner of man ne woman, hold his doer open after curfew belle be rongen, for drede of Aspyers stondyng therin, waytyng men for to betyn, or to slen, or for other peryl that myght falle thereof. AND that no maner of man, of what degree that he be, go armyd ne bere no wepen in destourbance of the Kynges pes, upon peyne of xx^s. eche man that is founden in defeaute for the same, to be payed to the Mayr and Baylles, and his body to go to prison. AND ALSO, that no maner of Hostyler, ne other man, horbereth ne reteyn in his hous, man ne woman of yewel nam, ne of yevil fame, by nyght ne by day, but yf he warne the Mayr and the Bayles thereof, upon the peyne of xx^s. for to be paid the Maire and the Bayllyes, as ofte sythes as they ben founden defaulty. AND ALSO, that alle maner of comon women voyde this town within thre dayes after this crye mad, upon peyne of emprisonment.⁽³⁾ AND ALSO, that no maner of man lets his swyn gon abroad on the pavement, from sevene on the clokk in the mornyng tyl syxe at after noon, upon peyne for to paye to the Mayr and Bayles for iche foot a peny, as often as they ben founden in defeaute. AND ALSO, that alle maner of men that have leyed or set ony Blokkes or Stakes, or ony othir thyng that myght be Nusaunce to the Kynges people in the hye weye, that they voyde it clene away, within the same tyme of Alhalowemesse, upon peyne aforesayd.

* * * * *

AND ALSO that no Carter of this toun, that usith comonne traventing, go with non shod Carte upon the pavement, upon peyne of xx^s. ich man to paye to the Mayr and Bayles as ofte as they been founde faute.⁽⁴⁾ AND ALSO that no traventour of this town dryve no carte in the Grene,⁽⁵⁾ but within the Brede of iij^{xx} feet fro the

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 95—102.

(2) Vide ante, p. 134.

(3) Vide ante, p. 83.

(4) Vide ante, p. 148.

(5) One of the Corporate ordinances, of uncertain date, provides that a way for carts should be made in Grenecroft (now called Midsummer-common), in length four-score feet, from the Nuns' lake, and that no burgess drive his cart elsewhere on the green, under the penalty of 12d.—Corporation Cross-book.

Nunneslake, upon the peyne of xij^d to be payed to the Tresorers of this toun as often as they ben founden faulty.⁽¹⁾

1446.

In a chapter of the Augustine order, held this year at the monastery of St. James near Northampton, the visitors of the respective Arch-deaconries made returns of the abbots and priors who had made default in sending scholars to the Universities. Whereupon the King, at the solicitation of William Westkar, D.D. sent letters to the presidents, prelates, and procurators of the order, for the foundation of a College of our Lady, and ordered a levy of the penalties incurred by not sending scholars to the Universities.⁽²⁾

On the grant of every tenth and fifteenth, the town of Cambridge paid £46. 12s. 2½d.; the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty now complained to the King, that they were yearly chargeable to him for the farm of the town £70. in addition to £8. 10s. to the Prior of Caldwell, and 20s. to the House of Kyllingworth, and the sum payable to him for tenths and fifteenths. That towards these charges they had not in farms, rents, and other casualties, above £40. yearly in certain. That many places, late mansions, had been approved to King's College. That other places, sometime mansions inhabited with people and chargeable, were then unoccupied. That others late inhabited with craftsmen and chargeable, were then occupied by scholars, and so not chargeable. That for these causes great part of the craftsmen dwelling in the town had departed, and others were about to do so, to the impoverishing of the town, and probably to its utter destruction, unless his Majesty gave his gracious succour and relief. The King therefore, in consideration of these circumstances, granted by letters patent dated the 18th of July, that on all future parliamentary grants of tenths and fifteenths, the town should pay only £20. for a whole tenth and fifteenth, and so on in proportion.⁽³⁾

The statutes of King's College were accepted on the 20th of July in this year.⁽⁴⁾ One clause permits the election by the choristers of a boy-bishop, who might on the feast of St. Nicholas perform divine offices (except the secret mass), but who was however prohibited from doing so on Innocent's day.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Corporation Cross-book, 5.—MS. Cole, xii. 138.

(2) Kennet, Parochial Antiquities, ed. 1818, i. 302.

(3) Rot. Pat. 24 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 6.—MS. Baker, xxv. 116.

(4) Chandler, Life of Bishop Waynflete, 29.

(5) Warton, Hist. of English Poetry, ed. Price, 1840, vol. ii. p. 531, n.

The curious reader may find particulars respecting the boy-bishop in the work just cited, vol. ii. pp. 30, 521; vol. iii. pp. 251, 252, 265—267; and in Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, 1841, i. 228—237; Raine's North Durham, 89; St. Cuthbert, 136; Finchale Priory, ccccxvii.; Nicolas's Privy Purse Expences of Elizabeth of York, 178.

On the 30th July, the Bishop of Ely, issued a commission for consolidating the parishes of St. Edward and St. John the Baptist, an agreement for which had been made on the 8th of June 1444. This consolidation took place in consequence of the reduction in the number of the inhabitants of the latter parish, a great part of which was required for the buildings of King's college. The advowsons of the two parishes had been granted by the patrons, the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, to the King, who afterwards conferred that of St. Edward, upon Trinity Hall.⁽¹⁾ It appears that the King designed to have rebuilt the church of St. John,⁽²⁾ but this intention was never carried into effect.

On the 14th of December, writs were issued convening a Parliament at Cambridge, on the feast of St. Scholastica, (10th of February), but on the 20th of January, Bury St. Edmunds was substituted as the place at which Parliament was to assemble.⁽³⁾

This year, one Thomas Collage left £40. to preachers of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, viz. "to every one so long as the money lasted 6s. 8d. at a time, to the end that encouragement might be bestowed on divinity, which now was at a low ebb."⁽⁴⁾

1447.

On the 11th of April, died Henry Beaufort, Cardinal of St. Eusebius and Bishop of Winchester. By a codicil to his will, dated at his palace of Wolvesey two days before his death, he gave £1000. to each of the colleges of Eton and King's, to be disposed of at the King's discretion, on condition that a special collect should be said for his soul daily (except at certain specified feasts), and that his obit should be annually celebrated with a mass of requiem, and exequies on the day preceding, in each college.⁽⁵⁾

The subjoined letter from the King to the Abbot of Bury, may with great probability be referred to this year.⁽⁶⁾ It appears that the King

(1) MS. Bowtell, iii. 734.—Rot. Pat. 24 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 26.—Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, App. pp. 16, 19.

(2) See an extract from the King's will given under the year 1447, and Rot. Pat. 31 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 5.

(3) Reports on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, vol. iv. 911, 915.

(4) Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed Gutch, i. 596.

(5) Nichols, Royal Wills, 338, 339.

(6) In Dyer, (Hist. of the Univ. & Colleges of Cambridge, ii. 209) are some verses from which it has been inferred, that the first stone of King's Chapel, was laid by the King himself, on the 2nd of April, 1441.

If these verses are authentic, they must refer, not to the present chapel, but to the buildings connected with the first foundation, which doubtless occupied the site so long called the Old Court, immediately adjoining the Schools. It was subsequently to 1441 that the site of the present Chapel was acquired by the college (vide ante, pp. 191, 192, 193.)

With respect to the year to which the King's letter may be assigned, I may remark, that 1447 is the last year in the September of which, the title of Marquis of Suffolk could with propriety be used, as that nobleman was on the 2nd of June 1448, created Duke of Suffolk, and

had intended to have himself laid the first stone of the chapel of King's college, but was deterred from doing so on account of the prevalence of contagion in the town :—

BY THE KING.

TRUSTY & WELBELOVED IN GOD, we grete you well. AND FORASMUCH as we have founded first to the worship of God, of our Lady Seint Mary & St. Nicholas, on whose day we were brought first into this world, to th'encrease of vertu, augmentation of Clergie and strengthing of the Church, oure College of the same, within our Universitee of Cambrigg. WE have ordeyned the first Stoon of our Chappell there to be layd, with Goddis mercy, on Michielmas day next coming. At the which, for the grete devocion & desire, we have that it should be devoutly and solemntly doon, we had disposed us to be there in our owne person. Nevertheless, for the aier and y^e Pestilence that hath long regned in our said Universite, we come not there at this time, but send thiddre our Cousin the Marquesse of Suffolk, which shall in all things doo for us in oure name, as we were there present in oure own person. And further we had ordeined & disposed to have written for you and the Reverent Faders in God our right trusty & well beloved the Bishops of Norwich, Worcester, Rowchester, and the Abbot of St. Benet to have been there, with other more Prelates to have doo the service at this grete Solempnite, praying you not to faile to dispose you to be at our said College on Michelmas even, so as on the Morwe in Pontificalibus ye may doe the Service, as more plainly we have commanded our said Cousin to say unto you in our behalve. And in likewise we write unto everyche of the said Bishops and Abbot. AND that ye fail not hereof as we specially truste you. YEVEN under our signet of Th'egle,⁽¹⁾ at our manoir of Eltham the 17 day of September.

To our Trusty and Well beloved in God Th'abbot of St. Edmunds Bury.⁽²⁾

- 1447 } On the 12th of March, the King made his will dated at his college of
— } Eton, and which relates almost exclusively to that and King's college.
8 } After reciting, that by four several letters patent confirmed by Parliament, he had enfeofed to the use of his will, certain prelates noblemen and others, in divers castles, lordships, manors, lands, tenements, &c. parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, and of the gross annual value of £3395. 11s. 7d.; he charged the feoffees, that until the edifications and other works of bridges, conduits, cloisters, and other things began and advised by him in his colleges of Eton and Cambridge, were fully performed and accomplished, they should pay yearly £2000. for those

that the removal of the Parliament from Cambridge to Bury in Jan. 1446-7, was most likely on account of Cambridge being then visited with contagion. If this supposition can be admitted, the allusion in the King's letter to the pestilence that had long reigned in the University, will render the conjectured date almost certain. It is worthy of remark too, that in the King's will (hereafter cited) the annuity for the works at the college was to commence from Michaelmas 1447.

In the parliamentary confirmation of the site of the College in 1448-9 (vide ante, p. 193) is the following passage: "*Ordinantes et disponentes, eundem Fundum per easdem literas nostras, eisdem Preposito et Scolaribus, et successoribus suis, ad hos finem et effectum dedimus, concessimus et confirmavimus, ac ad eandem intencionem, primum lapidem Ecclesie ejusdem Col. legii, ad instantiam et ex assensu eorundem Prepositi et Scolarium in eodem Fundo, ad laudem, gloriam et honorem Dei, ac beatissime Virginis Marie matris Christi, necnon gloriosi Confessoris et Pontificis Sancti Nicolai, propriis manibus nostris nuper posuerimus.*" (Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 164.)

(1) "The signet of the eagle" appears to have been so designated from the honour of Eagle in Sussex, which was part of the Duchy of Lancaster. It was used by Henry V. VI. & VII. (Nicolas, Proceedings of the Privy Council, v. 60, vi. cxlvii, xcxi, cxxvi, ccxvii—Journal of Bishop Beckington, ed. Nicolas, 113, 129, 130).

(2) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 9 ("ex Cartular. Abb. S. Edmundi.")

edifications and works, viz. £1000. to the Provost of either college, from Michaelmas preceding for twenty years, or if the edifications were not finished within that term, he directed the feoffees should pay each college £1000. yearly after that time, until the works were completed, with provision that if the buildings of one college, were completed before those of the other, the latter should receive the whole £2000. a year, till its buildings were finished.

He then proceeds to specify the plan, dimensions, &c. of the intended buildings of the two colleges. Subjoined is what relates to King's college :—

THE COLLEGE OF CAMBRIDGE.

AND as touching the dimensions of the church of my said college of our Lady and St. Nicholas, at Cambridge, I have devised and appointed that the same church shall contain 288 feete of assize in length, without any yles, and all of the wideness of 40 feete, and the length of the same church from the west end to the altare at the quier doore, shall containe 120 feete, and from the Provosts stall unto the greece called Gradus Chori 90 feete, for 36 stalles on either side of the same quier, answering to 70 fellows and 10 priests conducts, which must be de primâ formâ; and from the said stalles unto the east end of the said church 72 feet of assize: also a reredos bearing the roodelofte departing the quier and the body of the church, containing in length 40 feete and in breadth 14 feete; the walls of the same church to be in length 90 feete, embattled, vawted, and chare roffed, sufficiently butteraced, and every butterace fined with finials: and in the east end of the said church shall be a windowe of nine bays, and betwixt every butterace a windowe of five bays, and betwixt every of the same butterace in the body of the church, on both sides of the same church, a closet with an altare therein, containing in length 20 feete, and in breadth 10 feete, vaulted and finished, under the soyle of the yle windowes: and the pavement of the church to be enhanced four feete above the ground without, and height of the pavement of the quier one foote diameter above the pavement of the church, and the pavement of the altare three feete above that. Item, on the north side of the quier a vestry, containing in length 50 feete, and in breadth 22 feete, departed into two houses beneath and two houses above, which shall contain in height 22 feete in all, with an entrie for the quier vawted. Item, at the west end of the church a cloistre square, the east pane containing in length 175 feete, and the west pane as much; and the north pane 200 feete, and the south pane as much; of the which the deambulatory 13 feete wide, and in height 20 feete to the corbill table, with cleare stories and buttrace with finialls vawted and embattled, and the ground thereof four feete lower than the church ground; and in the middle of the west pane of the cloistre a strong tower square, containing 24 feete within the walles, and in height 120 feet to the corbyl table, and fower small turrets over that fined with pinacles, and a dore into the said cloistre inward, and outward none, and as touching the dimensions of the howsing of the said college, I have devised and appointed in the south side of the said church, a quadrant closing to both ends of the same church, the last pane whereof shall containe 230 feete in length, and in breadth within the walls 22 feete; in the same panes middle a tower for a gatehowse, containing in length 30 feete, and in breadth 22 feete within the walls, and in height 60 feete, and three chambers over the gate, every over other; and on either side of the same gate, four chambers, every containing in length 25 feete, and in breadth 22 feete; and over every of these chambers two chambers above, of the same measure or more, with two towers outward and two towers inward. The south pane shall contain in length 238 feete, and in breadth 22

feete within, in which shall be seven chambers, every containing in length 29 feete, and in breadth 22, with a chamber, parcell of the Provosts lodging, containing in length 35 feete, and with a chamber in the east corner of the same pane, containing in length 25 feete, and in breadth 22 feete; and over every of all the same chambers two chambers, and with five towers owteward, and three towers inward: the west pane shall contain in length 230 feete, and in breadth within 24 feete; in which at the end toward the church shall be a library, containing in length 110 feete, and in breadth 24 feete, and under it a large howse for reading and disputations, containing in length 40 feete, and two chambers under the same library, every containing in length 29 feete, and in breadth 24; and over the said library an house of the same largeness for diverse stuffe of the college: in the other end of the same pane an hall containing in length an 100 feete, upon a vault 12 feete high, ordained for the celler and buttry, and the breadth of the hall 34 feete, on every side thereof a bay window, and in the nether end of the same hall, toward the middle of the pane a pantry and buttry, every of them in length 20 feete, and in breadth 17, and over that two chambers for officers, and at the nether end of the hall towards the west a goodly kitchin: and the same pane shall have inward two towers ordained for the wayes into the hall and library, and in every corner of the quadrant shall be two corner towers, one inward and one outward, more then the towers above rehearsed; and at the upper end of the hall the Provosts lodging; that is to wit, more then the chambers for him above specified, a parler on the ground, containing 34 feete in length, and 22 in breadth, two chambers above of the same quantitie, and westward closing thereto a kitchin for him, a larder, house, stable, and other necessary houses and grounds; and westward beyond these howses and the said kitchin ordained for the hall, a bake howse and brew house, and other howses of office, between which there is left a ground square of 80 feete in every pane for woode and such stuff; and in the middle of the said large quadrant shall be a conduit goodly devised for the ease of the said college: And I will that the edification proceed in large forme of my said college cleane and substantiall seting apart superfluity of two great curious workes of entaile and busy moulding. And I have devised and appointed that the precinct of my said college of our Lady and St. Nicholas, as well on both sides of the garden from the said college unto the water, as in all other places of the same precinct, be enclosed with a substantiall wall of the height of 14 feete, with a large tower at the principal entre against the middle of the east pane out of the High streete; and in the same tower a large gate, and in the middle of the west end of the New bridge; and the said wall to be crested, and embattled, and fortified with towers, as many as shall be thought convenient thereto. And I will that both my said colleges be edified of the most substantiall and best abiding stuffe of stone, lead, glasse, and yron, that may be had and provided thereto; and that the church of St. John, which must be taken to the enlarging of my said college, be well and sufficiently made againe in the grounde in which the provost and schollars abovesayd now be lodged or nigh by where it may be thought most convenient, to the intent that Divine service shall now be done therein worshipfully to the honour of God, our Blessed Lady Christs mother, St. John Baptist, and all Saints: And also for the expedition of the workes abovesayd, I will that my said college of Cambridge have and receive yearly of the yssues, profits, and revenues, coming of the said castells, lordships, manors, lands, tenements, rents, services, and other possessions abovesaid, 117*lib.* 6*s.* 10*d.* during all the time of the edification of the said college, for the yearly wages and rewards of officers and ministers longing to the workes there; that is to wit, for the master of the workes, 50*lib.* for the clerk of the workes, 13*lib.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the chiefe mason, 16*lib.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the chief carpenter 12*lib.* 8*d.* for the chief smith 6*lib.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and for the purveyors, either of them at 6*d.* the day, 18*lib.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

And, as he desired that the full number of members appointed by him for his colleges, should "be fulfilled in as hasty time as they goodly may," and as part of the estates with which the colleges were endowed were then only in reversion, he charged his feoffees to pay to either college, 1000 marks per annum, during the lives of certain parties, and to deliver to the Provost of either college £1000. in good gold of sufficient weight, for a treasure to be kept, for divers great causes specified in the statutes. He also required them to pay £200. to Eton college for the purchase of books, and the like sum to King's college "for to stuff them with jewells for the service of God in the same college."

After making provision for the appointment of new feoffees, and stating that he had ordained William Tresham Esq. Chancellor, and Nicholas Willoughbie Receiver-General, of the enfeoffed estates, and had appointed a seal for the office of Chancellor; he directed, that after his death, the appointment to the offices of Chancellor and Receiver-General, upon vacancies occurring, and the appointment of stewards and other officers, should be by the feoffees, at the nomination of the Provosts of his colleges.

He appointed William Waynflete Bishop of Winchester (whose high truth and fervent zeal unto his weal he had proved) Surveyor, Executor, and Director of his Will, during that Prelate's life, with ample powers; and after his death, a lord spiritual or temporal named by the bishop, was to succeed him as surveyor, subject to removal by the Provosts.⁽¹⁾

(1) Nichols, Royal Wills, 291-319.

The will concludes with the following solemn charge to his executors and successors:—

"And that this my said will in every pointe before rehearsed may the more effectually be executed, I not onely praye and desire, but also in Christ require and charge all and every of my said feoffees, mine executors, and surveour and surveours, in the vertue of the aspersion of Christ's blood and of his painefull passion, that they having God and mine entente only before their eyne, not letting for dead or favour, of any person living of what estate, degree, or condition that he bee, truly, faithfully, and diligently execute my said will, and every part thereof, as they will answer before the blessed and dreadfull visage of oure Lorde Jhesu, in his most fearfull and last day, when every man shall be most straightly examined and dealt with after his merits. And furthermore, for the more sure accomplishment of this my said will, I in the most entire and most fervent wise pray my said heirs and executors, and successours and every of them, that they shew themselves well willing, faithful, and tender lovers of my desire in this behalf; and in the bowells of Christ our alder, just, and straite judge, I exhorte them to remember the terrible comminations and full fearfull imprecations of holy scripture against the breakers of the law of God, and the letters of good and holy workes. Quod si audire nolueris, venient super te omnes maledictiones istæ, et apprehendent te. Maledictus eris in civitate, maledictus in agro: maledictus fructus ventris tui, & fructus terræ tuæ. Maledictus eris egrediens, & maledictus ingrediens. Mittet tibi Domini famem & esuriam, & increpationem in omnia opera tua quæ tu facies, donec conterat te & perdat velociter, propter inventiones tuas pessimas. Adjungat tibi pestilentiam: percussat te dominus egestate, febris & frigore, ardore & æstu, & aere corrupto ac rubigine & persequatur donec pereas. Tradat te dominus corruentem ante hostes, &c. I also, in amiable wise, exhort my said heires and successors in Christ Jesu, the liberal rewarder of good deeds, to remember the desireable blessings and most hounteous grace, promitted to all such as observe the lawes of Christ being helpers and promoters of good and vertuous desires; Scripture in the same saying to such: Venient super te universæ benedictiones istæ. Et apprehendent te. Benedictus tu in civitate, & benedictus in agro: benedictus fructus ventris tui, & benedictus fructus terræ tuæ: benedictus eris egrediens & benedictus ingrediens. Dabit dominus inimicos tuos qui consurgunt adversum te corruentes in conspectu tuo. Per unam viam venient contra te, & per septem fugient a facia tua. Mittet dominus benedictionem super cellaria tua & super omnia opera manuum tuarum; suscitabit te dominus sibi in populum sanctum, videbuntque omnes terrarum populi, quod nomen domini invocatum sit super te, & timebunt te gentes terrarum: abundare te faciet dominus omnibus bonis, &c."

1448.

On the 30th of March, the King gave license to his Queen, Margaret of Anjou, to found in honour of St. Margaret and St. Bernard, a college consisting of a President and four fellows.⁽¹⁾ This college, commonly termed QUEENS' COLLEGE, was afterwards greatly augmented by Elizabeth Widville Queen of Edward IV. to whom has been conceded the honours of a cofoundress.

1448 } On the 1st of January, the King by letters patent, assigned to King's
 - 9 } College the following arms: sable, three roses argent, on a chief party per pale, azure with a flower of France, and gules with a lion passant, or. He designed by the colour of the field, to denote the perpetuity of his foundation; by the roses, his hope that the College might bring forth the choicest flowers, redolent of science of every kind, to the honour and most devout worship of Almighty God and the undefiled Virgin and glorious mother; and by the chief, containing portions of the arms of France and England, he intended to impart something of royal nobility, which might declare the work to be truly regal and renowned. On the 30th of the same month, he granted to Nicholas Cloos clerk (afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry) for his services in building the College, that he should be noble, and in sign thereof should bear for arms: argent, on a cheveron sable, three passion nails of the first, on a chief sable, three roses argent.⁽²⁾

The King, in addition to the various privileges granted by him with the sanction of Parliament, to King's College, obtained bulls from the Pope exempting that College and its members from the power and jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop and Archdeacon of Ely, and the Chancellor of the University; and on the 31st of January the University, by an instrument under its common seal, granted that the College, the Provost, fellows, and scholars, their servants and ministers, should be exempt from the power, dominion, and jurisdiction of the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, proctors and ministers of the University; but in all matters relating to the various scholastic acts, exercises, lectures, and disputations necessary for degrees, and the sermons, masses, general processions, congregations, convocations, elections of Chancellor proctors and other officers, (not being repugnant to their peculiar privileges) they were, as true gremials and scholars of the University, to be obedient to the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, and

(1) Rot. Pat. 26 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 39.—Rot. Cart. 26 Hen. VI. m. 37. The foundation of this college appears to have been designed about two years before the King's license was procured.

(2) *Excerpta Historica*, 362, 363, 364. In the first-mentioned page of the valuable and interesting work here cited, the grant to the college is inaccurately stated to be dated the 1st of January, 1450, although it bears on it, the date of January the 1st, 27th Henry VI. R. Parker (*Hist. of Camb.* p. 84) also refers to this grant, as of the last stated date.

proctors, as other scholars were. To this grant was annexed a condition that it should be void, in case the Bishops of Salisbury, Lincoln, and Carlisle should consider it inconsistent with the statutes, privileges, and laudable customs of the University,⁽¹⁾ which it is probable they did, as another composition, of a more limited nature, was made between the University and King's College eight years afterwards.⁽²⁾

An act of Parliament was passed, exempting the inhabitants of the Isle of Ely from contributing to the wages of the knights of the shire, in consideration of £200. paid by them, in pursuance of an award made by Philip Morgan Bishop of Ely, and John Lord Tiptot, both deceased.⁽³⁾

On the calends of February, Pope Nicholas V. directed a bull to the Bishop of Norwich, stating that Master Ralph de Leicester a clerk of his diocese was complained against, as having infringed the privileges of the University, and requiring the Bishop to provide a remedy.⁽⁴⁾

1449,

At a chapter of the Augustine order, held at Oseney this year, inquiry and complaint was directed to be made of all Abbots and Priors that did not maintain students in Oxford or Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾

On the 5th of December, died William Alnewyke Bishop of Lincoln. He had been a benefactor to the building of the schools of this University, and by his will gave certain of his goods towards the exhibition of poor scholars of the dioceses of Lincoln and Norwich, studying in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽⁶⁾

1450.

This year, an act of Parliament was passed, by which the rent of £10. payable by the Chancellor of the University for the custody of the assize of bread and beer, was directed to be applied towards payment of the expences of the King's household.⁽⁷⁾

1451.

In an act of resumption passed this year, are clauses of exception in favour of King's College, Pembroke Hall, God's House, and King's Hall.⁽⁸⁾

(1) MS. Hare, ii. 139.—Dr. Peacock's Observations on the Statutes of the University, 80 n.

(2) See under the year 1456.

(3) Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 157.

(4) MS. Hare, ii. 141.

(5) Kennet, Parochial Antiquities, ed. 1818, i. 303.

(6) Wood, Hist & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, i. 597.—Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. ed. iii. 532.

(7) Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 174.

(8) Ibid, 218, 220, 222.

1452.

On Michaelmas-day, the Corporation made ordinances to the effect, that the two burgesses of the Parliament, should be chosen by the most part of the burgesses in the Guildhall at the election, and not one for the bench by the mayor and his assistants, and another by the commonalty, as of old time had been used: and that none thereafter should be chosen burgess of the Parliament, unless resident and inhabitant within the town.⁽¹⁾

1453.

In an act passed this year, directing the mode of raising 13,000 archers for the King's service, the county of Cambridge was required to provide 302. This act contained a clause that its provisions should not be prejudicial to the Provost and scholars of King's College.⁽²⁾

1454.

In or about the month of June, there were very riotous assemblies in the University. King's College was an especial object of attack, and the rioters had provided guns and habiliments of war, against that College. One of the principal rioters was Master William Yvers of Michael House, to whom on the 13th of June, the King addressed letters, requiring him to appear before himself and his Council at the palace of Westminster, on the 18th of the same month. Similar letters were addressed to Mr. William Ayscough and others, and by other letters the Lord Scales was required to use his best devoir to put down the riots, and the mayor was commanded to seize the guns and habiliments of war before mentioned.⁽³⁾

On the 26th of June, the University made certain statutes which prevented the members of King's College from taking degrees until they renounced the privileges granted to them by the King and the Pope, which they refused to do. The College therefore complained to the King their founder, who on the 1st of July directed letters to be issued commanding the admission of those whose degrees had been refused.⁽⁴⁾

The accounts of Henry Boleyn and John Gunthorpe proctors of the University, contain a charge of 6*d.* for a procession for the King's convalescence.⁽⁵⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xxxv. 215.

(2) Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 232.

(3) MS. Baker, xxv. 438.

(4) Ibid. 447, 448.

(5) MS. Baker, xxvi. 31.

The subjoined letter from the King to the Chancellor of the University is supposed to have been written this year :—

BY THE KING.

TRUSTY & WELBELOVED. Late at our shire day holden at oure Towne of Canterbrigge, where ye knights of ye shire shulde have ben chosen for ye said shire, to have be present in oure Parlement now holden at Westminster, after ye tenure of oure commaundment directed to oure shereve yere, as we be enfourmed, yer was much multitude of people as it seemed of lyklynnesse ryotously gadered, yat ye lection of ye saide knights myght nought be maad after ye tenure of oure saide comaundement, withouten yat a grete rumour shoulde have fallen among oure people yere. And so it is, yat ye next shire day is to be holden at oure saide town within short tyme, amonge all oyer for ye election of ye knightes for oure saide shire, yei to be present in oure saide Parlement, for such actis and matiers as shal be maad, appointed, and concluded in ye same, at ye which shire day and at all tymes, we desire and wol oure pees to be kept. THERFOR, we wol and charge straitely, yat ye see duely and diligently, yat by noon of ye scolars of oure universitee of Canterbrigge, whereof ye have ye gouvernance, any ying be doon or attempted where yorough ye election of ye said knightes myght in any wise be letted or distourbed, and yat ye leve not yis, as ye wol answeere unto us at youre perill. YEVEN &c. at Westminster ye xvij day of November.

To OURE Chancellor of Canterbrigge or to his commissarie yere.

A similar letter was at the same time sent to the Mayor, requiring him to see that none of the commonalty did anything to let or disturb the election.⁽¹⁾

On the 12th of December, William Gray Bishop of Ely consecrated the chapel of Queens' College, reserving all the accustomed rights to the mother church of St. Botolph.⁽²⁾

1454 } On the 15th of March, the King by his letters patent, in recompence
5 } of the grant to him of Strawlane or Salthithe-lane for enlarging the site of King's College,⁽³⁾ granted to the mayor burgesses and commonalty, a certain garden called Henably, lying between the hall of the Holy Trinity on the south, and Garret Hostel on the north, abutting at the east head upon Milne-street, and at the west head upon the King's ditch,⁽⁴⁾ in order that there might be there made, a common passage or way for the commonalty, from Milne-street to the water called the Ree.⁽⁵⁾

1455.

An act of resumption passed this year, contains clauses of exception in favour of King's Hall, Pembroke Hall, and King's College.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Nicolas, Proceedings of the Privy Council vi. 335, 336.

(2) Regist. Gray Episc. Elien. fo. 3, b.

(3) Vide ante p. 191.

(4) This garden had been granted to the King by the Prior and Convent of Anglesey, on Friday the eve of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 26 Hen. VI.

(5) Rot. Pat. 33 Hen. VI. p. 1, m. 15.—Corporation Muniments.—MS. Baker, xxv. 20.—MS. Hare, iv.

(6) Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 304, 305, 306.

1456.

On the 22nd of June, the congregation of regents and non-regents made a statute containing a variety of regulations respecting the cautions received by the proctors, as sureties for the performance of scholastic exercises. It appears, that at this period, these cautions very frequently consisted, not of money, but of books and other goods. They were deposited in the new chapel, in a chest with three keys, one kept by the Chancellor or Vicechancellor, and one by each proctor.⁽¹⁾

The King, by letters patent, constituted the Provost of King's College for the time being, a justice of the peace for the town and county of Cambridge.⁽²⁾

1456 } On the 14th of February, an indenture was made between Laurence
7 } Bothe Licentiate in Laws Chancellor, and the Doctors and Masters regent and non-regent of the University of the one part, and Robert Woodlark, D.D. Provost, and the fellows and scholars of King's College of the other part, for setting at rest all matters of dissension respecting the several jurisdictions of the Chancellor and Provost. Subjoined is an abstract of this composition :—

I. That the Provost, his locum tenens, or commissary, should have all manner of spiritual and temporal jurisdiction, in all causes and matters arising in the precincts of the college and the orchards and gardens of the same, between the scholars, their household and domestic servants, and the conducts, clerks of the chapel, and choristers of the college, dwelling therein, and particularly the probate of the wills, and administration of the effects, of such of them as should die within the college.

II. That should dissension or controversy arise between one of the University, and one of the college, within the precincts of the college, the Provost &c should have jurisdiction, if one of the University should be the party aggrieved; and the Chancellor &c. in case the party aggrieved should be one of the college.

III. That the Chancellor &c. should have jurisdiction over the Provost, Viceprovost, Fellows, scholars, their servants, domestics, and tenants, chaplains, conducts, clerks, and choristers, in all matters and causes arising out of the college, and probate of the wills, and administration of the effects, of such of them as should die without the college.

IV. That the Chancellor &c. should have power to summon the Provost, Viceprovost, Fellows, scholars, and others of the college to make inquisition of breaches of the peace, to give evidence in all causes, and to attend scholastic acts, processions, masses, exequies, congregations, &c. and to punish them for neglect, unless they should be prevented by being engaged in defence of the college or in the exercise of their jurisdiction.

V. That the College precincts should be understood as including all within the stone walls of the college eastward of the water of Ree,⁽³⁾ and the garden on the west side, as the same is described by metes, bounds, length, and breadth in the charter granted to the Provost and scholars by authority of Parliament.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 30.

(2) Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 14.

(3) Now called the Cam.

(4) Vide ante, p. 193.

VI. That the Members of the College, should not on taking their degrees, be required to take any oath inconsistent with this composition, and that they should be admitted to degrees and offices as freely as other members of the University.

VII. That every member of the University admitted to any degree or office, and the Provost, fellows, and scholars of the college, on their admissions, should swear not to infringe this composition.

The foregoing composition was confirmed by the King's charter of Insepimus, tested at Coventry the 18th February.⁽¹⁾

1457.

In May, John Crud or Crowde of Cambridge, Robert Sparke of Reach, and John Baile of Chesterton, were brought before William Gray Bishop of Ely, in his chapel at Downham, accused of holding and teaching heretical opinions, contrary to the Catholic faith; and being convicted, they did public penance in the market of Ely, on the 4th of July, standing in their shirts, with each a faggot on his shoulder and a taper in his hand, while their abjurations were read, after which they walked to the high altar of the Cathedral, where, kneeling and praying, they were scourged, and offered up their candles to the image of St. Etheldreda. They also did penance in the market of Cambridge and other places.⁽²⁾

From the accounts of William Dunthorn and Richard Warburton proctors, it appears that about this time a fire took place at King's College, which endangered the University Library. These accounts also contain the following charges:—2*s.* 4*d.* for two gallons of wine (one sweet the other red) for the King's justices: 16*d.* for two gallons of wine for the King's justices about the feast of St. Margaret, and 19*s.* for the expences of Richard Warburton riding to London for the matter of the controversy between the University and Town, for himself, a bedell, and one other servant, for five days, and in other expences about the same.⁽³⁾

This year, William Gray Bishop of Ely, granted forty days pardon to all who should contribute to the repair of the church of St. Mary and St. Rhadegund.⁽⁴⁾

1458.

This year, Lawrence Booth Chancellor of the University, caused a collection to be made for building the Philosophy and Civil Law Schools, from such who hired chairs of Canon and Civil Law, from those who

(1) Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. VI. p. 2.—MS. Hare, ii. 141.—MS. Baker, xli. 103.—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 518.

(2) Stephenson's Supplement to Bentham's Ely, 25, 97.

(3) MS. Baker, xxvi. 35.

(4) Regist. Gray, Episc. Elien. fo. 21, b.

broke their words in taking their degrees, from every religious person a proprietary of goods 10 marks, from every religious of the order of begging friars 8 marks, from every rich parson a third part of his parsonage, and from bishops and prelates what they pleased to give.⁽¹⁾

The proctor's accounts contain the following charge: "for one riding to the Bishop of Durham⁽²⁾ with letters in the matter of the heresy of Reginald Pecock⁽³⁾ 2s. 8d."⁽⁴⁾

1459.

On the 12th of April, the King issued letters patent reciting the act of Parliament made at Cambridge, in the reign of Richard the second, against annoyances in cities, boroughs, and towns,⁽⁵⁾ and that he was informed that many inhabitants of the town of Cambridge and the suburbs of the same, cast and threw dung, corrupt earth, fetid water, garbage and intestines of slain beasts, carcasses, and other filth, in the ways, streets, ditches, rivers, waters, and other places of the town and suburbs in violation of the act beforementioned. He, therefore, at the instance and supplication of Robert Woodlarke Provost of King's College and Chancellor of the University, and by the authority of Parliament, granted to the Chancellor, Doctors, Masters and Scholars, and their successors:—

I. That the Chancellor of the University should have power annually, as often as he thought fit to enquire by the oaths of good and lawful men of the town and county of Cambridge, of all nuisances by casting of dung, corrupt earth, fetid water, garbage, and intestines of slain beasts, carcasses, and other filth, in the ways, streets, ditches, rivers, waters, and other places within his jurisdiction, contrary to the recited statute, and also of all obstructions and stoppages of gutters, water-courses, and sewers, within his jurisdiction.

II. That the Chancellor might amerce the offenders, or punish by pecuniary penalties or imprisonment, all who did not remove or abate such nuisances at his discretion, and might receive the amerciaments and penalties to his own use.

III. That the Chancellor should have power to banish from the University for four miles circumjacent, all prostitutes and immodest and incontinent women within the University or the precincts of the same, notably delinquent. So that no

(1) Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 166.—MS. Baker, xxvi. 34.

(2) Lawrence Booth Chancellor of the University.

(3) Dr. Reginald Pecock Bishop of Chichester, holding tenets then considered heretical, was forced to recant in November or December, 1457, and was shortly after deprived of his bishopric, and confined in the abbey of Thorney, where he is supposed to have ended his days. On the 9th March, 1457-8, Thomas Bourchier Archbishop of Canterbury, issued letters to his suffragans to make inquisition for Pecock's works, and other heretical books. William Gay Bishop of Ely, returned that he could find no one in his diocese who had such books, or who did relish such things, or hold, preach or teach those sorts of errors or heresies. By condition made to the statutes of King's College, every scholar after his year of probation, was required to swear "Quod non favebit opinionibus damnatis, erroribus aut heresibus Johannis Wickliffe, Reginaldi Pecock, neque alicujus alterius heretici quamdiu vixerit in hoc mundo sub pena perjurii et expulsionis ipso facto." Lewis, *Life of Dr. Reynold Pecock*, ed. 1820, pp. 165, 172, 173 &c.

(4) MS. Baker, xxvi. 36.

(5) Vide ante, p. 134.

such woman so banished should presume to dwell within four miles around the University.

IV. That if any woman so banished, should dwell within four miles around Cambridge, the lord of the place or his deputy, should upon warning of such banishment, imprison her, and after her imprisonment expel her from his demesne.⁽¹⁾

Richard Andrewe, alias Spycer, burgess of Cambridge, by his will dated the 30th of August, bequeathed to the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty 80 marks, which he willed should be deposited in a chest called by his name,⁽²⁾ in the Tolbooth or elsewhere. This chest was to be under the care of three keepers, appointed by the mayor and commonalty, and thence burgesses might borrow sums, not exceeding 26s. 8d. on cautions or pledges, which were to be sold, if unredeemed within a year and a month. The recipients were, if literate, on the return of the money, to say the Psalm De Profundis for the soul of the founder his parents wife and benefactors; or, if illiterate, they were thrice to repeat the Lord's Prayer, with the salutation of the angels and the Apostles' Creed. He also gave to the keepers of his chest three booths, and certain booth ground in Sturbridge fair, and a house in St. Andrew's parish abutting on Preacher's lane, the profits to be applied to the celebration of his anniversary in Great St. Mary's church, on the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, when the keepers were to distribute 2s. 2d. in bread to the poor, 2s. 6d. in spices, 16d. in sweet wine, 12d. to the sexton for ringing the bell at exequies and mass, 3d. to the public crier for proclaiming for his soul and the souls of his parents wife and benefactors, 1d. to each keeper for his offering, 2s. 2d. to twenty-six poor people of Great St. Mary's parish, and 3d. to each of eight chaplains, who were to celebrate at his exequies and mass. He further gave to the President and fellows of Queens' College 80 marks in money, and certain tenements in St. Peter's and St. Botolph's parishes, and in Madingley and Haslingfield, for the maintenance of a bible clerk in that college, on condition that yearly, on the day of his death, an obiit should be celebrated in St. Botolph's church for the souls of himself, his wife friends parents and benefactors. He directed that there should be at this obiit, the President of the College, the mayor and bailiffs, and twenty-four priests fellows of the College, or if not so many priests fellows, such other chaplains as the President should appoint to make up that number. The President of the college to receive 3s. 4d.; each priest 4d. and for his offering $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the mayor 2s. and for his offering 1d.; each bailiff 8d. and for his offering 1d.; the

(1) MS. Hare, ii. 145.—Dyer, Privilegas of Univ. of Cambridge, i. 92.

(2) The chest or hutch here spoken of, was in process of time metamorphosed into *Saint Andrew's hutch*. It is of large dimensions and ponderous structure, and is now used as a depository for the corporate charters, &c.

sexton 8*d.*; the bell-ringer 3*d.*; to the poor of the town, especially of Great St. Mary's, 2*s.* 3*d.* in bread and 2*s.* 7*d.* in wine. He also gave to the chapel of St. Mary in Great St. Mary's church, 10 marks, and 26*s.* 8*d.* to the gild of St. Andrew the Apostle in that church, for finding two wax candles before the image of St. Andrew.⁽¹⁾

On Sunday the morrow of the Nativity of the Virgin, the commonalty made an ordinance requiring the mayor to swear that he would be contributor to the bailiffs for exonerating the town and commonalty from the fee farm, and would annually pay the King his part of the fee farm, as the other bailiffs were wont to do.⁽²⁾

1460.

The following ordinance, prohibiting non-residents from being elected burgesses in Parliament, was made this year by the corporation :—⁽³⁾

CAMBRIDGE.—BE IT REMEMBERED that on the Tuesday called Hock Tuesday, in the 38th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth in the great congregation of he Burgesses, IT IS ORDAINED that no one for the future, shall be elected a burgess for the Parliament for the town aforesaid, unless he be inhabitant and resident within the town aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiture of 100*s.* to the treasurers of the aforesaid town, by every burgess who shall take upon himself to act contrary to the ordinance aforesaid.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Regist. Testament. probat. in Cur. Archidiac. Elien. fo. 104.

(2) Corporation Cross Book.

(3) Vide ante, p. 205.

(4) Corporation Cross Book, 3.

EDWARD THE FOURTH.

1461.

ON the grant of a subsidy by the clergy of the province of Canterbury, in July this year, an exception was made in favour of the poor chaplains studying in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

1461 } In March, the King was at Cambridge, where it seems he attended
2 } the assizes, and was so much gratified with the charge given by Sir William Yelverton the judge, on the extortions of sheriffs and other officers, that he took him by the hand, told him he owed him great thanks, and prayed him to deliver a similar charge at the Norfolk assizes.⁽²⁾

The proctors' accounts contain the subjoined charges: "For bearing the cross on the King's coming, 4*d*. For expences of the Chancellor and proctors after the King's departure, 8*s*. 4*d*." Mention is also made of a visit from the Archbishop of Canterbury.⁽³⁾

On the 19th of March, John Hessewell mayor, Robert Garland draper William Lolleworth and Geoffery Fysshier bailiffs, and six other inhabitants of the town, appeared before William Gray Bishop of Ely, in the chapel of St. Mary near the Cathedral of Ely, to answer to a charge of having violently taken Henry Akenborough (a native of the diocese of Worcester) from the cemetery of the parish church of St. Peter, whither he had fled and demanded the immunities of the church. The Bishop having examined them severally, they submitted themselves to his correction, whereupon he absolved them from the penalty of excommunication which they had *ipso facto* incurred, and enjoined them that they should on the following day, about 10 o'clock, take Akenborough from the Tolbooth, and convey him with all his goods, by the midst of the market, to the cemetery and church whence he had been taken.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Wilkins, Concilia, iii. 581.

(2) Paston Letters, iv. 77. The date to which this occurrence is assigned is not certain.

(3) MS. Baker, xxvi. 38.

(4) Regist. Gray Episc. Elien.—MS. Baker, xxx. 36.

1462.

On Hock Tuesday, the mayor aldermen bailiffs and burgesses, made an ordinance, enacting that no foreign burgess dwelling without the town, should have the freedom for his son or apprentice, as other burgesses residing within the town and liberties, but that they should pay for their freedom, as they could agree with two burgesses by the mayor and commonalty assigned.⁽¹⁾

1463.

In the Parliament held on the 29th of April, an act was passed as to "what kind of apparel men and women of every vocation and degree are allowed, and what prohibited to wear." This act contains a proviso "that the scholars of the Universities of this realm, and scholars of any University out of this realm, may wear such array as they may wear by the rule of the said Universities notwithstanding this ordinance."⁽²⁾

On the 12th of May, the King by charter of Inspeximus, confirmed the principal grants of his predecessors to the University.⁽³⁾

On the 10th of July, the King granted to William Chrysten one of his minstrels, 10 marks per annum, payable out of the fee-farm of the town by the hands of the bailiffs.⁽⁴⁾

On the election of John Bothe the King's Secretary as Chancellor of the University, the King sent a Latin letter of thanks, dated from Pontefract Castle, the 24th of October, with one in English, of which the following fragment is extant:—

To ouRE ryght trusty and welbeloved, ye Presydent, and ye hoole congregacion of Regents and non Regents, off our Universite of Cambrigg.

By ye kyng.

RYGHT trusty and welbelovette we grete yow hertely well: Signifyng unto yow, yat we have now late receavyet yo^r comendabull lettres, presented unto us by yo^r proctores off our Universite off Cambrigg, wereby among other thynggez, we clerly undyrstond yt ye attendyng as well to our honor and plesur, as to ye prudence sadnesse and gret fame, off our ryght trusty and enterely belovette clerc, maister John Bothe oure Secretary, have by one assent in effect of very trew hert zele and affeccion, elit hym to be yo^r chancellor, guide, and reuler off yo^r said universite; wheroff we thank yow as specially, and as tenderly as we can, as we semblably doo by our other lettres, quych we send unto yow att yis time thynking gret kyndenez and trewe herty love in yow towards us, yt ye by soe have hym in such favour wt yow, whom we so effectuely love and cherysshe as we doo hym, for hys ryght agreable servyce, approved policie, connyng and throwte, which off long tyme, and by good and rype experience, we clerly knowe to be in hys persone. Latyng yow wyt, yat for hys sake and yo^r sayd kyndenez, we wyll be unto yow ye moe tender and speciall sovrain lord, & ye moe

(1) Corporation Cross-book.—MS. Metcalfe, 6.

(2) Statutes at Large, ed. Pickering, iii. 363.

(3) MS. Hare, ii. 150.

(4) MS. Baker, xxv. 124.—Rot. Claus. 6 Edw. IV.—Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 538, 600.

courteously shewe yow y^e favor of our good grace, in all such thingez as may be y^e worchyp profyte and welfare off our said Universite hereafter. And besyde y^t shall shew hym our large support, favoure & assistance yff nede be, to y^e correction & repressyng of all such as wyll doo or attempte, by way of ryotte or otherwyse, any thyng y^t may be sowning to y^e hurt or dishonor off y^e same Preying yow y^rfore, considering y^e worchyp and favour y^t we have hym in, and y^e dignite off y^e office y^t ye have chosen him unto, y^t ye woll take and repute hym in honor amongst yow, according to y^e same, wheryn ye shall not only doo unto us full syngier plesor, but also to yo^r self ryght grete laude and worchyp. Forthermore, in as mych as hys office off our secretary, Axeth and requireth gret attendance abowt our persone, and y^t he hath chargez besyde forthere to ye quych is bounden to attende; We instantly and off hert, desire and pray yow, y^t ye woll y^rfor, and atte your one contemplacion, and graunt hym such & dispensacion, off his residence amounges yow, to y^e quych he is bounden by yo^r statutes, as to your liberalite and gentylnez y^e shall thynk off reson to be doo, QUERBY ye shall derserve (1)

This year the King was at Cambridge.(2)

1464.

1464 } An act of Parliament was passed, empowering the wardens of the
5 } company of Horners in London, to search in Sturbridge fair, for wares pertaining to their mystery, and to bring such as should be found defective, before the mayor and bailiffs to be forfeited, one half to the King, and one half to the wardens.(3)

An act of resumption passed this year, contains exceptive clauses in favour of King's Hall, Pembroke Hall, Michaelhouse, Trinity Hall, and King's College, the friars Minors and friars Preachers of Cambridge, and William Crystyn one of the King's minstrels and grantee of part of the town farm, together with a clause that no exception should be beneficial to any person having a grant of £10. to be taken yearly of the Chancellor of the University for keeping the assize of bread and ale.(4)

On the 21st of January, the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty presented a petition to Parliament, setting forth the grant of Henry the Sixth (whom they style "late King of this realm in deed, and not by right," dated the 18th of July, in the 24th year of what they call "his usurped reign,") that they should pay but £20. for every tenth and fifteenth; that upon the present King's taking upon him the crown, the grant in question was void, and was disallowed by the Barons of the Exchequer; they therefore prayed the King to enact in Parliament, that such grant should be good and effectual in the law. To this

(1) MS. in Biblioth. Acad. Cantab. Ll. 1, 18 ad finem.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 159 b. Perhaps this is the same visit referred to in a letter, without date, from Margaret Paston to her husband John Paston.—See Paston Letters, ii. 289.

(3) Statutes at Large, ed. Pickering, iii. 383.—Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 567.

(4) Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 518, 520, 522, 523, 538.

petition the King assented, and subsequently granted a charter of *Inspeximus* setting forth the petition and answer.⁽¹⁾

1465.

1465 } The rents of 105 marks payable by the Corporation for the farm of
6 } the town, and of £10. payable by the Chancellor of the University for
the custody of the assize of bread and beer, were this year granted by
the King, to the Queen for her life.⁽²⁾

1466.

This year the King confirmed the principal charters of the town.⁽³⁾

On the 4th of December, in a full congregation of the regents and non-regents, they declared that opponents in divinity, admitted or licensed to enter the books of the sentences, should not have the title or rank of bachelors in divinity, until by entering the sentences they had perfected that degree.⁽⁴⁾

1467.

In the Parliament which began on the 3rd of June in this year, the Commons granted the King two fifteenths and two tenths, with a proviso that the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of this town should be charged but £20. for each fifteenth and tenth.⁽⁵⁾ An act of resumption was also passed, containing exceptive clauses in favour of King's College, King's Hall, Michael House, the friars Minors and friars Preachers of Cambridge, and Sir Thomas Grey, knt. and William Crystyn one of the King's minstrels, who had grants of portions of the fee farm of the town, viz. the former of £40. and the latter of 10 marks per annum.⁽⁶⁾

In the same Parliament, an act was passed prohibiting the giving liveries or signs. A proviso was inserted, that the act should not extend to the livery given or to be given, at the commencement of any clerk in any University.⁽⁷⁾

In a congregation of the regents and non-regents, held on the 12th of October, a statute was made enacting that the scrutators should be bound to ask graces, and execute the other business of the University,

(1) Corporation Muniments.—The charter of *Inspeximus* is dated 6 July, 5 Edw. IV.—In *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vi. 165, is a copy of the above petition, inaccurate in several respects, and placed under the erroneous date of 14 Edw. IV.

(2) *Rot. Claus.* 5 Edw. IV. & vide *Rot. Claus.* 7 Edw. IV.—MS. Baker, xxv. 121, & vide 125.—MS. Hare, ii. 168, 169.—Vide *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, v. 625, 626.

(3) *Rot. Pat.* 6 Edw. IV. p. 2, m. 15.

(4) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 80.—Heywood, *Cambridge University Statutes*, i. 173.

(5) *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, v. 623.—Vide ante, pp. 197, 214.

(6) *Ibid.* 588, 597, 600, 606.

(7) *Ibid.* 634.

according to the form of the statute by which the Proctors were compelled, and under the same penalty.⁽¹⁾

1468.

This year the Queen was at Cambridge.⁽²⁾

1469.

At Easter, the Mayor and Corporation conveyed to Thomas Jackenett and Thomas Eben and their heirs a parcel of ground next the church-yard of St. Mary the Great for building almshouses thereon, subject to the yearly rent of 12*d*. Shortly afterwards Jackenett caused four almshouses, for the poor of both sexes, to be built on this site, and upon part of the churchyard (for which he had license from the Bishop of Ely and the Master and Fellows of King's Hall). He likewise caused a high chamber to be built over the almshouses, which he directed should be let at a yearly rent, to be applied for repairs, for payment of the rent to the corporation, and for an anniversary in Great St. Mary's church for the souls of himself, Agnes his wife, and all faithful Christians deceased. In 1789, these almshouses were pulled down and others erected in what was then called Wall's-lane, but is now known as King-street.⁽³⁾

On the last day of May, it was enacted in a full congregation of the regents and non-regents of the University, that no master or scholar, scholars' servant, writer, or stationer, should by himself, or by means of any his fautors or adherents, carry, bear, or use a bow and arrows, cross-bow, or cross-bow missiles, out of his lodging or house, for the purpose of exciting disturbances by day or night, and assailing or assaulting any person or persons, scholar or scholars in the town or suburbs, or the liberties of the University, nor in any manner procure any person or persons to commit this offence, under pain of perpetual banishment on his being lawfully convicted. But that it should be lawful for the Chancellor and his locum tenens, to give license to the scholars and their servants, to carry and use bows and cross-bows for peaceable purposes, and in defence of the University privileges, without incurring the penalty of this statute, which was required to be read annually in the schools, to the intent that none should pretend ignorance of it.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 43.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 123.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 160.

(3) Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 59.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 10.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 77.

About this time, the King founded a chantry for two priests in the collegiate church of Windsor, and shortly afterwards gave to the two Universities the nomination and presentation of these priests.⁽¹⁾

1470.

From the memorandum of which a translation is subjoined, it appears that at this period four maces were purchased by the town, and let at annual rents to the serjeants :—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on Saturday the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 10th year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, there were purchased four maces, and they were delivered to the treasurers of the town aforesaid, to be annually let to the serjeants for the time being, to the use and profit of the treasury of the said town, and the said serjeants not to occupy other maces except the said four for all time to come for ever. And also there was purchased one orchard lying in the Preacher street, between the garden of John Roger on the north part, and the garden late of John Heswell on the other, and which abuts at one head upon the land of John Roger towards the west, and upon the garden of William Godfrey on the other towards the east, which maces and garden the said town have in exchange for 5*s.* [rent] late purchased of William Syday for the reversion of parcel of one lane called Alwynes lane. And the said garden is wont [to be let] per annum one year with another for 5*s.* and the said maces are commonly used to be let for 13*s.* 4*d.* And so the increase by virtue of the exchange aforesaid for the time to come is 13*s.* 4*d.* THEREFORE be it remembered to charge the treasurers for the time to come of the increase aforesaid, nevertheless the treasurers for the time to come have power to let and improve the said maces and garden in any better manner which they can devise.

AND the year and day aforesaid, Thomas Owen and Thomas Humnyng then treasurers of the same town, let the said four maces to certain persons as hereunder, namely, John Johnson one mace for 3*s.* 4*d.* pledges John Reson and William Wighton.

Item, let to Robert Ward another mace for 40*d.* pledges John Ward and John Hundrer.

Item, let another to Thomas Cole for 40*d.* pledges Thomas Mast and Thomas D—.

Item, let to William Coope another for 40*d.* pledges John Croft mayor and Robert Coope.⁽²⁾

(1) Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 628.

By his will dated 1475, the King gave the nomination of these priests to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, directing them to prefer before all others "such clerks of the Universities of Oxonford and Cambrigge as be Doctours of Divinitie, or Bachelers of Divinitie at the lest." —*Excerpta Historica*, 373.

(2) Corporation Cross Book.

HENRY THE SIXTH

RESTORED.⁽¹⁾

1470.

ON the 20th of November, the assembly of regents and non-regents made a statute for the better preservation of the peace of the University. This statute empowered the Chancellor to imprison undergraduates disturbing the peace of the University, and to impose a fine of 40s. on beneficed delinquents, and 40*d.* on others, and inflicted banishment upon such delinquents as should rebel against the Chancellor. The statute further provided, that no scholar, expelled any house for his misdeeds, should be admitted into any other, unless with the approval of the Chancellor and proctors, under pain of 40s. to be paid by the principal who should admit him. This statute was declared to extend to scholars servants. As respects graduates, it appears that before the making of this statute, they were required, on their admission to their degrees, to swear not to disturb the peace of the University, and to inform the Chancellor of such persons as should be guilty of such disturbance.⁽²⁾

1470 } On the 23rd of March, the King granted to George Duke of Clarence
 — } the annual farm of £10. payable by the Chancellor of the University
 1 } for the custody of the assize of bread and beer.⁽³⁾

(1) Henry the Sixth was restored, or at least resumed the royal style, about the 9th of October, 1470. The last instrument in his name in Rymer's *Foedera*, is dated 27th of March, 1471. Edward IV. was fully restored after the battle of Barnet fought the 14th of April in that year.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 11.—Heywood, *Cambridge University Statutes*, i. 78. Some copies of the above Decree have the date of 1464.

(3) Rot. Pat. 49 Hen. VI. p. 1, m. 5.—Rymer, *Foedera*, xi. 701.

EDWARD THE FOURTH

RESTORED.

1471.

A DISPUTE between Corpus Christi College and William Godfrey a burgess, respecting a piece of land in St. Mary's, was referred to John Connyngesburgh clerk, Doctor of Law, President of the University, and John Croft mayor of the town, who made their award respecting it on the 15th of November in this year. To this is affixed the mayor's official seal. It is about the size of a penny piece, is circumscribed "Sigillu. Majoritatis Villæ Cant." and represents a four-arched bridge in the water, and thereon an escocheon of France and England quarterly, supported in base by two lions sejant.⁽¹⁾

1472.

In the Proctors accounts, £3. 8s. 4d. is charged as "paid the Pope's nuncio and his servant in reward."⁽²⁾

In or about this year, Margaret wife of Roger Fawkener founded an almshouse for four poor women near Great St. Mary's church on a site now occupied by the Senate House. This almshouse was in 1504 taken down and conveyed to King's College, the Provost and fellows of which erected another adjoining that College.⁽³⁾

1473.

On the 12th of July, the King issued a writ directed to the sheriffs of London, by which he commanded that they should make public proclamation (amongst other things) that sturdy mendicants, feigning to be scholars of some University, in want of necessaries to sustain

(1) MS. Cole, xii. 127, b.

(2) MS. Baker, xxvi. 48.

(3) Lysons, Cambridgeshire, 153.—Report of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 59.

them in their studies, should not wander about without letters testimonial from their Chancellors, under pain of imprisonment.⁽¹⁾

In an act of resumption passed this year, are exceptive clauses in favour of the mayor and burgesses, King's College, King's Hall, the friars Minor and friars Preachers of Cambridge, and William Cristen grantee of part of the town farm.⁽²⁾

1474.

The Duchess of York (the King's mother) this year gave the University five bucks.⁽³⁾

Subjoined is an abstract of the presentments made before the justices of the peace at a sessions held in June this year:—

BY THE JURY.

That John Fesaunt, of Cambridge, labourer, on Monday before Pentecost, 14 Edw. IV. with a staff and ploughshare, broke and entered the close and house of William Beele, and took and carried away a pewter pot value 4*d.* and one cap of white colour value 3*d.*

That Joan George, of Cambridge, husewif, from 14th of January, 13 Edw. IV. to the 14th of June next following, 14 Edw. IV. kept her house open at unlawful times, and received dishonest persons by night.

That Thomas Miller, of Cambridge, labourer, did the like from 4th of April to 6th of June then next following, 14 Edw. IV.

That Joan Mast, of Cambridge, huswif, did the like from 6th of May to 4th of June 14, Edw. IV.

That John Carsey, of Cambridge, labourer, on the vigil of Corpus Christi, 14 Edw. IV. assaulted John Hennale with a dagger.

That William Rankyn, of Cambridge, labourer, on the feast of Pentecost, 14 Edw. IV. assaulted Thomas Hemcar with his fist.

That Robert, the servant of John Yonge, of Cambridge, labourer, on Monday before Pentecost, 14 Edw. IV. assaulted William Alreth with a dagger.

That John Buk, of Cambridge, labourer, on Tuesday in the week of Pentecost, 14 Edw. IV. assaulted Thomas Wright barker with his fist.

That John Maddyng, of Cambridge, labourer, on Thursday next after Easter, 14 Edw. IV. broke and entered the close and house of Thomas Mast, and took and carried away one sack of wool, of the price of 3*s.* 4*d.*

That John Forthyng, of Barnwell, labourer, on Monday before St. Michael, 13 Edw. IV. with a dagger, broke and entered the close and house of John Prior of of the Priory of Barnwell, and took and carried away two gowns of bloody colour, of the price of 13*s.* 4*d.* one murrey [gown] of the price of 6*s.* 8*d.* and one bason of laten of the price of 16*d.*

BY THE CONSTABLES.

That Florence Knight, of Barnwell, huswif, on the 6th of March, 14 Edw. IV. broke and entered the close and house of John Cornwell, jun. and took and carried away one gown of bloody colour, of the price of 6*s.* 8*d.*

That John Alryngham, of Cambridge, sherman, on the last day but one of May, 14 Edw. IV. assaulted Henry Atkynson with a staff.

(1) R. Parker, *Hist. of Camb.* 220.

(2) *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vi. 73, 89, 90, 91, 95.

(3) *MS. Baker*, xlii. 160.

That Henry Atkynson, of Cambridge, sherman, on the last day but one of May, 14 Edw. IV. assaulted John Alryngham with a dagger.

That Margaret Moore, of Waterbeach, huswiff, 1st of June, 14 Edw. IV. with a staff broke and entered the metes and bounds of Cambridge, and a ring of silver value 6*d*. of the goods and chattels of of Waterbeach, took and carried away.

That Thomas Bynley, of Cambridge, husbandman, 20th of March, 14 Edw. IV. assaulted Hugh Gery with a knife and drew blood.

That Ralph Hich, of Cambridge, yeoman, with a staff and dagger assaulted Thomas Deyot, so that his life was despaired of.

That Robert Henythorn, of Cambridge, labourer, on the 3rd of June, 14 Edw. IV. assaulted John Maundefeld with a sword.

That William Bury, of Cambridge, tailor, assaulted Robert Henythorn, 10th of April, 14 Edw. IV.

That John Yerburch, of Cambridge, sweep, assaulted Henry Sherman, servant of Henry Botry.

That Henry Sherman, servant of Henry Botry, assaulted John Yerburch.

That Roger Tyler, of Cambridge, tyler, with a dagger, broke and entered the house and close of Simon Swynneson.

That Margaret Hawkesley, of Cambridge, widow, and Katharine Diche, from 10th of April to 6th of June, 14 Edw. IV. received and lodged thieves, strumpets, and other persons of evil condition.

That John Inngyll, of Cambridge, shoemaker, 4th of April, 14 Edw. IV. assaulted Alice Goodwife with a staff.

That William Morrell, of Cambridge, miller, 1st of June, 14 Edw. IV. assaulted William Rebele with a staff.

That Kendale George, of Cambridge, labourer, and Joan his wife, from the 4th of May to the 10th of June, 14 Edw. IV. kept open house at unseasonable times, and lodged certain strumpets and other persons of evil government, to the great damage and disturbance of their neighbours, whose geese and capons they stole and consumed by night.

That Rankyn Barber, of Cambridge, carver, 6th of May, 14 Edw. IV. broke and entered the house of John Crowde, and John Ducheman, servant of the said John Crowde (1)

1475.

This year, Robert Woodlark, D.D. Provost of King's College, and sometime Chancellor of the University, founded a Hall dedicated to St. Catharine for a Master and three or more fellows.⁽²⁾

On the 13th of May, the University, in grateful acknowledgment of the benefaction of their Chancellor Thomas Rotheram, then Bishop of Lincoln (subsequently Archbishop of York), who had completed the new schools with a library above, which he had enriched with many valuable books, decreed that he should be for ever enrolled amongst their benefactors, and that his name should be specially recited by the priest who visited each school to pray for the benefactors of the University. And further, that yearly during his life, on the day on

(1) Plac. Coron. coram Justic. Pacis Vill. Cantab. 14 Edw. IV.

(2) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 168.—Cambridge University Calendar, 1841, p. 227.

which the Masters resumed their lectures after the feast of Easter, a mass should be celebrated with deacon and subdeacon for the healthful security of the state and persons of the whole body of bishops, and that after his death there should be yearly exequies with a morrow mass (such as was accustomed to be celebrated for deceased bishops), on a day to be assigned by him or another on his behalf.⁽¹⁾

At a sessions of the peace held in or about June, the constables presented John Willyamson for having, on the 18th of April, broke and entered the church of St. Andrew of Barnewell, and stolen therefrom, a silver chalice gilt, of the value of £4. the property of John Mosgrave and Richard Garforth wardens of that church, and another chalice of the like kind, of the value of 66s. 8d. the property of Stephen Fysshe chaplain.⁽²⁾

On the 26th of September, John Erlych burgess, in a full congregation of the burgesses before John Coke mayor, the bailiffs, treasurers, and the greater and more wise part of the whole commonalty, surrendered a booth before the sign called the Cardinal's Hat, in the fair of Steresbrigge, in a place there called the Chepe, to the intent that the treasurers for the time being should have the same to the use and behoof of the commonalty, upon condition that after his death the treasurers should annually, on the Thursday after St. Michael, keep his anniversary day or obiit for his soul and the souls of Alice and Agnes his wives, all their parents, friends and benefactors, and all the faithful deceased, in the church of Blessed Mary near the market, by the parish chaplain, the chaplain of the chantry, and four other chaplains, by note devoutly to be said with placebo and dirige, and a mass of requiem on the morrow. And that the treasurers should pay for two great tapers of wax burning at the exequies and mass 6d.; to the parish chaplain and chaplain of the chantry 4d. each; to the other

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 92.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 189.

Of the building erected by this prelate (one of the founders of Lincoln College, Oxford,) an engraving may be seen in Loggan's *Cantabrigia Illustrata*, a reduced copy of which appears on the title of Hartshorne's *Book Rarities of Cambridge*. A portion of this building now forms the entrance to the stable-yard at Madingley house, the seat of Sir St. Vincent Cotton, bart.

The number of books given by Archbishop Rotheram is said to have been 200. He is considered in the light of a founder of the Library (although the University possessed a public library before his time) and his arms impaled with those of the see of Rochester, which he occupied from 1468 to 1471, appear on the book-plate now used by the University.

Archbishop Rotheram was in other respects a benefactor to the University. He contributed £10 to the erection of Great St. Mary's. In 1482 he gave the University the patronage of the vicarage of Campsall in Yorkshire, and on his founding the College of Rotheram, he directed that the Provost should be a doctor or bachelor of divinity in this University, and should be named by the regents and non-regents; and by his will, dated the 6th of August, 1498, he gave to King's College (of which he was sometime fellow) besides the great sums for the building of the church of that College, given and paid in the time of Master Robert Wodlarke, his best suit of vestments, red and gold with six copes, and all things pertaining to priest, deacon, and subdeacon. He also gave £100. for the building of the new church there, if in his life he did not give as much or more, and if at his death he were able, his other legacies fulfilled.

Hunter, *History of the Deanery of Doncaster*.—Ingram, *Memorials of Oxford*.—Hearne, *Liber Niger Scaccarii*.—Hawes & Loder, *History of Framlingham*, 219.

(2) Plac. Coron. coram Justic. Pacis Vill. Cantab. 15 Edw IV.

chaplains 3*d.* each ; to the parish clerk 2*d.* ; to the sexton for ringing the bell in manner accustomed 12*d.* ; to the bellman for his labour in going round the town to pray for the souls before recited 3*d.* ; to the mayor 12*d.* ; to each bailiff and treasurer 6*d.* out of which each was to offer one half-penny ; for bread to be expended at the exequies 2*s.* ; for ale 20*d.* ; for cheese 10*d.* ; and to the most indigent poor residing in the parish 15*d.*(1)

In November, William Seman the younger, shearman, was presented by the constables to the justices of the peace, for having, on Friday after the feast of St. Peter ad vincula, made an assault with a dagger and a pair of shearman's sheers upon John Cooke the mayor, whilst engaged in the execution of his office in arresting Seman for an assault on his father.(2)

1476.

1476 } In the Parliament which began on the 16th of January in this year,
7 } an act was passed requiring all Irishmen to repair to Ireland for the suppression of the rebellion there, except amongst others, the students in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.(3)

1477.

On the 15th of November, the King issued a commission to William Squyre and others, for providing, wheresoever he could find the same, as well within liberties as without (except only the fee of the church), such and so many vessels called keeles, as might be necessary for conveying stones for the pavement of the ways and streets of the University.(4)

1478.

A commission for the repair of the Great Bridge was on the 6th of July directed to Thomas Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the University, or his Vicechancellor, William abbot of the monastery of Ensham, Sir Thomas Grey knt. Sir William Allington knt. Sir John Cheyne knt. and John Weyton mayor, any two being empowered to act.(5)

A work on rhetoric by Laurence William de Saona, D.D. a friar minorite, is said to have been printed at Cambridge this year, but for

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) Plac. Coron. coram Justic. Pacis Vill. Cantab. 15 Edw. IV.

(3) Rotuli Parliamentorum, vi. 192.

(4) MS. Hare, ii. 169.

(5) Rot. Pat. 18 Edw. IV. p. 1, m. 19, d.—MS. Baker, xxv. 126.—MS. Hare, ii. 170.

this there seems no sufficient evidence, though the work was compiled here. It was printed again at St. Alban's in 1480.⁽¹⁾

This year the University commenced rebuilding Great St. Mary's church, which was not finished till 1519.⁽²⁾

1480.

On the 6th of November, the University made a statute forbidding the keepers of any of the chests to receive as a caution or pledge any book written or printed *on paper*.⁽³⁾

1482.

A public procession was made by the University this year on occasion of the Duke of Gloucester being in Scotland.⁽⁴⁾

This year the Great Bridge was rebuilt, the proprietors of the principal estates being taxed to defray the expences, as it appears had been the customary mode, aided by a toll.⁽⁵⁾

1482 } On the 8th of February, Thomas Rotherham Archbishop of York
3 } and Chancellor of the University, appropriated the rectory of Campsall in Yorkshire to the nuns of Wallingwells, and at the same time he endowed a vicarage, ordaining that the vicar should be a priest doctor of divinity or decrees or master of arts at least, to be presented by the regents of this University within a month after notice of any vacancy, to be given to the Chancellor or Vicechancellor, by a special messenger of the house of Wallingwells.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Ames, *Typographical Antiquities*, ed. Herbert, iii. 1386, 1410, 1431.

(2) Masters, *Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll.* 51.—Dr. Lamb's *Cambridge Documents*, 7.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 88.—Heywood, *Cambridge University Statutes*, i. 184.

(4) MS. Baker, xlii. 161.

(5) Lysons, *Cambridgeshire*, 141.

(6) Hunter, *History of Deanery of Doncaster*, ii. 467, 468.

The University presented Peter Wylde, D.D. in 1483, and Richard Balderstone, D.D. in 1505. The right of patronage appears to have been subsequently contested by the owners of the rectory, who ultimately prevailed.

EDWARD THE FIFTH.

1483.

At the death of Edward IV. the great seal was held by Archbishop Rotherham the Chancellor of the University, but at the council which met on the 27th of May, when Richard Duke of Gloucester was declared Protector of the Realm, the seal was taken from the Archbishop, because he had espoused the cause of the Queen Dowager (then in sanctuary at Westminster), and he was committed to the Tower.⁽¹⁾ It was at this period that the University thus addressed the Protector on behalf of their Chancellor:—

RYGHT HYGH and Myghty Prince, in whom synglerly restith the Polityke governance pease & tranquillite of the Realme of Ynglonde. Your Humble Oratoures commende thame to your good Grace. AND for alsmyche, as we have felt in tymes passed your bountefull and gracious Charite to us your daly Bedemen, not alonly in sendyng be your true Servant & Chaunsler⁽²⁾ Master Thomas Barowghe, to his Moder the Universitie a gret and fathfull lover, your large and haboundance Almous; Bot as wele fowndyng certyn Prestys & Fellows, to the grete worship of God, and to the encesse of Cristes faith in the Qwenys College of Cambrigge,⁽³⁾ we uppon that commfurth, make our writyng to your good Grace, for suche thynges concernynge the wele of y^e Universite, besekyng your Noble Grace, to shewe your gracious and mercyfull goodnesse, at this our humble Supplicacion to the Right Reverent Fader in God the Archebisshop of Yorke our Heed & Chawnsiler, & many yers hath bene a grete Benefactour to the Universite & all the Colleges therin, and throught the helpe of God & your gracious favor shall

(1) More, History of Richard the Third, ed. Singer, 35.—Excerpta Historica, 13.

(2) Thomas Barrow appears to have been Chancellor to the Duke of Gloucester. He was not at this time Chancellor of England. When the great seal was taken from Archbishop Rotherham it was given to Russell Bishop of Lincoln. Thomas Barrow was however constituted keeper of the great seal on the 1st of August, 1485.

(3) The Duke of Gloucester about 1477 gave to Queens' College the rectory of Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire, the great tithes to be appropriated to the use of the President. He also gave an estate for founding four fellowships, and after his accession to the throne as Richard III. he, at the request of his Queen, gave the manor of Covesgrave, Northamptonshire, lands and tenements in Sheldingthorpe, Market Deeping, Bragham and Stowe in Lincolnshire, the manors of Newton in Suffolk, Stanford in Berkshire, and Buckby in Northamptonshire, £60 per annum from the fee-farm of Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, and £50 per annum from the fairs of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire. These grants were resumed by Henry VII. Richard the Third also gave the College a silver seal matrix whereon is engraved his cognizance, the boar.—MS. Harl. 433, fo. 68, 87.—Form for commemoration of benefactors in Queens' College, 1823.

long continue. Most CRISTEN & Victorious Prince we beseche youe to heer our humble prayours, for we must nedes mowrne & sorowe desolate of Comfurth, unto we heer & understande your benyngne Spyrite of pyte to hym warde, w^{ch} is a grete Prelate in the Realme of Ynglonde. And we to be ever your true & humble Oratours and Bedemen: praying to hym that is called the Prince of mercy for your noble & royall estate, that it may longe prosper to the worship of God, who ever have youe in his blissid kepyng.

Your true & daly Oratours the Universite of Cambrigge.

To THE right High & Myghty Prince Duc of Gloucestre,
Protectour of the Realme of England.(1)

(1) MS. Baker, xxvi. 68.

RICHARD THE THIRD.

1483.

The King remitted for ever to the bailiffs burgesses and commonalty, the annual sum of £10. part of the fee farm, payable by them.⁽¹⁾ This grant appears to have been rendered void by the act of resumption passed on the accession of Henry the Seventh.

In the Proctors' accounts 2s. is charged "for carrying the cross on King Richard's coming."⁽²⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the high gable rental of the town for this year:—⁽³⁾

[WARD THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BRIDGE.]

Abbot of Croyland, for the hostel called Bokynham college, 14*d*.

The Prior of Spyney, for the tenement in which Richard Rolff inhabits, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

The Master and fellows of the college of Clare Hall Cambridge, 2*d*.

The Gild of St. Clement, 2*d*.

The Scholars of Merton Oxon, 4s. 10*d*.

WARD THIS SIDE THE BRIDGE.

The Chantry in the church of St Clement, for a tenement called the Bole, 2*d*.

The Chantry in the church of St. Clement, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

TRUMPINGTON WARD.

The Master and fellows of the House of St. John the Evangelist Cambridge, 8s. 2*d*.

The Master of the college of St. Peter Cambridge, 3*d*.

The same Master for a tenement, late Thomas Crok, before William Sylam, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

The Prior of the chapel of St. Edmund Cambridge, 14s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

Thomas Cotton, for the tenement called Caylyse, and the lands pertaining to the same, 15s.

The Chantry in the church of blessed Mary without Trumpington-gates, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

The Master of the college of Pembroke Hall, for the tenement late of John Belton, 1*d*.

The same Master and his fellows, for the college aforesaid, 2*d*.

The same Master and fellows, for the tenement in which William Drake inhabits, 2*d*.

(1) MS. Harl. 433, fo. 63.

(2) MS. Baker, xxvi. 72.

(3) As to the high gable rents, vide ante, pp. 18 (n. 4) & 60.

The Master and fellows of the college of Corpus Christi of Cambridge, for the tenement late of Thomas Cambrigge, 2s.

The Prioress of Merkyate, for a garden near the tenement of Garard Skipwith clerk, 1½d.

The Master and fellows of the college of Clare Hall, for a tenement upon the corner of St. Edward's-lane, Cambridge, 1d.

MILL WARD.

The Master of the house of St. Michael for the said college, 12¾d.

The Friars Carmelites of Cambridge, 16d.

The Hall of the Holy Trinity, 4d.

Master Andrew Docket, for a tenement late in the tenure of William Hed, tailor, 2d.

The Master and fellows of the college of St. Katherine, for part of the same lately purchased of Thomas Lolleworth, 2d.

The lands and tenements late Mortymers, 18s. 5d.

MARKET WARD.

The Prioress of Swaffham, for part of a tenement in the tenure of Roger Elyse, 20½d.

House of the Almoner of Ely, 5s. 6d.

Friars Augustine for a tenement formerly Robert Lynnes, 1d.

The Master and fellows of Corpus Christi, for a tenement in the tenure of John West, 2d.

[PREACHERS WARD.]

The Friars Preachers for all their place, 1d.

The Prior of Ely, for a tenement at the corner of the lane opposite the corner of the friars Preachers, 2d.

The Master of God's house, for part of the same college, late of Walter Essex, 2d.

The same Master, for other part of the same college, late of John Fysshwyk, 2d.

The Hostel of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge, 2d.

The Nuns of St. Rhadegund, for their lands and tenements, 13s. 4¾d.

The Friars Minors, for a tenement formerly Chadenhall, 2d.

The Prior of Barnwell for his lands and tenements, 53s. 4d.⁽¹⁾

The total amount of the foregoing rental is but £7. 1s. 3¼d.

The King, about this time granted a charter to the Prior and Convent of Barnwell respecting the fair at that place.⁽²⁾

1483 } Amongst the persons attainted by act of Parliament for being con-
4 } cerned in the Duke of Buckingham's rebellion was "Thomas Nandik,
late of Cambrige, Nigromansier."⁽³⁾

Subjoined is a translation of a decree of the University, acknowledging the King's benefactions, and stipulating for an annual mass during his life, with exequies and a mass of requiem after his decease:—

TO ALL THE FAITHFUL IN CHRIST who shall inspect these letters. The most Reverend father in Christ, the Lord THOMAS ROTHERHAM, by the grace of God, Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Legate of the Apostolic See, and

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III. p. 4, m. 18.

(3) Rotuli Parliamentorum, v. 245. This attainder was reversed by an act passed 1 Hen. VII. wherein the above party is styled "Thomas Vandyke, late of Cambridge, Nigromancer," (ibid., 273.)

Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and the unanimous assembly of the Regents and non-Regents of the same University, Greeting in the Saviour of all. WHEREAS the most renowned Prince the King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, Richard, after the conquest the Third, has conferred very many benefits upon this his University of Cambridge, and especially has lately liberally and devoutly founded exhibition for four Priests in the Queen's College. And now also the most serene Queen Anne, Consort of the same Lord the King (that most pious King consenting and greatly favouring) has augmented and endowed the same college with great rents. WHEREAS also, the same most fortunate King has with the greatest kindness, bestowed and expended not a little money for the strength and ornament of the University, both in most graciously ratifying the privileges of the University, as also with most devout intention, founding and erecting the buildings of the King's College, the unparalleled ornament of all England. These and many designs considering in our minds, We the aforesaid Chancellor and the unanimous assembly of the Masters of the said University, embracing with gratitude such great and royal munificence, and desiring as far as we can to bestow spiritual recompence. DECREE, that for all time to come whilst the same renowned prince shall continue in this life, on the second day of May the mass of Salus Populi shall be celebrated by the whole congregation of Regents and non-Regents of the aforesaid University, for the happy state of the same most renowned prince and his dearest Consort Anne. And after the aforesaid most renowned King Richard shall depart this life, we appoint and decree that when that shall first come to our knowledge, exequies for the dead and a mass of requiem diligently and devoutly we will perform for the soul of the same most illustrious Prince Richard and the souls of all the progenitors of the same. AND that every of the premises granted and decreed, may obtain strength and virtue, these our present letters concerning them, we have caused to be sealed with the common seal of our University, and also with the seal of the Chancellor affixed to fortify the same. GIVEN in the year of our Lord, 1483, in the first year of the reign of the said most renowned King, and on the sixteenth day of the month of March.⁽¹⁾

1484.

This year, Andrew Dokett, D.D. President of Queens' College and rector of St. Botolph's, left by his will three small tenements in Saint Botolph's parish for three poor women, to be nominated by Queens' College. These almshouses (in which eight poor women are now maintained) have been lately rebuilt on a site adjoining the College.⁽²⁾

1484 } On the last day of February, the King directed a warrant to John
5 } Hayes, requiring him to pay to Mr. Walter Feld⁽³⁾ "towards the
buylding of the church within the King's College at Cambrigge the

(1) MS. Cott. Faustina, c. iii. 405: "ex libro Procuratorum Universitatis."—MS. Hare, ii. 174.—MS. Baker, xxiv. 334.

(2) Robert Mapletot, D.D. Dean of Ely and Master of Pembroke Hall, was in 1676 a benefactor to these almshouses. About 1725, Ferdinando Smythies, B.D. bequeathed 1s. a week to each almswoman, also £2 to each of them yearly for coals and clothes. This gift is depreciated by the fall of stock, but the College give each almswoman a chaldron of coals annually. In 1701, Henry James, D.D. President of the College, gave £1 per annum to be distributed amongst the almswomen at Christmas; and in 1820, Isaac Milner, D.D. Dean of Carlisle and President of the College, gave by will £500 to be invested in the funds for augmenting the weekly pensions of the almswomen.—Form for commemoration of benefactors in Queens' College, 1823.

(3) Provost of King's College.

sum of iij^e.li of the revenues of the temporalities of the Bisshopricke of Excestre." (1)

The King was at Cambridge on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of March. (2)

The following letter from the University to the King may probably be referred to this year:—

PREILLUSTRISSE PRINCEPS

CUM vestram Universitatem immaculatam Cantabrigie Illustrissimi Principes Antecessores vestri accumulatisimis amplexati sunt favoribus ejusdem Universitatis privilegia ratificando et amplificando. Et jam nuper Clementia ipsa Divina ad Regiam ipsam Celsitudinem vos quam felicissime extulerit nostram esse permaxime censuimus ut ad illam vestram Celsitudinem votis omnibus et affectibus convolemus quatenus non minori benignitate quam vestri Antecessores prenobiles vestram ipsam Universitatem amplexari dignetur Regia vestra Magestas. Sed et pinguiori quadam spe vestre penes nos Regie Caritatis confovemur ex hoc quod cum hujus Divine Sortis vestre Regie Sublimationis adhuc ignari foremus et Ducatu Gloucestrie solum militaret nobilitas vestra. Nos AMATORES ostendimus cum illud Statutum apud nos usq. ad Seculi fines observandum edidimus quod quotiens ad Crucem publicam S^{td}. Pauli Londoniis aliquis Alumpnus nostre Matris verbum Dei seminabit vestram ipsius Nobilitatem specialiter precibus suis recommendabit. Istud Inclitissime Princeps Memoriale nemini usquam mortalium concessimus Dignetur ergo generosus ille Regius animus hec pectore nunquam abolere hecq. vota nostra et Scripta Supplicatoria vestra Regniq. prosperitate Altissimum Regem Regum exorabimus Fidelissimi Oratores. E Cantabrigia vicesima Luce Julii.

INSIGNISSIMO Regnorum Anglie et Francie Regi Ricardo nostro Metuen-
dissimo. (3)

The following charges occur in the accounts of Robert Bolton and Thomas Barber treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin:—

For a present given to the Lord the King, namely, in fishes £6. 5s.

In a present given to the chief justice of the Lord the King, namely, in wine, spice, fish, and bread, 5s.

In a present given to the Bishop of York, 8s. 8d.

For a present given to the Duke of Norfolk, 6s. 8d.

Paid John Wyghton, one of the burgesses of Parliament for the town of Cambridge at the last Parliament at Westminster, holden in the first year of the now King for the space of thirty-three days, taking by the day by custom, 12d.—Sum, 33s. And John Hessewell the other burgess of the Parliament for the town of Cambridge released his part, &c.

For the minstrels of the Lord the King, Richard the Third, this year, 7s.; and in rewards to the minstrels of the Lord the Prince, 7s.; and in rewards to the minstrels of the Queen, 6s. 8d.; and in rewards to the minstrels of the Duke of York, 6s. 8d.

To the fee of John Hessewell, mayor of the town of Cambridge, for his robe this year, 20s.

In the fee of the bailiffs for their hoods, 10s.

(1) MS. Harl. 433, fo. 209. The King appears to have given altogether £700. towards the completion of King's College Chapel.—Wright & Jones, Memorials of Cambridge (King's College, 40).

(2) MS. Harl. 433, fo. 251.—Rymer, Foedera, xii. 220, 221.

(3) MS. Baker, xxvi. 67.

In the fee of Thomas Gray knight, 40s.; and in the fee of Robert Morton for having his counsel, 20s.; and in the fee of Roger Phylpot for having his counsel, 20s.

For the vestments of the minstrels of the town aforesaid this year, 16s. 4d.⁽¹⁾

The following corporate ordinances were made this year:—

BE IT REMEMBERED that the Thursday next after the feast of the Nativity of blessed Mary the Virgin, in the second year of the reign of King Richard the Third, IT IS ORDAINED by the assent of the whole commonalty within the town of Cambridge, that no burgess give any reward in money or in any other things on the day of election of any officers, to be kept from any office within the town aforesaid, and this under the pain of every delinquent, tociens quociens, to the treasurer of the town aforesaid to be paid of 40s.

BE IT REMEMBERED that the day and year aforesaid, IT IS ORDAINED by the assent of all the burgesses within the town aforesaid that it shall not be lawful for the bailiffs or any other burgess of the town aforesaid to place or build any booth upon any part of the causeway,⁽²⁾ and this under the penalty of 40s. to be paid to the treasurers of the town aforesaid.⁽³⁾

1485.

The subjoined charges in the accounts of Andrew Mychell and Simon Abraham treasurers of the town for the year 1484-5, appear to relate to this reign:—

In money paid for timber bought to repair the Stath, 7s. 2d.

In money paid to the ditchers at Trumpington ford, 13s. 4d.

For presents given the justices of the Lord the King at the assizes at the feast of St. Matthew, 4s. 7d.

In presents given to the justices of assize at the feast of St. Margaret in wine, 3s.

In wine given the Duke of Norfolk, 2s. 8d.; in wine given the Bishop of York with spices, 5s. 4d.

In wine given the Duke of Suffolk, 2s. 8d.

For the minstrels of the Lord King Richard the Third, 6s. 8d.; and in wine, 2s. 8d.

For the fee of Nicholas Hylton, mayor of the town of Cambridge, for his robe this year, 20s.

To William Copley for having his friendship, 6s. 8d.

In the vestments of the minstrels, 16s. 4d.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Rot. Comp. Theasur. Vill. Cantab. 1 & 2 Ric. III.

(2) Near Sturbridge fair.

(3) Corporation Cross-book.—MS. Metcalfe, 6.

(4) Rot. Comp. Theasur. Vill. Cantab. 2 & 3 Ric. III. & 1 Hen. VII.

HENRY THE SEVENTH.

1485.

THE sweating sickness which at this period proved so fatal to the kingdom in general, prevailed here to a great extent.

An act of resumption passed this year, contains exceptive clauses in favour of King's Hall and Christopher Ursewyke the King's almoner Master or Keeper of that House.⁽¹⁾

1485 } After his coronation, the King began a progress towards the north.
 — 6 } He came from Waltham to Cambridge, "wher his Grace was honorably receyvede both of the Universitie and of the towne."⁽²⁾ He was here on the 12th of March. From Cambridge he proceeded by Huntingdon and Stamford to Lincoln, in which city he kept the feast of Easter.

1486.

On the 30th of March died Thomas Bourehier Cardinal of St. Cyriacus in Thermis and Archbishop of Canterbury. By his will he gave £125 to the University, to be kept in a chest for the support of poor scholars. This legacy was afterwards united to a former benefaction for a similar purpose of Dr. Richard Billingford.⁽³⁾

The subjoined items appear in the accounts of Robert Ratheby and Richard Holmes treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin:—

For monies paid to four ditchers for 12 perches of ditching between Coofen and Helmedew, 4s. 8d.; and in ditching 24 perches at Estenall, 4s. 10d.

William Dyker of Barnwell for mending the way at Coldham for the beasts of the town to pass, 6d.

And in timber bought for making a gallows for thieves to be suspended, 16d.

In three pieces of great timber bought at the fair of St. John the Baptist, in the second year of the reign of Richard the Third late of fact but not of right King of England, for the stath at the Great Bridge, 9s.

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, vi. 354.

(2) Leland's Collectanea, 2nd edit. iv. 185.

(3) Bentham, Hist. & Antiq. of Ely, 176.—Masters, Hist. of Corp. Christi Coll. Camb. 38.—Vide ante, p. 184.

For a present given to the Earl of Oxford on Saturday next before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, as in fishes 2*4s.* and to the same in spices and wine 4*s.*

In a present given to the Lord the King, as in fishes, 110*s.*

For a present given to the Bishop of Ely, as in wine, 4*s.*; and in wine given to the same Bishop when he was Chancellor, 2*s.* 6*d.*

For other wine given to the Earl of Oxford at Barnwell, 2*s.* 6*d.*

In rewards given to the minstrels of the Lord Richard the Third, late in fact, and not in right, King of England, the second year of his reign, 6*s.* 8*d.*: and in wine given to the same, 2*s.*

In the fee of Nicholas Hylton mayor of the town of Cambridge, for his robe this year, 20*s.*

To William Copley clerk of the crown of the Lord the King at the assizes for having his friendship, 6*s.* 8*d.*

To John Whyghton and John Hessewell, burgesses of the last Parliament in the time of King Henry the Seventh, in his first year at and holden at Westminster, and continuing for eighty-four days, every of them having per day according to the custom of the said town, 12*d.*—given in the whole, £3. 8*s.*

For money by them [the treasurers] paid at London about the matter of the old Tolbooth, 10*d.*(1)

1487.

About this time the corporation of London made an ordinance prohibiting the freemen of that city, to go to any fair out of the city, with any manner of merchandize to sell or barter. This ordinance was however repealed by an act of parliament, in the preamble of which the Commons, in addressing the King, state that "there be many fairs "for the common Weal of your said liege people as at Salisbury, Bristol, "Oxenforth, CAMBRIGGE, Notyngham, Ely, Coventre, and at many "other places wher Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Abbotts, Priors, "Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, and your said commons of every "Country, hath their common Resort to buy and purvey many things "that be good and profitable, as Ornaments of Holy Church, Chalice, "Books, Vestments, and other Ornaments of Holy Church aforesaid, and "also for Household, as victual for the time of Lent, and other stuff, as "Linnen Cloth, Woollen Cloth, Brass, Pewter, Bedding, Osmonde, Iron, "Flax & Wax, and many other necessary things, the which might not "be forborn among your said liege People."⁽²⁾

The King rode to Walsingham in Norfolk, where he made an offering, and from thence by Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Northampton, went to Coventry, where he kept the feast of St. George.⁽³⁾

Sir William Littlebury, alias Horn, citizen and salter of London, and this year Lord Mayor of that city, gave 500 marks towards repairing the highways between London and Cambridge.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 1 & 2 Hen. VII.

(2) Stat. 3 Hen. VII. c. 9.

(3) Leland's Collectanea, ed. 1770, iv. 209.—Lord Bacon (Historie of Henry the Seventh, ed. 1629, p. 32) says the King went from Cambridge to London.

(4) Stow, Survey of London, ed. Strype, b. 3, p. 7.

1488.

On the 28th of May, the Chancellor and assembly of Masters regent and non-regent, ordained that no grace relating to time or form, be thenceforth supplicated, unless it be first read publicly in the congregation in the presence of the Chancellor, President or Vicechancellor, and two doctors, and by them decreed to be supplicated; and except on the first or second day of congregation, in the presence of twenty regents and non-regents, (there being an equal number of each) it should be granted, and that on his admission to office the Vicechancellor should swear to the observance of the premises.⁽¹⁾

In Trinity Term, Simon Abraham brought an action in the King's Bench, against Sir Edmund Bedingfield knight of Oxburgh in Norfolk, and others, for breaking and entering his close and house at Cambridge, and taking leading and carrying away two horses, a mill-spindle, and a mill-ring. The defendants in their plea alledged that the mayor bailiffs and commonalty of Cambridge were seized of a messuage called the Tolbooth and a watermill, in Cambridge. That Ann Wyngfeld, widow of Sir Robert Wyngfeld knight, was seized of the manor of Mortymer, and of a rent of £4. issuing out of the messuage and mill, and had right to distrain for the same, and that because the rent was in arrear for three years, the defendants, as her servants, entered the said mill, and took the goods specified, as a distress. Upon this plea issue was taken as to the Lady Wyngfeld's title to the rent, but the result does not appear.⁽²⁾

This year, John Alcock Bishop of Ely, granted an indulgence of forty days pardon, to all benefactors to the reparation and support of God's House.⁽³⁾

1488 } An act of Parliament passed that no butchers should kill beasts
— } within walled towns or the town of Cambridge, under pain of forfeiting
9 } for every ox 12*d.* and every cow and every other beast 8*d.*⁽⁴⁾

On the 20th of March, John Alcock Bishop of Ely, granted an indulgence of forty days pardon to all who should relieve Thomas Strong of Cambridge, who had been reduced to poverty by a sudden fire.⁽⁵⁾

1489.

In May, the Earl of Oxford assembled his forces at Cambridge, in order to march thence for the suppression of the insurrection of the commons in Yorkshire, which had commenced with the massacre of

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 9.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 75.

(2) Plac. coram Rege Trin. 3 Hen. VII. rot. 484.

(3) Regist. Alcock Episc. Elien. fo. 37.

(4) Stat. 4 Hen. VII. c. 3.

(5) MS. Cole, xxvi. 19.

the Earl of Northumberland, and was followed by a successful assault upon the city of York.⁽¹⁾ On his return from York, the Earl passed through Cambridge.⁽²⁾

The various chests of the University, having suffered great loss owing to neglect and the knavery of the stationers, Elizabeth Clere, widow,⁽³⁾ on the 2nd of June gave 200 marks towards their restoration. With this sum eight chests (viz. Nele's, the Holy Trinity, Darlington's, Billingforth's, Exeter's, Lynke's, St. John's, and Fenne's⁽⁴⁾), were restored to the state they were in at the time of their foundation, and the University made a statute containing a variety of regulations intended to prevent similar losses in future.⁽⁵⁾

The accounts of Henry Kele and John Smyth roper, treasurers of the town, for the year ending the Nativity of the Virgin, contain the following charges :—

For the amendment of the lock for the treasury hutch and making a key for the same, and amending the lock on the door of the Guildhall, and one key for the door of the storehouse, 4s.

For wine given to Mr. Taylard and divers gentlemen of the county, 20*d*.

For wine given to Master Sheriff of the county of Cambridge, 20*d*.; and in one pike given to the same, 12*d*.; and in plums given to the same, 9*d*.

In wine given to Mr. Thomas Cheyne and other gentlemen of the county, 20*d*.

In wine given to Sir William Fynderm at the Griffin, 20*d*.

In wine given to Mr. Thomas Cheyne at the house of Richard Potcairy, 10*d*.

In wine given to the Bishop of Ely at Barnwell, 2s.

In wine given to the Earl of Oxford, 2s. 8*d*.; and in sweet wine and claret given to the same Earl in the morning, 20*d*.; and in one box with two pounds of comfits given to the same Earl, 2s. 2*d*.; and in wine given to the said Earl when he returned from York, 2s. 8*d*.; and in wine given the minstrels of the said Earl, 8*d*.

In wine given Sir William Carow, 8*d*.

In wine given Sir Robert Broughton, 8*d*.

In sweet wine and claret given the Bishop of Ely at the college of St. Peter in Cambridge, 2s.

In wine given the Lord Husseye at the Dolphin, 16*d*.

In spices, viz. six pounds of comfits given the mother of the Lord the King, 6s. 8*d*.; and in one flagon of Ipocras given to the same, 3s. 4*d*.; and for roasting a buck, given by the mother of the Lord the King, 2s. and in three pike fish given to the same lady, 12s.

In wine given the receiver of the Lord Oxford by the hands of John Hessewell, 8*d*.

Rewards given to the minstrels of the Lord the King, 7s.

In rewards given to the minstrels of the Earl of Oxford, 2s.

(1) Paston Letters, v. 358, 362, where 1488 is erroneously assigned as the date of this rebellion.

(2) See the extracts from the treasurers accounts.

(3) Fuller (Hist. Univ. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 130) makes this lady Duchess of Norfolk!!! and says she at several times bestowed no less than a thousand marks on the public treasury of the University. She was the widow of Robert Clere, Esq. and died in 1492. (Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. xi. 236.)

(4) As to Nele's, Trinity, Billingforth's, Exeter, and Lynke's (Lyng's) chests, see under the years 1344, 1348, 1352, 1426, & 1432. Of the three other chests we know only that they were called after their respective founders.

(5) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 89.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 184.

In rewards given to the minstrels of the same Earl another time by command of the mayor of the town of Cambridge in the Guildhall, 2s.

Fee of John Whighton mayor of the town of Cambridge, for his robe this year as in the preceding year, 20s.

Fee of John Phylpot for having his counsel, 20s.

Fee of John Wode for having his counsel, 20s.

In the livery of the minstrels of the town aforesaid 18s. 9d.

The fees of John Hessewell and John Leynton, burgesses of the Parliament held at Westminster, and there being for forty-nine days, taking per diem amongst them 2s. = £4. 18.

In reward given to one of the servants of the mother of the Lord the King, for carrying a buck from the said mother of the Lord the King unto the mayor and burgesses of the town of Cambridge aforesaid, 20d.(1)

This year, the subjoined petition was exhibited to the Parliament, by the Provost and Scholars of King's and Eton Colleges, for the establishment of a special court for determining their title to certain estates, of which they had been dispossessed, and which was established accordingly :—

To the Kyng our Sovereygne Lord, and to his Lordes Spirituall and Temporall, and the Commens in this present Parliament assembled. IN the moost humble wise beseceth youre Highnes, youre continuall Oratours the Provost and Scolars of youre College Roiall of our Blessed Lady and Seynt Nicholas of Cambrige, and the Provost and College of youre College Roiall of oure Blessed Lady of Eton besyde Wyndesore, to have in youre said blessed remembraunce and tender consideracion, howe that the most Cristyn Prynce of blessed Memorie Kyng Henry the viith, youre greate Uncle, of his vertuose and blessed disposition, for the encrease of vertu connyng and Cristen faith, established and founded youre said Colleges; that is to say, youre said College of Cambrige of a Provost, Lxx Scolers, to be elected frome youre said College of Eton, to be lerned in all liberall sciences, Astronomy, Phisik, Civile [and] Canon [Law] and Holy Dyvynyte, x. Prestes Conductes, vi Clerkes, and xvi Children Queresters, with Servauntes for theym convenyent and necessarie; and in like wise established and founded youre said College of Eton, of a Provost, x Prestes Felowes Graduate sufficiently to be lerned in Dyvynyte, a Master of Grammar, an Ussher, Lxx Children Scolers, x Prestes Conductes, vi Clerkes, xiii Almosmen, and xiii pouer Children with Servauntes for them convenyent and necessarie; and for their sustentation, exhibition and fyndyng necessarie, by his severall Letters Patentes, graunted unto either of your said Colleges severally, and also caused to be given and graunted to theym severally, divers Lordships, Manors, Londes, Tenements, Rentes, Reversions, Servyces, Priouries Alienees, Deanries, Hospitalles, Howses, Halles, Knyghtes Fees, Advowsons, Annuytees, Fermes, Apportes, Pensions, Porcions, Tythes, and other Possessions and Hereditaments, with the appurtenaunces, with dyvers Liberties, Fraunchises and Immunityes, in the same Lettres Patentes, Gyftes, and Grauntes, conteyned and specified: To have and to hold to theym severally and their Successours for evermore: by reason wherof, your seid Oratours and their Predecessours, were severally thereof seased in their Demeane as of Fee in the right of their said Colleges. NEVERTHELESS, gracious Sovereigne Lorde, it is soo, that great parte and many of the said Lordshippes, Manors, Landes, Tenements, and other premysses, sithen that have been seased and taken from youre said Oratours, by dyvers other persones, and long tyme have been and yet be by theym

so occupied and withholden from your said Oratours, ayenst all right and conscience, contrarie to the Foundation of your said Colleges, as well to the derogation and brech of the holy Will of your said Uncle, as to the great decaie and ympoverysyng of youre said Colleges: WHEREFORE yt may please youre Highnesse, of youre most gracious and blessed disposition, to have the premysses in youre tender consideration, and that yt may please youre Highnesse, that it may be ordeyned established and enacted by youre Highnesse, and the Lordes Spirituall and Temporall, and the Comens in this present Parliament assembled, and by auctorite of the same, that the most Reverent Fader in God John Archbisshop of Canterbury Chauncellor of England, Thomas Archbisshop of Yorke, John Bisshop of Ely, John Bisshop of Lincolne, Thomas Erle of Arundell, John Erle of Oxenford, Thomas Erle of Derby, John Dynham Lorde Denham Knt. Tresorour of England, William Huse Knyght, and Thomas Bryan Knt. or IX, VIII, VII, VI, or V of theym, so that the said Archebisshopp of Canterbury be one of theym, have full auctorite and power to call or warne, or els to cause to be warned or called to come before theym, or IX, VIII, VII, VI, or V of theym, so that the said Archebisshop of Canterbury be one of theym, by severall Writts of Subpena in due forme to be made, all such other persones and every of theym, as have, hold or occupie, or shall have, hold or occupie, any of the said Lordships, Manors, Landes, Tenements and other premysses, or any parcell of theym, seased, taken or withholden from youre said Oratours or their Predecessours, or any of theym; and to shewe by what right, title or interesse, the same other persones or any of theym, have, hold or occupie, the same Lordshippes, Manors, Landes, Tenements or Premysse, or any parcell of theym, and whie youre said Orators shall not be severally restored into the same, accordyng to the Lettres Patentes, Yeftes and Grauntes, to them severally thereof made. AND that the said Archbisshopps, Bisshops, Erles, John Denham, William and Thomas Bryan, or IX, VIII, VII, VI, or V of theym, so that the said Archebisshop of Canterbury be one of theym, by the said auctorite of this present Parliament, have full auctorite and power, to here and examine, and also by the assent and agreement of You, Sovereigne Lorde, and by their discrecions, by such wayes and meanes as by their discrecions shall be thought convenyent and necessarie, adjuge and fynally determyne the Right, Title, Possession and Intresse, of the said Parties and every of theym, of and in the said Lordshippes, Manors, Landes, Tenements and other premysses, and every parcell thereof, and therupon awarde, ordeyne and adjuge such execution for the said parties, as by their discrecions shall be seyn convenyent and necessarie. PROVIDED ALWEY, that the said Jugement and Determination, be had and made byfore the begynnyng of the next Parliament. And that yt may be also ordeyned, stablissed and enacted by the said auctorite of this present Parliament, that no Acte made ne to be made in this present Parliament, extend not nor be in any wise prejudiciall ne hurtfull unto this present Acte; and youre said Oratours shall contynually pray to God for the preservation of youre moost Noble and Roial Estate.

ANSWER.—Let it be as is desired.(1)

1490.

The University made a statute, setting forth that certain artful, deceitful persons, had in the election of proctors, craftily done in secret contrary to what they promised in public, and enacting therefore, that no regent should vote at the election of proctors, unless he wrote with his own hand the christian and surname both of himself

(1) Rotuli Parliamentorum, vi. 435.

and the person for whom he voted; nor should he by any compact attempt to compromise his vote. The suffrages thus given were to be publicly read, immediately after the scrutiny and before the election was declared. Every regent was to be sworn to the observance of this statute, which was to be publicly read before the regents annually, after the mass and before the scrutiny.⁽¹⁾

On the 12th of August, John Alcock Bishop of Ely granted an indulgence of forty days' pardon to such as should relieve Robert Bryncley of Cambridge, who through misfortune and the mutilation of his limbs, was so indebted, that he could not live but by charity.⁽²⁾

The following are extracts from the account of Thomas Pomell and John Raye treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin :—

RECEIPTS.

Of 4*d.* received of John Whighton for a foot-bridge in the Grencroft.

Of 40*s.* received of William Kave for a tenement called the Scalding leads.

Of 40*s.* received of the booths of John Dale placed in mortgage to the commonalty of the town of Cambridge until £26. 13*s.* 4*d.* be paid.

Of 16*d.* received of Edward Byham baker, for the skin of the common bull sold to him this year.

PAYMENTS.

In money by them [the treasurers] paid for three carts of stones, called paving-stone, bought of the President of the College of Corpus Christi for the reparation of the hill in the market, 3*s.* 6*d.*

In money paid for flaying the hide of the common bull, 2*d.*

In money paid for cleaning the old Tolbooth, 8*d.*

In money paid for 8 bushels of coals for the drying the cloths hanging round the Guildhall aforesaid, 16*d.*

In money paid for the expences of John Hussey chief justice of the Lord the King of the bench, and his men when they came with the Earl of Oxford, for the matter between the Lady Anne Wyngfield and the commonalty of the town of Cambridge, as particularly appears by the book of accounts seen and examined, 37*s.* 2½*d.*

In monies paid for wine and spices given to the Archbishop of York when he was at the King's Hall, 5*s.* 6*d.*

In monies paid in wine and spices given to the Archbishop of York at the King's College, Cambridge, 5*s.* 8*d.*

In money paid for two pikes, and one great eel, given to the Bishop of Ely at the College of St. Peter in Cambridge, 7*s.*

In money paid for wine given to the same in the same College, 2*s.*

In money paid for roasting the buck which Lucarus de Campes carried to the mayor and commonalty of the town of Cambridge aforesaid, by command of the Lord of Oxford at one time, 3*s.* 4*d.*

In monies paid for wine given to the minstrels of the Lord the King, 10*d.*

In monies paid for roasting the buck of the gift of the Earl of Oxford at another time, 3*s.* 4*d.*

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 23.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 102.

(2) MS. Cole, xxvi, 24.

In monies paid for two pikes, one great eel, one tench, and two barbel, given to the Lord Hussey on Sunday in the first week in Lent, 10s. 5d.

In money paid in rewards given to the minstrels of the Lord the King, 6s. 8d.

In reward given to Lucarus de Campes for carrying a buck from the Earl of Oxford unto the commonalty of the town of Cambridge aforesaid, 3s. 4d.; and in rewards given to the men of the said Earl, for carrying another buck from the said Earl unto the aforesaid commonalty, 3s. 4d.

In monies paid for one bull bought of Thomas Wisbeche for the commonalty of the aforesaid town, 18s.

In monies paid for the fees of John Hessewell and John Leynton burgesses of the Parliament holden at Westminster, and there being for 92 days, taking per day between them 2s.—in the whole £9. 4s.⁽¹⁾

The Corporation appear to have been very anxious at this period, to secure the services as mayor, of John Hessewell, who had before served that office. In order to induce him to accept it again, in this and the following year, they executed the deed of which a copy is subjoined:—

TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whom this present writing shall come. WE John Whighton mayor of the town of Cambridge, John Helgey, Richard Holmes, Richard Sekyn, and Robert Moorhows, bailiffs of the same town, Thomas Pomell, and John Raye treasurers of the town aforesaid send greeting, WHEREAS John Hessewell grocer, and of the same town burghess, before this time hath sustained and borne many great importune charges and inbodily labours, and also in spending of his proper goods in the said town of Cambridge, at such times as he hath borne and occupied the office of the mayoralty of the said town, and otherwise in divers places, the which is not unknown to the honourable Commons, to the wealth, relief, profit, and countenance of the same town. AND ALSO for that, that it shall please the said John Hessewell this year that is to come, that is to say, from this present day of St. Michael the Archangel, unto the end of one whole year then next ensuing, to take upon him the said office of the mayoralty of the said town, according to the honourable election that is made, and yearly used to be made, by the commons of the same town. AND ALSO that if he take upon him the said office of the mayoralty the next year next after that ensuing, if he be to that in due manner elect and chosen, after the laudable custom of the said town, WE the said mayor, bailiffs, treasurers, and the commonalty of the said town, considering all the premises by our common assent, and by these presents, hath granted to the said John Hessewell for us and our successors, that after the said two years, if he take upon him the said office of mayoralty as is afore rehearsed, that then he shall be for evermore discharged of the said office, and of his oath as touching the same. And also he shall be after the said two years discharged for evermore, of the penalty that is made, or to be made in time coming, for the not taking of the said office, notwithstanding any such election made or to be made to the contrary, without it shall please the said John Hessewell, of his own free will, without any coercion or compulsion, in time to come, to take the said office of the mayoralty upon him. IN WITNESS whereof, we the said mayor, bailiffs, treasurers, and commonalty, by one assent have set our common seal. Given at the Guildhall of Cambridge aforesaid, in the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh.⁽²⁾

(1) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 5 & 6 Henry VII.

(2) Corporation Cross Book, 331.

1491.

The sweating sickness appears to have again prevailed here, between this year and 1495.⁽¹⁾

About this time, the University was so destitute of skill in Latinity, that it was obliged to hire an Italian, one Caius Auberinus, for composing the public orations and epistles, whose fee was at the rate of twenty pence for an epistle. The same person was employed to explain Terence in the public schools.⁽²⁾

It seems that this year the King was at Cambridge,⁽³⁾ and perhaps the subjoined letter may refer to this visit:—

MOSTE dread Sovereyn Lord, we your dayly orators and faythfull subjects the Vicechanceler Proctors Regents and non-Regents of your Universite of Cambryg, recommend us unto your Hyghnes, shewing to the same that we have receyvd your moste honorabull lettres, beryng date the viii daye of July, by the wyche we have knowlege that were your grace was mynded to have ben att your sayd Universite of Cambryg on Saturday nexte, Neverthelesse for certeyn causes your sayd Grace hath differryd to take your Journaye to the Thursdaye that next ensewing: For the wyche by your most gracyus licence we mythe procede unto the Acts and Commensments within your sayd Universite, and nott to respyte the same unto your gracijs thyder commyng. Soe ytt ys moste Soveren Lord, that we consyderyng your moste graciose presence to us moste comfortable, be moste glad and joyose to defarr ower sayd commensment unto any suche tyme as may be moste acceptable to yower hygh plesure.⁽⁴⁾

In the accounts of Richard Rogers and Richard Hildirston treasurers of the town, for the year ending the Nativity of the Virgin, are charges for extensive alterations in the Tolbooth, amounting altogether to £37. 14s. 7½d. also the following items:—

Expences of the minstrels of the Lord the King at the house of John Wighton this year, 4d.

In expences of the minstrels of the Lady the Queen, the Friday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle this year, 6d.

In red wine given to the minstrels of the Lady the mother of the Lord the King this year, 5d.

In fishes given to the Lord the King when he was at Cambridge this year, viz. 8 pikes, 6 tenches, 4 bremes bought of John Bell, 61s. 4d.

In rewards given to the minstrels of the Lord the King this year, about the feast of Saint Mary Magdalen, 6s. 8d.; and in rewards given to the minstrels of the Lady the Queen this year, 5s.

In rewards given for the livery of the minstrels of the town of Cambridge this year, 18s.

In rewards given to certain officers of the Lord the King, for the kymnells in which the fishes were given by the commonalty of the same town to the aforesaid Lord the King this year, 3s. 4d.

In reward given the Lady Prioress of St. Rhadegund Cambridge for keeping the common bull in the winter time this year, 16d.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Paston, Letters v. 410.

(2) Warton, Hist. of English Poetry, ed. Price, 1840, ii. 553.—Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 201.

(3) See the subsequent extracts from the treasurers accounts.

(4) MS. Cole, xii. 114.

(5) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 6 & 7 Hen. VII.

1492.

On the 13th of April, John Sewall of the parish of St. Benedict in this town, was purged of the crime of homicide by reason of slaying Richard Harryson, before William Doughty Bachelor of Laws, the Bishop of Ely's Commissary, in Ely Cathedral. The purgation was made by thirteen clerks, amongst whom was John Sycling M.A. afterwards the first Master of Christ's College.⁽¹⁾

The accounts of John Lownds and Richard Hoodleston proctors, contain the following charges :—

The Pope's Nuncio, for reward, 66s. 8d.

Paid for wine and confections for him, 8½d.

Paid for wine for him, 23½d.

For horse meat when he was in Cambridge, 2s. 2d.

For a dinner for him in Mr. Vicechancellor's chamber, 8s. 1½d.

For wine and dinner on the day on which he went away, 12d.

For carrying the cross for the Pope, 4d.⁽²⁾

On the morrow of the resumption after the feast of Saint Dennis, a statute was made for giving the taxors precedence in congregations, the church, and the schools, next after the proctors.⁽³⁾

On the 20th of October, John Alcock Bishop of Ely granted an indulgence in favour of those who should relieve William Watteson of Cambridge, reduced to poverty by fire.⁽⁴⁾

1492 } This year died Elizabeth Clere widow, who by her will dated January
— } 13th, gave 200 marks to the finding of two children at Cambridge, till
3 } twenty-four years of age, to be of her kin, or of her tenants ; or if none
such, then to the marriage of six poor maidens of Norfolk and Suffolk,
£20. each.⁽⁵⁾

1493.

Robert Michyll and John Smith appeared in the hall of Gonville Hall before John Alcock Bishop of Ely, and after declaring they were not married, took the vow of chastity, and became hermits after the rule of Paul the first hermit.⁽⁶⁾

The University granted to John Skelton poet laureat in the parts beyond seas and at Oxford, that he might also be decorated with the laurel here.⁽⁷⁾ At this period the title of Poet Laureat seems to have been conferred by the Universities on distinguished proficient in

(1) MS. Cole, xxxvi. 31.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 5.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 38.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 115.

(4) MS. Cole, xxvi. 32.

(5) Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. xi. 236. As to the benefaction of this lady to the University in 1489, vide ante, p. 235.

(6) Regist. Alcock. Episc. Elien. fo. 94.

(7) MS. Baker, xxiv. 6.

rhetoric and grammar. It was in fact equivalent to the degree of Doctor in Grammar, which was then esteemed only equal with that of Bachelor of Arts. The party was solemnly crowned with a wreath of laurel.⁽¹⁾

The following petition, from the corporation to the King, against the University, may be referred to this year, when William Stockdale D.D. filled the office of Vicechancellor. It alludes to a former petition, and also to certain injunctions, of which I have met with no other notice:—

TO THE KING OUR SOVEREIGN LORD,

IN most humble wise beseechen your Highness, your true and faithful subjects and liegemen, the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of your Town of Cambridge, graciously to consider their humble petition lately put into your Highness, for to have reformation of the great injuries, wrongs, and oppressions done unto them by the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Commissary, Proctors, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, contrary to the privileges and franchises granted unto your said beseechers by your noble progenitors, to the disinheritance and utter undoing of your said beseechers, contrary to all right justice and equity. And as yet the said Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Commissary, Proctors, nor Scholars have made any answer to the premises. Nevertheless, it pleased your Highness, of your most noble and abundant grace, to address your letters missives to the said Vicechancellor, Commissary, Proctors, and Scholars, containing therein divers injunctions. First, that they should keep your peace Sovereign Lord, against your said beseechers. Another that they should revoke and pull down prohibitions that they had made and set up in divers places within the said University, commanding thereby that no man should buy nor sell with divers burgesses of your said Town. Another that they should not trouble your said beseechers by way of action or imprisonment. AND so it is, Sovereign Lord, that Doctor Stockdale Vicechancellor of the said University, contrary to your said injunctions, would not suffer the said prohibitions to be revoked nor pulled down; but he, understanding that your Highness having information thereof, and therefore had addressed your letters to him and the said scholars with great penalties, commanded the said prohibitions to be taken down. Nevertheless he exhorted all the said Scholars to follow the effect of the said Prohibition, and not to buy nor sell with divers burgesses of the said town, saying that such as would not follow the intent of the said Prohibitions, should not be taken as friends nor lovers of the said University. And forasmuch as one John Barbour, after that, did contrary to the said Prohibitions, the said Vicechancellor would have committed him to Prison. And also sithence your said letters of commandment, a servant of one John Sympson, servant to the said Vicechancellor, upon New years day last past, made assault in the said town upon one Robert Robinson burgess of the said Town, and put him in jeopardy of his life. And also sithence the said injunctions, the said Vicechancellor, without ground or cause, took one William Mascall, a burgess of your said town, and committed him to prison, and there kept him for the space of two days and three nights. And over that menaced divers other Burgesses of your said Town to serve them in likewise. And so gracious Sovereign Lord, your said beseechers by the means of such injuries imprisonments, and wrongs done unto them, by the said Chancellor, Commissary, Proctors, and Scholars, shall be utterly undone and destroyed, but if your special grace be shewed to them in this behalf. PLEASE it your highness, the premises

(1) Wood, *Athenæ, Oxonienses*, i. 22.—Knight, *Life of Colet*, 121.—Warton, *Hist. of English Poetry*, ed. Price, 1840, ii. 331, 332.

graciously considered, to command the said Vicechancellor, Commissary, Proctors, and Scholars to make answer to the said piteous complaints of your said beseechers put unto your Highness and your most honourable and discreet council. And that such directions may be taken therein by your Highness, by the advice of your said Council, as shall accord with right, justice, and equity. And this in the presence of Almighty God, and in the way of charity. And your said beseechers shall continually pray to God, for the preservation of your most noble and royal estate, long prosperously to endure &c.⁽¹⁾

In the proctors accounts, under the head of expences incurred for the journey of the proctors with letters for the fabric of the church of St. Mary, 20s. is charged for three horses in the journey for twenty days.⁽²⁾

1493 } Roger Drury, of Hawsted, in the county of Suffolk, Esq. by his will
4 } dated January 20th, gave 100 marks to maintain a student in divinity in this University for ten years. This student was to preach once a year at Bury St. Edmunds, and once at Hawsted, or if he declined preaching, he was to have but 8 marks yearly.⁽³⁾

1494.

Hugh Chapman and Thomas Crymme were elected treasurers of the town (for the year commencing at the Nativity of the Virgin) in a great congregation held on Hock Tuesday this year, in the following manner. In the first instance, two burgesses were chosen, one by the mayor and his assessors, and the other by the commonalty, these two then elected eight more, viz. two out of each of the four wards, and these eight, made choice of the treasurers.⁽⁴⁾

The accounts of William Pygot and Hugh Rankyn, treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin, contain the subjoined items:—

RECEIPTS.

12d. of John Keynsham, for a certain foot-bridge upon the King's ditch against the Nuns' close.

2s. of Richard Dekyn, for a certain garden enclosed near the hermitage at the Small Bridges.

3s. 4d. of the wife of Thomas Rankyn, for a certain house built upon the Great Bridge.

12d. of Edmund Damaye, for certain waste ground behind his tenement, called the Griffyn, towards the river, upon which is now placed the Crane.

6d. for a lane inclosed near the church of Blessed Mary the Virgin outside Trumpington gates, late in the tenure of the Prior of St. Edmund.

3s. 4d. for the farm of certain lands in exchange between the Prior and Convent

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 8 n.

(3) Cullum, Hist. of Hawsted, 18, 119.

(4) Corporation Muniments.

of Barnewell and the commonalty of the town of Cambridge, for one acre of land, of the gift of John Roger, which acre rendered 20*d.* per annum.

13*s.* 4*d.* of John Hall bedell, Roger Peitwyn and William Sheffield underbailiffs, for the farm of their four maces, and £4. for the farm of the fish-boards.

£13. 6*s.* 8*d.* received of John Hessewell of the residue of £40. of the gift of Thomas Jakenet, which residue was expended about the purchase of the Tolbooth, and other burdens concerning the said town of Cambridge, as in the account of the said John Hessewell, written in a certain book of records of booths, of the ninth year of the now King more fully appears.

£4. 6*s.* 8*d.* received of Robert Bolton mayor, of the residue of one whole tenth and fifteenth paid to the Lord the King, at the term of St. Martin in the ninth year of his reign.

8*s.* 6*d.* of a certain priest unknown, by the hands of John Hessewell aforesaid received for the common bull, killed or slaughtered by command of the same priest in the fourth year of the now King.

PAYMENTS.

In monies paid to Simon Symmeson, for gravel, clay, and labour for the reparation of the bridge near the hermitage next the Queens' College, in the whole, 4*s.* 6*d.*

To William Goldsmyth, for making one mace for William Sheffield, with two ounces of silver for the same this year, in the whole, 14*s.*

To Andrew Fox furbisher, for cleaning and repairing the arms of the said town this year, in the whole, 3*s.* 4*d.*

In a certain present given to the Lord Chancellor at the King's Hall this year, viz. in two pikes, 2 tenches, and 2 eels bought of Hugh Rankyn, also one flagon of sweet wine bought of John Hessewell this year, in the whole, 13*s.* 4*d.*

And in the like to the Bishop of Ely in the month of February this year, namely, in 2*lbs.* of comfits, one flagon of sweet wine, and another of claret wine, in the whole, 4*s.* 2*d.*

And in the like to the Lord Fenews one of the justices of the Lord the King of the common bench, in the month of March in this year, namely, in one pike, one tench, one eel bought of Hugh Rankyn, also one flagon of sweet wine, and another of red wine, bought of the aforesaid John Hessewell, in the whole, 7*s.* And in the like to the same Lord in the vigil of St. Margaret the Virgin this year, namely, in one pike bought of Hugh Rankyn, also one flagon of red wine and another of claret wine, in the whole, 5*s.* 8*d.*

In the like given to the aforesaid Bishop of Ely, in the month of May at Peterhouse this year, 20*d.*

In certain rewards given to the minstrels of the Lord the King this year, with 15*d.* in wine given to the same in the same year, 7*s.* 11*d.*

In the like to the minstrels of the Lord the Prince, 3*s.* 4*d.*

In the like to the minstrels of the Duke of Bedford this year, 5*s.*

In the like to the minstrels of the Earl of Oxford this year, 3*s.* 4*d.*

In the fee of John Leynton recorder and auditor to receive and determine this account this year, with 8*d.* for the parchment on which this roll is written, 7*s.* 4*d.*

In the fees of Roger Filpot and John Woode gentlemen and lawyers, of the counsel of the town retained, this year, 40*s.*

In 15 yards of woollen cloth of a bloody colour, for the liveries of the minstrels, bought this year of Andrew Michell, for every yard 13*d.*, in the whole with 3*d.* in rewards, 16*s.* 6*d.*(1)

1494 } On the 21st of January, the University covenanted with Thomas
 — 5 } Barrow Archdeacon of Colchester, a great benefactor to the rebuilding
 of Great St. Mary's church, to keep an anniversary for him in that
 church, with prayers for the souls of Richard the Third, Henry the
 Seventh, Margaret Countess of Richmond, &c.⁽¹⁾

1495.

On the 26th of August, the King issued a writ to John Bishop of Salisbury the Chancellor of the University, or his Vicechancellor, and the Proctors, requiring them to make proclamation immediately on receipt thereof, at Cambridge, Bernewell, and Stirbrigge, and elsewhere within the jurisdiction, liberty, and franchise of the University, of the provisions of the statute of Edward IV.⁽²⁾ relative to the packing of fish.⁽³⁾

By an act of Parliament passed this year, it was enacted that beggars not able to work, should reside in the hundred where they last dwelt, were best known, or were born, "and that no man be excused by that he is a clerke of ony Unyversite or of other, without he shewe the lettres of the Chaunceller of the Unyversite from whens he seith he cometh."⁽⁴⁾

By another act, the King's standard balance, weights and measures, for the county of Cambridge, were appointed to be kept at this town.⁽⁵⁾

On the mariage of Thomas Lord Howard, eldest son and heir apparent of Thomas Earl of Surrey with Anne the Queen's sister, an annuity of £120. was settled on the Earl for his life. Of this sum £20. was payable by the mayor and burgesses of this town, as parcel of their fee farm.⁽⁶⁾

1495 } On the 24th of January, the King by an Inspeximus, confirmed the
 — 6 } University charters.⁽⁷⁾

On the 4th of March, the regents and non-regents of the University, by a statute made in the new chapel, decreed that every Doctor in Divinity within two years after his creation, and every Bachelor in Divinity within four years after his entry into the books of the sentences, should preach at St. Paul's Cross in London, by himself or by some other secular doctor or bachelor in that faculty.⁽⁸⁾

(1) MS. Baker, ix. 167.

(2) Stat. 22 Edw. IV. c. 2, confirmed and amplified by stat. 11 Hen. VII. c. 22.

(3) MS. Hare iii. 3.

(4) Stat. 11 Hen. VII. c. 2.

(5) Ibid, c. 4.

(6) Rotuli Parliamentorum, vi. 480, 511.

(7) MS. Hare, iii. 1.

(8) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 25.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 97

1496.

On the 10th of June, the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, leased for one year, to the mayor and bailiffs, the fair called Barnwell fair.⁽¹⁾

On the 20th of July, Katherine Cooke, widow of John Cooke sometime mayor, granted to the mayor, bailiffs, treasurers, and burgesses and their successors, to the use of the treasury of the town, three booths, situate in the Soper's lane, the Chepe, and the Petimercerye, in Sterbrigg fair. To the intent that the treasurers should perpetually uphold yearly, on the 25th of February, a special dirge and mass in the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin next the market, for the souls of John Cooke and William Colles, and Katherine, Joan, and Lucy their wives, and pay to the bellman for going about the town for the said souls, 3*d.*; to the sexton of the church for ringing, 12*d.*; for two great and two small tapers of wax, 8*d.*; to the parish priest, 4*d.*; to the chantry priest, 4*d.*; to seven other priests, 3*d.* each; to the parish clerk, 2*d.*; to the mayor, 12*d.*; to each bailiff, 8*d.*; to each treasurer, 12*d.*; to each serjeant awaiting upon the mayor, 2*d.*; for the offering of the mayor, bailiffs, treasurers, and serjeants, 5*d.*; "to be distributed in fething bread among poor people," 4*s.*; "also among poor people dwelling in the seid parrish most feble in natur, 15*d.* in money," and "to the meir, bailiffs, and such of their brethren ther being present at the said diriges, at the calling of the seid meir and bailiffs, to the tavern for a solas ther emong theym to be had," 18*d.*; and for the reparation or amending of the highways between Copestres and the beginning of Stirbrigge fair, 2*s.*⁽²⁾

It appears from the accounts of James Denton and Thomas Cogney proctors, that there was a great controversy between the University and town soon after Easter, which put the University to considerable expence. These accounts also contain the following charges:—

For a pike, two tenches, and two eels for the Bishop of Ely at Barnwell, 6*s.* 4*d.*

One flagon of Mawnsey wine for the Chief Justice, 16*d.*

A flagon of red wine and another of Mawnsey given to the Bishop of Ely at Barnwell, 2*s.* 2*d.*

For wine given the Bishop of Ely at the Nuns' house, 16*d.*⁽³⁾

1496 } An act of Parliament granting the King a subsidy of two tenths and
7 } two fifteenths, contains a proviso, that no lands nor tenements belonging to any College in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or any goods or chattels of the said Colleges, should be chargeable.⁽⁴⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xxxv. 457. See the abstract of another lease of this fair under the year 1498.

(2) Corporation Muniments.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 11.

(4) Rotuli Parliamentorum, vi. 517.

1497.

In the March of this, and the December of the preceding year, the King granted licenses to his mother Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, to found two perpetual readers in holy theology, one in the University of Cambridge, and the other in the University of Oxford, and to grant to each lands not exceeding £20. per annum.⁽¹⁾ Some delay appears to have taken place in the settlement of these foundations, which were not fully established till 1503,⁽²⁾ but it is probable that persons were appointed to the office in each University soon after the King's licenses were obtained. At Oxford we find that Edmund Wylford B.D. fellow of Oriel College, began to read solemnly "the quodlibets of the subtle doctor," in the public divinity schools of that University in Trinity term this year,⁽³⁾ and in the accounts of the proctors of this University for 1498-9 are these charges: "Paid to the Vicechancellor and Doctors respecting the foundation of the lecture of the mother of the King, 2*d*.: To Master Fawn for expences toward the mother of the King, with the foundation of the lecture, 6*s*. 8*d*."⁽⁴⁾

On the 12th of June, the King granted letters patent, setting forth that as well by the trustworthy relation of John Alcock Bishop of Ely, as by public fame, he learnt that the House or Priory of religious women of St. Radegund, of the foundation and patronage of the Bishop in right of his see of Ely, and the lands, tenements, rents, possessions, buildings, property, goods, jewels, and other ecclesiastical ornaments of the same House and Priory, of old time piously and charitably given and bestowed, by the negligence and improvident and dissolute disposition and incontinence (by occasion of the vicinity of the University) of the Prioress and religious women of that House, were so far dilapidated, destroyed, devastated, alienated, diminished, and subtracted, and they were reduced to such want and poverty, that divine service, hospitality, or other works of mercy and piety, according to the primary foundation and ordinance of their founders there used, could not be sustained or discharged by them, that their number was reduced to two (one of whom was professed elsewhere, and the other was but an infant), so that they must needs relinquish the said House or Priory: that the Bishop, from his great devotion, and for the augmentation of divine learning and virtue, had humbly supplicated the royal license for the total expulsion and amoval of the said women from the said House or Priory, and that he might there make, found, erect, and establish a certain college, to endure for all time to come.

(1) MS. Lansd. 444, fo. 3 b, 23 b.

(2) See under that year.

(3) Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, i. 654, ii. 828.

(4) MS. Baker, xxiv. 16.

The King, considering the premises, and the pious and devout intention of the Bishop, for reverence of God, and from his sincere devotion to the Holy and Undivided Trinity, the blessed Virgin Mary the mother of God, St. John the Evangelist, St. Radegund the Virgin, and All the Saints, gave license to the Bishop and his successors, executors, deputies, and assigns, and every of them, to convert the said Priory or House, into a college of one master, six fellows, and a certain number of scholars, to be instructed in grammar, to pray and celebrate divine offices daily within the college, for the prosperous estate of the King, Elizabeth his Queen Consort, his mother Margaret, his sons Arthur Prince of Wales the Duke of York, and his other children, during the King's life, for the good estate of the Bishop during his life, for the King's soul after his death, for the soul of his father Edmund of Richmond, and for the soul of the Bishop after his death, as also for the souls of the first founders of the said House or Priory, and all the faithful deceased.

The King incorporated the College, by the name of the Master fellows and scholars of the blessed Mary the Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, and the glorious Virgin St. Radegund, near Cambridge, empowered the Bishop when the College should be established, to put that body into possession of the said House or Priory, and all and singular the lands, tenements, rents, services, pensions, portions, and other possessions, spiritual and temporal, of old time given and bestowed on such Priory, and the jewels and ecclesiastical ornaments thereto belonging, all which the Master fellows and scholars and their successors, were for ever to hold, for their sustenance and for other works of piety and charity, according to the ordinances to be made by the Bishop, his successors, executors, and assigns, in free, pure, and perpetual alms.⁽¹⁾

The Nunnery of St. Rhadegund was shortly afterwards suppressed, and a college established in its stead, under the title mentioned in the preceding letters patent, but which was then also designated *JESUS COLLEGE*, by which name it has ever since been generally known.

On the 7th of August, Master John Fynne Bachelor in the Laws, Perpetual Chaplain and Incumbent of the Free Chapel of blessed Mary Magdalene of Barnwell, commonly called Sterbrigge Chapel, with the consent of the Bishop of Ely the Patron and Diocesan, and the Prior and Convent of St. Etheldreda in Ely, demised all lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, waste places, liberties, franchises, profits,

(1) Rot. Pat. 12 Hen. VII. p. 1, m 14.—Rymer, *Foedera*, xii. 653.—Dugdale, *Monasticon* ed. Caley &c. iv. 217.

and emoluments, rents, and services to the said free chapel belonging, except the chapel itself, the oblations, and fourteen feet of ground on each side and at each end of the chapel, to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses for ninety-nine years, they rendering £12. yearly on the morrow of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and finding yearly at the Nativity of the Virgin, and placing before the image of the blessed Mary Magdalene, in the said chapel, five tapers of wax, of equal weight, and together weighing three pounds.⁽¹⁾

The following items appear in the accounts of William Mylner and William Tayt, proctors: "For wine and ale when the fire was at Gunwell Hall, Mr. Vicechancellor spent 21*d.* For preparing the church and other necessities for the reception of the King and Queen, paid to the clerk of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, 2*s.* In expences for keeping the peace when the controversy was between St. Clement Hostle and other Hostles on the day of St. William, 6*s.* 8*d.*"⁽²⁾

1498.

On the 10th of June, the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, demised to the mayor and bailiffs, the fair of the Prior and Convent, called Barnwell fair, with all its rights &c. (except 1st, advantages and profits arising from weights and measures used by merchants coming to the fair; 2ndly, the assize of bread wine and ale and the punishment of victuallers; and 3rdly, toll &c. from the tenants of the Prior and Convent), to hold for fourteen days, namely, the seven days immediately before the feast of St. Etheldreda the Virgin, and the seven days including and after that feast; rendering £4. 10*s.* and reserving to the Prior and Convent, competent places free of charge, for booths for their domestics. The lessees engaged to acquit the Prior and Convent, of an ancient payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the town for the four principal days of the fair, and of 26*s.* 8*d.* which the town received for the ten additional days granted by Richard II. and they also agreed not to erect booths or stalls, before the doors of the tenants of the Prior and Convent. This lease was for the then current year only.⁽³⁾

The King was at Cambridge on the 1st of September. He appears to have come from Lynn. On the 3rd he was at Huntingdon. In his privy purse expenses, 6*s.* 8*d.* is charged for his offering at Cambridge.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 14.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxv. 455.

(4) MS. Addit. in Mus. Brit. 7C99, fo. 48

On the 25th of September, a synod of the clergy of the diocese of Ely was held in the church of Barnwell Priory. Bishop Alcock caused his address to the clergy on this occasion to be printed by Richard Pinson, with the following punning title: "*Gallicantus Johannis Alcock Episcopi Eliensis ad confratres suos curatos in sinodo apud Bernwell xxv die mensis Septembris Anno milesimo cccc nonogesimo octavo.*" In the beginning is the figure of the Bishop preaching to his clergy, with two cocks on each side, and there is a cock in the first page.⁽¹⁾

1499.

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of William Woode and Nicholas Gryme, treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin:—

RECEIPTS.

Of Richard Eyton, for certain void ground behind his melting house, near the hermitage St. Anne, 3*d*.

Of John Elyce, William Snelle, Thomas Cole, and Roger Peytewyn, serjeants at mace, for the farm of their maces, 13*s*. 4*d*. Of the issues and profits of the fish-boards and flesh-boards, £4.

Of William Adam, for one aqueduct or gutter running under the King's way and passing in a vault, the King's ditch to the lane called Jesus lane, from the tenement of the said William, called the Dolphin, 8*d*.

PAYMENTS.

33*s*. 4*d*. paid by command of the mayor and governors of the town this year, in divers businesses of the town expended this year.

40*s*. to the Prior of the chapel of St. Edmund, for his robe and for having his friendship this year.

In money paid John Banester for repairing the collars of the Wayts, 21*d*.

In rewards given to divers minstrels coming to Cambridge this year, namely, to the minstrels of the Lord the King, 6*s*. 8*d*.; the minstrels of the Lady the Queen, 3*s*. 4*d*.; and for wine then expended on the same, 6*d*.; the minstrels of the Lord the King, 5*s*.; the minstrels of the Earl of Oxford, 3*s*. 4*d*.

In certain presents given to John Fynnoux Chief Justice of the Lord the King, namely, to Hugh Rankyn, for divers fishes bought of him this year for the same, 4*s*. 4*d*.; and also paid for wine given to him this year, 2*s*.; and paid for wine the Friday after hokkeday this year, 6*d*.; and paid for divers fishes given to the aforesaid Chief Justice, at Badburgham this year, 4*s*. 8*d*.; and also for one gallon of wine given to him this year, 8*d*.; and paid for three men and three horses upon which they rode, and for the carriage of the presents to the aforesaid Chief Justice this year, 18*d*.

And paid Mr. Belle for divers fishes in the present given the Lord the King, 6*s*.

For the Bishop of Norwich in wine this year, 4*d*.

In wine given to the Lord of the White Canons this year, 16*d*.

To Robert Sewe, for riding towards Blackheath on the town business, 6*s*. 8*d*.

Paid John Dale for destroying the thistles at the green towards the Stone-rake, namely, for bread, drink, and labourers wages, 3*s*. 4*d*.

(1) Ames, *Typographical Antiquities*, ed. Herbert, i. 246, 286.—Warton, *Hist. of English Poetry*, ed. Price, 1840, ii. 427 n.

Paid John Maunfeld for divers habiliments of armour sold to the town, 20s.

The fee of John Woode recorder of the town of Cambridge, auditor of this account, with 8d. for the parchment on which this roll is written, 7s. 4d.

Fees of Geo. Skypwyth, John Hutton, and John Woode lawyers, namely, every of them, 20s., the sum, 60s.

Paid for seven yards of woollen cloth, bought for the livery of the three minstrels of the town of Cambridge this year, 15s. 3d.

To Master Woode lawyer and of the counsel of the town, on Saturday next after the feast of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin, for the business of the town, and keeping and supporting the rights of the same, and to defend the matters between the University and town of Cambridge in the pending plea, 26s. 8d.⁽¹⁾

The Proctors, in their account, charge two several sums of 20d. and 18d. as paid to the vicar of Trumpington for letters written by him to the King's mother.⁽²⁾ It is probable that the vicar of Trumpington, who was employed by the University upon this and similar occasions, was the celebrated poet, John Skelton,⁽³⁾ who in 1507 describes himself as curate of Trumpington.⁽⁴⁾

On the 27th of September, the Abbot of Eynsham, Robert Moorehouse mayor, John Burgoyne, John Woode, and John Hutton, commissioners appointed by the King for new building the Great Bridge, taxed the lands chargeable thereto, at the rate of £3. per hide, payable by three instalments.

The lands and parties charged, were as follow :—

HUNDRED OF PAPWORTH.—Thomas Seyngeorge 2½ hides in Papward Everard. Wymbusshe for 2¼ hides in the same town. The Prior of Huntingdon for one hide, a quarter of a hide, and half a quarter of a hide, in Papworth Anneys. Anthony Malery half a hide, a quarter of a hide, and half a quarter of a hide, in the same. John Smyth, Henry Smyth, and William Dawset for 3 hides and a virgate, in Conyton. John Hutton for half a hide in Over. Thomas Robard for half a hide in the same. William Russhely, John Sekyn, William Bury, and Richard Kele for a hide in Swavissey. The Lady Richemonde for four hides and a half in Boxworth.

HUNDRED OF NORTHSTOW.—William Wotton for half a hide in Long Stanton. Sir Thomas Cheyne knight for 2 hides in the same town. Alexander Hamden for 2 hides in Lolworth. The Master and fellows of Corpus Christi College for 5 hides in Landbiche. William Wotton for 1½ hide in Hokynton. The Lord le Scrope for 2 hides in Westwyke.

HUNDRED OF CHESTERTON.—Robert Parham, Alexander Hamden, and their parceners, for 3 hides in Childerley. The Abbot of Eynsham for 15 hides in Histon. The Prior of Barnewell for 3 hides in Drydreyton. John Hutton for 3 hides in Drydrayton.

HUNDRED OF STOWE.—Lenthorpe for 1½ hide in Tofte. George Mannok for 3 hides in Elytyssley. The Chantry of Burne for 2 hides in Burne. William Roger for 1½ hide in Eversdon. The Master and fellows of Queens College for

(1) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 14 & 15 Hen. VII.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 16, 17.

(3) Vide ante, p. 241.

(4) Skelton's works, ed. 1736, p. 272. At this period the term curate was frequently applied to vicars.

one hide in the same. Seykyn for half a hide in the same. Clerke for a hide in the same. The Master and fellows of Queens College for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hide in the same. Ybbe for a hide in the same. Richard Chamberleyne for a hide in Caldecot.

HUNDRED OF WETHERLEY.—The Prior of Barnewell for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides in Barton. The Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College for a hide in the same. John Warde for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides in the same. The Provost and Fellows of King's College for 11 acres of land in Grantchester.

HUNDRED OF WHITTLESFORD.—Robert Parise for 4 hides in Duxworth. John Ward incumbent of the free chapel in Wytlysford for one virgate in Duxworth.(1)

This year the corporation made the following ordinance for the purpose of raising funds for the defence of their charters and privileges:—

WHEREAS, afore this time the King our Sovereign Lord his noble progenitors, sometime Kings of England, by their Charters under their Great Seals, have given and granted to the mayor bailiffs and burgesses of this his town of Cambridge, &c. manifold liberties and franchises, which by divers of our said Sovereign Lords noble progenitors, and by our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, are ratified and confirmed, whereof the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses have been interrupted, and the said liberties and franchises usurped by wrongful usurps, and yet daily been interrupted to have occupy and enjoy the said liberties and franchises, according to their said charters and grants. For reformation whereof, the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses have sustained and had great and manifold charges, for which to be borne the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses in time past, have made divers assessions taxes and gaderings, as well among such burgesses as not having any manner of lands, tenements, rents, services, or possessions within the town of Cambridge and liberty thereof, or in the fair called Stirebrigge fair, as of such burgesses having lands and tenements, rents, services, and possessions within the said town and liberty, and the fair aforesaid. Wherethrough divers and manifold grievances were mentioned and had, and many of the said burgesses not content with the said assessing and gadering. FOR AVOIDING WHEREOF the mayor bailiffs and burgesses have ordained established and enacted by one assent and consent, the said charges to be borne, gadered, reared, and levied in form ensuing. FIRST, that a common box be had and made, with lock and key sufficient, and put in the keeping of the treasurers of the town for the time being, and it to be increased with sums of money to and for the supportation and maintenance of the charges aforesaid, and other businesses and charges of the said town, in form following:

FIRST, that such person as in time to come shall be elect and chosen to be recorder of the said town, to pay to the said box, at his first admittance and entry into the said Recordership, 6s. 8d. to be employed to the use abovesaid.

ITEM, that every such person as is elect and chosen attorney or man of law, and admitted to plead in the King's court of the town of Cambridge, in like manner to pay to the said box at his first admittance, 20d. to be employed to the use aforesaid.

ITEM, that such person as is yearly chosen to be mayor or coroners of the said town, immediately after that they have taken their oath, in like manner to pay to the said box, every 3s. 4d. to the said use.

ITEM, that every such person as is chosen to be alderman, or is to the common bench of the said town, called to be one of the same, in like manner to pay immediately upon his chosing or calling, 3s. 4d. to be employed to the aforesaid use.

ITEM, that every such person as yearly elect and chosen to be bailiffs of the said town, immediately after they be chosen, in like manner to pay every of them 20d. to the said box, and to the said use to be employed.

ITEM, that every such person as is yearly elect and chosen to be treasurers of the said town, immediately after that they be chosen and sworn, to pay to the said box every of them 12*d.* to the said use.

ITEM, that every such person that is new chosen in the office of the head or chief constable of the said town, after that he be chosen and sworn, immediately in like manner to pay every of them 6*d.* to the foresaid use.

ITEM, that every such person as taketh a booth or parcel of a booth for his liberty, in like manner to pay every of them to the said box, over and beside the old fees and duties for the entry of the said booths due, 12*d.* to the use aforesaid.

ITEM, that every such burgess as buyeth any booth or booth-ground or parcel [the yearly value of 20*s.* or above]⁽¹⁾ in like manner to pay over and beside the old fees and duties due for the entry thereof, to the said box 12*d.* [And if it be under the value of 20*s.* yearly, then to pay thereto 2*d.* over and beside the old fees and duties, to be employed to the foresaid use.]⁽¹⁾

ITEM, that every such person as is chosen and admitted burgess of the said town of Cambridge, for the fine of 20*s.* or above, in like manner to pay, over and beside the old fees and duties, to the said box and use, 4*d.*

ITEM, that every such person as hereafter intendeth to marry with any woman being feoffed, seised, or possessed of lands or booths in the fair, and tofore such marriage, to the intent to have the said possessions, maketh himself burgess, if matrimony after be betwixt they had, in like manner to pay to the said box 3*s.* 4*d.* to the said use.

ITEM, that every such person which hath been prentice to any burgess of the said town, or the son of any burgess of the same town which is made and admitted burgess for the fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* in like manner to pay, over and beside the old charges, &c. to the said box 4*d.* to the foresaid use.

ITEM, that every such person as in time to come shall have any demise or lease to them made under the common seal of the town, in like manner to pay at the sealing of his indenture 12*d.* to the foresaid box and use. The leases or demises following except, which to pay as appeareth following:

ITEM, that every such person as hereafter shall have any demise or lease to him made, of the King's mill, the King's river or water of Cambridge or of Chesterton ferry, or of the King's bridge of Whittlesford, in like manner to pay to the said box, that is to say, the said mill 20*d.*, the river or water 12*d.*, the ferry aforesaid 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the said bridge 8*d.* at the sealing of his or their indentures of demise, to the said box and use.

ITEM, that every such person man of law, not being burgess of the town, having any fee or annuity of the said town to him granted for his counsel, to pay in like manner to the said box, when he is first admitted, 20*d.*; and being a burgess having any fee or annuity, to pay 12*d.* to the same box and use.

ITEM, that every such burgess having any apprentice, within a year and a day after his or their covenant, shall enroll their names in the Guildhall otherwise called the Tolbooth of Cambridge, upon pain their master to forfeit for not doing thereof, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the treasury, and immediately upon the enrolment to pay to the said box 2*d.* to the use aforesaid, and to the town clerke, for the enrolling, 1*d.*

ITEM, that all such money of the issues and profits yearly coming and befalling of the chapel ground of Stirebridg, the rents, farm, and charge thereof deduct, in like manner to be put into the said box, and employed to the said use.

ITEM, that every such person as hereafter shall happen to be made and chosen burgess of the Parliament for the said town, in like manner to pay to the said box 3*s.* 4*d.* to be employed to the said use.

(1) The words within brackets were ordered to be expunged from this ordinance on Hock Tuesday, 1508.

ALL WHICH constitutions, acts, and ordinances to be observed and kept and put in due execution, and to have commencement from the feast of the Epiphany of our Lord God in the 15th year of our Sovereign Lord King Harry the 7th, and in perpetuity hereafter to continue and endure, and to be openly read two times in the year, that is to say, the Tuesday after the Epiphany, and the common day next after our Lady Day Nativity, at which reading the mayor for the time being to have 4*d.* and every bailiff 2*d.* and every treasurer 2*d.* and the town clerk for reading thereof 4*d.* to be paid by the said box.⁽¹⁾

1500.

John Warkworth Master of St. Peter's College, and William Tomlyn Master of St. John's College,⁽²⁾ petitioned the King for the exoneration of £3. 0*s.* 1*d.* for St. Peter's, and £3. 9*s.* for St. John's, for the subsidy which the collectors would levy because the act of Parliament exempted only Colleges, and these were commonly called Peterhouse and St. John's House. The King commanded his attorney, James Hubard, to confess to the Barons of the Exchequer that they were Colleges.⁽³⁾

The following are extracts from the accounts of Richard Allewey and Robert Withey treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin :—

RECEIPTS.

In the fine of John Crakynghthorp for his disobedience to the mayor, contrary to his precept, 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the fine of John Banester for the like, 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the fine of William Rudde for the like, 3*s.* 4*d.*

In money received of John Fanne, of Grantchester, for one bull sold to him, 7*s.*

PAYMENTS.

In rewards given to divers minstrels coming to Cambridge this year. In the first place, to the minstrels of the Lord the King, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the minstrels of the Lord the Prince, 5*s.*; to the minstrels of the Earl of Northumberland, 2*s.*; to the minstrels of the Earl of Oxford, 5*s.*; In rewards given to one minstrel coming to the town on the decease of one of the waytes of this town, 20*d.*

Divers labourers of the town of Trumpington for cleaning a certain brook lying between the town of Cambridge and Trumpington aforesaid, 13*s.* 4*d.*

To Edward le Cryer for cleaning the Tolboth hall, and for strewing the same, 12*d.*

In money paid for the rent of a house at Reach belonging to the men of the town, 8*d.*; and for fealty thereupon, 1*d.*; and for the fine of a certain garden behind the tenement aforesaid, taken by the rod, and copy of court, 2*s.*

To John Fynnoux chief justice of the Lord the King of the bench, in fish, 5*s.* 4*d.*; and in one flagon of sweet wine and one flagon of red wine, 2*s.*

To Master Skipwith, in the house of John Crakynghthorp, by command of the mayor, for his breakfast there, 5*s.*

For fishes bought of Hugh Rankyn for Edward Hennishe, given in a present sent to the Earl of Oxford at Badburgham, 15*s.*

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 71.

(2) In Wright & Jones's Memorials of Cambridge (St. John's College, 4) it is stated that in the fifteenth century, when John Dunham was Master or Prior, St. John's House or Hospital was admitted into the body and society of the University and was allowed to partake in its privileges.

(3) MS. Baker, xlii. 106 b.

In rewards given to Master Rede at the time of the last assizes here &c. in fish, 5s. 4d.; and to the same for one flagon of sweet wine and two flagons of red wine at the said time, 2s. 7d.

Paid for the livery of the minstrels of the town, namely, for ten yards of tawney colour this year, 10s.

Fees of Gregory Skypwith, John Hutton, and John Lenton, lawyers, namely, to either of them, 20s.: sum, 60s.

To John Woode, recorder of the town, for riding towards Huntingdon about the business of the town this year, 3s. 4d.

In money sent to the mayor of the town of Cambridge at London, by Hugh Chapman, 20s.⁽¹⁾

1501.

The accounts of John Stokill and Thomas Hunter treasurers of the town, for the year ending at the Nativity of the Virgin, contain the subjoined items:—

RECEIPT.

Of money received of the Prior of Barnewell for a parcel of land of a certain trench and ditch, late parcel of the common of the town, called Midsummer green, sold to the said Prior, now enclosed to the said Priory with a brickwall, 40s.

PAYMENTS.

In rewards given to divers minstrels coming to Cambridge this year, namely, to the minstrels of the Earl of Northumberland, 8d. to the players of the Lady the Queen, 5s. 4d.

Paid John Fynne clerk to make up the farm of the land called the chapel ground lying in Stirebrigg fair leased to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, beyond the money received for the farm of the same this year, because a great part of the same land was not hired this year, by reason that the citizens of London withdrew themselves from the fair, 100s.

In money paid for the food of the horse of Mr. John Woode, at the time of the meeting for the title to the ditch at the end of the common of the town, called Midsummer green, between the Prior of Barnewell and the town of Cambridge depending, 4d. In money paid for bread and ale at the same time, 2s. In money paid for fish at the same time, 10d. And in money paid at the time of examining evidences at the Tolbooth, for the same matter, in bread and ale, 2d.

In money paid for bread and ale, at the time of examining the evidences for the title of the ditch at the end of the green called Midsummer green, in contention between the Prior of Barnwell and the town of Cambridge, Mr. John Woode recorder of the town being there, 4d.; and in money paid for fire used there at the same time, 2d. And in money paid for the food of the horse of the said recorder at the same time, 4d.

In money paid and delivered to Mr. Mayor of this town, in Easter term in the 16th year of the now King, for the matter pleaded between the University and town, 100s.

To Mr. John Woode, for his labour and counsel in the matter between the Prior of Barnwell and the town of Cambridge, for a certain trench and ditch lying in the end of Midsummer green, coming divers times for the same, 6s. 8d.

For money paid for a breakfast at the time of the meeting about the same matter, in the tavern of Mr. Hessewell, 3s. 4d.

(1) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 15 & 16 Hen. VII.

Paid for a breakfast at the time of the meeting for the matter of Hugh Rankyn in the house of Mr. Crakynghorp, there being there Burgoyne, Hutton, Woode, Hughson, and others, for the supplication made for the same matter, 2s. 10d. In money paid William Barber and John Ray for their expences to London, with the same supplication to be shewn to the King, 20s.

Paid Robert Moorehouse, John Ray, and others, for their expences to London to prosecute the same matter before the King and his council, 40s.

Paid for a breakfast in the inn called the Dolphin, at the time of the meeting had for the matter between the University and the town of Cambridge, there being assembled for the same, Mr. Doctors Rudde and Sokebone, Mr. Burgoyne and Woode, 19d.

In monies paid for certain presents given to Master Lucas solicitor of the Lord the King; in the first place, in fish given to him, 3s. 5½d.

To the steward of Master Reginald Bray knight, in wine at the sign of the White Hart, 14½d.

Paid for one pike and one eel given to Mr. Rede, 2s. 7d. and paid for two tenches given to him at the same time, 20d. And paid for one flagon of sweet wine given to him this year, 16d.

Paid for one pike, one tench, and wine given to Mr. Lucas the King's solicitor, on Maundy Thursday this year, by command of the mayor, 4s.

Paid for one flagon of red wine, and one pottle of sweet wine, given to the Master of the White Canons, this year, 16d.

Paid for one pottle of wine, and two green geese, given the King's almoner this year, 16d.

Paid for one tench to John Fyneoux knight, Chief Justice of the Lord the King, and Master Rede, 13d. and paid for 2 eels given to them, 12d. and paid for one pike given to them, 22d. and paid for one flagon and one quart of sweet wine given to them, 20d.

Paid for the liveries of the minstrels, namely, 15 yards of woollen cloth of bloody colour, 15s.

Fees of Lucas the King's solicitor, John Hutton, and John Lenton lawyers, of the counsel of the town, for their counsel, to either of them, 20s.—the sum, 60s.⁽¹⁾

The accounts of John Sykling and Thomas Patenson proctors, contain a charge of £4. 4s. 5d. for the expenses of John Fisher Vicechancellor, Dr. Jackson commissary, John Carsey bedel, with four servants and horses, about the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, before the King and his council at Richmond, Greenwich, Eltham, London, and other places, for the matter of Hugh Rankyn at the petition and prosecution of the mayor and commonalty.⁽²⁾

On the 15th of the calendrs of November, Pope Alexander the Sixth, by a bull dated at St. Peter's Rome, granted that the new chapel in which the congregations of the regents and non-regents of the University were celebrated, should be also used for divine offices.⁽³⁾

Anne Dowager Lady Scrope of Bolton,⁽⁴⁾ having about this time,

(1) Rot. Comp. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab. 16 & 17 Hen. VII.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 21.

(3) R. Parker, Hist. of Cambridge, 197.

(4) An account of this lady (who is mentioned at p. 234, as Lady Wyngfeld), with some particulars relative to the descent of the manor of Newnham, may be found in Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. i. 321, 512, 515. &c.

1501 } given the manor of Newnham to Gonville Hall, the following license
 2 } to grant the same in mortmain, was on the 10th of March, given by the corporation to Thomas Fyncham and Robert Wyngesfield, Esquires, who appear to have been trustees for this lady :—

To ALL the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing indented shall come, John Belle Mayor of the Town of Cambridge, Hugh Rankyn, Nicholas Grene, Richard Alwey, and John Erlyche, Bailiffs of the same Town, and all and singular the Burgesses of the Town aforesaid Greeting. KNOW YE that we the aforesaid mayor bailiffs and burgesses, with unanimous assent and consent, and on account of the special love and affection which we have towards the venerable and discreet men, the Keeper fellows or scholars of the college or hall of the blessed Mary the Virgin in Cambridge, commonly called Gonville Hall, have granted and license given, for us and our successors, as much as in us is, to our beloved Thomas Fyncham and Robert Wyngesfield, Esquires, that they, the manor of Newenham with all its appurtenances, and a certain water mill called Newenham Water Mill, with one close to the same mill adjoining, And also one other close called Newenham close, and ninety-nine acres of land with the appurtenances, in the town and fields of Cambridge, which late were of the Lady Anne Scrope widow, and before of Robert Mortymer Knt. which of us are holden in burgage, to the aforesaid Keeper fellows or scholars and their successors, may give grant and assign. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD to the aforesaid Keeper fellows or scholars and their successors for ever. And also we the aforesaid mayor bailiffs and burgesses, have given special license to the same Keeper, fellows or scholars that they, the manor, mill, closes, and other premises with their appurtenances, of the aforesaid Thomas Fyncham and Robert Wyngesfield, to their proper use, may acquire, receive, and hold, freely and quietly, to themselves and their successors for ever, without challenge and contradiction thereupon, by us or our successors to be made. SAVING NEVERTHELESS to us the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses and our successors, the rents and services, suit of court and view of frankpledge, aids, watches, fines, redemptions, amerciaments, contributions, and all other things whatsoever arising, thereupon due and of right accustomed. IN WITNESS whereof, to one part of this writing indented, we the aforesaid mayor bailiffs and burgesses, our common seal have affixed, and to the other part of this writing indented, the aforesaid Keeper fellows or scholars, their common seal have affixed. GIVEN at Cambridge aforesaid the 10th day of the month of March, in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, after the conquest.(1)

1502.

At the Law Hundred or Leet of the town, held on Hock Tuesday this year, the jury (which consisted of twenty-one persons, viz. six from the Bridge ward, four from the High ward, seven from the Market ward, and four from the Preachers' ward,) presented about 266 persons. These presentments may be thus classed :—

1. For surcharging the common pastures of the town ; amongst the parties presented on this account, were Bush of Mare Bernys [More Barns], William Ball keeper of the Castle, William Thomelyn clerk master or keeper of St. John the Evangelist, and William the Prior of Barnewell.

2. For digging turves on the Common.

(1) Corporation Muniments.—See the composition between the Corporation and Gonville Hall, under the year 1506.

3. For suffering hogs &c. to be at large in the streets and ways of the town.
4. For digging gravel in the King's highway.
5. For having blocks of wood lying before their houses, and continually permitting timber to be in the highway. The Prior of Buckingham College was presented for having blocks of wood lying before that College.
6. For having the pavement before their tenements broken and ruinous. William Tomlyn master or keeper of St. John's House, and the masters of Katherine Hall and Corpus Christi College, were amongst the parties presented on this account.
7. For making dunghills in the highways, and casting dung and other filth into the streets.
8. For having gutters running down from their houses to the King's highway amongst the parties presented on this account, were the master and fellows of Powles In and the President of Michaelhouse.
9. For allowing a cart to stand in the highway.
10. For making seges or privies overhanging the common river and the King's ditch. The master or keeper of Buckingham college, the master or keeper of Clement Hostel, and the keeper of Trinity Hall were amongst the persons presented on this account.
11. For casting dung and other filth and noxious matter and dead animals into the common river and King's ditch.
12. For damaging [breaking or cutting the banks ?] the King's ditch.
13. For affrays and drawing of blood.
14. For keeping their houses open at night and receiving suspected persons and riotous doers.
15. For the non repair of Trumpington ford, the liability to repair which was shared jointly by the inhabitants of Trumpington and the treasurers of the town of Cambridge. The inhabitants of Trumpington were amerced 6s., and the treasurers of the town 3s. 4d. (1)

The frequent controversies between the University and the town, distracted the scholars from their studies, and were of most serious detriment to the trade of the burgesses. With a view, therefore, of putting an end to these disputes, both parties besought the amicable interference of Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, the King's mother. She advised them to nominate arbitrators to examine and determine their respective claims. They accordingly, in the presence of the countess, agreed in appointing Sir Thomas Frowycke (then one of the King's Serjeants-at-Law, and soon afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,) John Fisher one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and Humphrey Conyngsbye one of the King's Serjeants-at-Law, for the observance of whose award they executed mutual bonds in the penalty of 500 marks. The arbitrators met several times in the presence of the Countess, and in London and elsewhere, and after hearing both parties and great deliberation, they on the 11th of July made an award under their seals and the seals of the Countess.⁽²⁾

This award consists of thirty articles, and was in the following year,

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) MS. Hare, iii. 7, 8.

agreeably to the directions of the arbitrators, reduced to the form of an indenture of covenant between the two corporations.⁽¹⁾

About this time, John Keynsham, one of the aldermen of the town, by his will, directed that the Prior and Convent of Bernewell should yearly for ever keep an obiit at Bernewell, for his soul and the soul of Joan his wife, on Monday after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, with placebo and dirge over night, and mass of requiem on the next morrow, solemnly by note, for which, after the decease of his widow, he granted to the Prior and Convent the tenement in which he dwelt in Bridge-street in Cambridge. And for the sure continuance of the said dirge and mass, he willed that the mayor, bailiffs, treasurers, and sub-bailiffs of the town should have the oversight thereof after the decease of his widow, and that immediately after the dirge "a recreacion, otherwise called a jonnekett or banket, to be hadde within the abbey of Bernewell aforesaid, atte coste and charge of the tresorers of the foresaid town for the tyme beyng, atte whiche to be expsent vj^s. viij^d." in bread, cheese, a hogget of good ale and another of hostell ale, and in payments to the mayor and other officers, and alms to poor people.⁽²⁾ To defray the charges, he surrendered to the treasurers to the use of the town, certain booths in Sturbridge fair, and his widow surrendered half another booth, and on the 28th of August in this year, the corporation entered into a deed of covenant with her, for the performance of her husband's will.⁽³⁾

1502 } William Kentte the younger clerk, having by his will devised two
 3 } booths in Sturbridge fair, and the reversion of a tenement called the Crown, in the parish of St. Andrew the Apostle, to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, that body, by indenture dated the 20th of January, covenanted with his executors to observe and keep yearly a dirge in the church of St. Benedict, on the first Wednesday of the kalends of May, and on the next day a mass of requiem for the souls of William Kentte the elder, William Kentte the younger, Harry Gymbold, Rose Kentte, Christian Kentte, and Margaret wife of the said William Kentte the elder. The mayor and bailiffs and the Master and fellows of Corpus Christi College were to be present, and to receive various small sums, and the following payments were to be made: for wax, 6d.;

(1) Although both the award and the indenture of covenant contain the same number of articles and agree in substance, yet the articles in each do not correspond. The fourth article of the award is divided into two articles (the fourth and fifth) in the indenture of covenant, and on the other hand, the ninth and tenth articles of the award, are compressed into one (the tenth) in the indenture of covenant. An abstract of the award is given in Dyer's Privileges of the University of Cambridge, i. 97.

(2) It is not improbable, that from Alderman Keynsham's "jonnekett or banket" originated the annual entertainment of the mayor and corporation at Barnwell Priory, of which a notice will be found under the year 1668.

(3) Corporation Muniments.

to the clerk for ringing, 8*d.*; to the bellman for going about the town, 3*d.*; in bread at the dirge, 2*s.* 6*d.*; in ale, 18*d.*; in cheese, 12*d.*; to the prisoners in the Tolbooth, 4*d.*; to the prisoners in the Castle, 4*d.*; to the poor dwelling in the parish of St. Mary without Trumpington gates, 13*s.* 4*d.*⁽¹⁾

1503.

On the sixth of the nones of May, at the suit of Thomas Cabold the Pope's lesser Penitentiary in the Roman Court for England, Scotland, and Ireland, Julian Bishop of Ostia, by the authority of Pope Alexander the Sixth, issued a bull, empowering the Chancellor of the University yearly to appoint under the University seal, twelve Doctors or Masters, and graduates, being priests, most capable of preaching, to preach the word of God in all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, both to the clergy and people, notwithstanding any constitution or ordinance apostolical or provincial to the contrary, and without license from any ordinary, except in places where the ordinaries themselves preached, or any others (unless it were the consent of the rectors of churches).⁽²⁾

On the 12th of May the subjoined indenture of covenant was executed by the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Masters, and scholars of the University, and the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town, pursuant to the award of Sir Thomas Frowycke and the other arbitrators made in the preceding year:—

THIS INDENTURE, made the xijth daye of Maye in the xvijth yere of the Reygne of Kinge Henry the vijth, Bitwene The Chanceler, Vicechanceler, Masters, & Scolers of the Universitie of Cambridge of the one partie, and The Maior, Bailliffes & Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge of the other partie, WYTNESSTHE, that where great variaunce and controversyes have longe tyme depended bytwene the said parties, of and for dyvers liberties, franchises, & privilege within the said Towne, by either of the said parties against other, & for mysusynge & mysbehavynge of either of the same parties against other, in & for the exercyse of the same, & for dyvers quarells, compleints, & demaunds hadd, moved, & depending bytwene the said parties, by reason and occasion whereof either of the said parties wher put to great trouble, vexacion, coste, & charge, And also the Masters & Scolers of the said Universitye greatlye letted & unquieted in their studye & lerninge, & in lykewyse the Burgesses of the said Towne greatly letted in their merchundises & occupacions, & for reformation, appeasyng, & utter determination of the said variaunce, dyscorde & contraversies, either of the said parties made humble sute & peticion to the most excellent Princes Margaret Countes of Richmond & Darbye, Mother to our said Sovarign Lord the Kinge, that yt would please hir Grace, to cause the Titles of either of us the said parties concernynge the premises, and all the said variaunce, discorde, & contraversies, & all other

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) *Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, 193, App. No. xxxv.

matters & causes dependynge bytwene us the said parties, to be indyfferently heard, examyned, & perfilye understand & finallye to be determynd, accordinge to justyce & equitie, ryght, good consciens, as well for the tranquillite & peace of the Chaunceler, Vicechaunceler, Masters, & Scolers of the said Universitie, as of the Maior, Baillyffes, & Burgesses of the said Towne; wherupon the said Princes, intendinge the encrease of connyng, vertue, & crysten faythe whiche ys contynued and encreased by quiet studie and lernynge of the lawes of all myghtie God, and also for the wealthe, quietnesse, & encrease of the Maior, Baillyffes, & Burgesses of the said Towne, advertised either of us the said parties to name & to chuse suche persones as myght here order & finallye determyne the said variaunce, dyscorde, contraversies, and other premisses; whereupon we the sayd parties, in the presens of the said Princes, to the same intende, by one assente & consent, namyd & chosen Sr Thom^s. Frowycke Knight now cheyfe Justyce of the common place then beinge one of the Kyng's Sargeants at the lawe, John Fysher then & yet one of the King's Justyces of the commen place, & Humfrey Ccnynsbye then & yet one of the Kyng's Sargeants at the lawe, indifferentlye to heare & examyne the premisses & all the cyrcumstances of the same, & to make fynall determinacion thereof, bytwene us the said parties, accordinge to right, justice, equitie, & good consciens. And therupon we the said parties bonde ourselves, either of us to other, by our severall obligacions, sealed with our commen seales, to obeye, abyde, & performe the adwarde, ordinance, & judgement of the said Arbitrators in that behalfe; wherupon the same Arbytrators, at the contemplacion of the said Princes, & at the speciall desier of us the said parties, after that they at dyvers & many tymes & places, as well in the presence of the said Princes as in London & other places, to theyr great payne & labor, heard & understood the Tytles, Compleants, and allegations of either of us the said parties, and the circumstanes & proves thereof, by good, longe, & great deliberacion, made adward bytwene us the said parties conteyned in Indentures sealed as well with the seale of the said Princes, as with the seales of the said Arbitrators, berynge date the xj daye of July last past, in suche forme as ys conteyned in the same Indentures, & amongst other things, awarded & ordered that we the said parties, shuld by Indentures made bytwene us the said parties, & sealed interchaungeable with our commen seales, before the feast of Pentecost then and now next comynge, covenant & grant either of us to other, to hold & kepe performe either of us to other, all the articles contenyned in the said Award, and the same indentures of Covenant bytwene us to be mad, to be engrossed by the advyse of the said Arbitrators or the overlyvers of them, as in the said Indentures conteyninge the said award, more plainlye yt doth appear. And therefore we the said parties, accordinge to the said Award, now severallye covenante & grant & binden us & our successors, either of us to other, to hold, kepe, & performe perpetuallye, while the worlde shall endure, all the Articles conteyned in the said Indentures, accordinge to the ordinance, judgmente, & determinacion of the said Arbitrators, in maner & forme followinge, that ys to saie;

1. INPRIMIS, where the said Maior, Baillyffes, & Burgesses compleined before the said Arbitrators, that the Chanceler, Vicechanceler, Masters, & Scollers, & the Masters of Colledges & Halls, Principalls of Hostells & Governors of Places of Scollers in the said Universitie, accepted and tok divers persons to be pensioners & contributors in divers Colledges, Hostells, Halls, & other places, and by reason thereof toke & accepted them as Scollers and to have priviledge of the said Universitie, whiche warr never brought upp in studie nor lerninge in the said Universitie, ne as Scollers never so accept ne taken before. It ys covenanted, accorded, & agreed bytwene the said parties, accordinge to the said Award, That the Chaunceler, Vicechaunceler, Masters, & Scollers of the said Universitie, ne the masters of Colledges & Halls, Principalls of Hostells, & Governors of places of Scolers in the said Uni-

versitie, ne any of them, shall not hereafter accept ne take eny suche persons for eny suche pension ne contribucion to be accepted & taken as a Scoler, ne that any suche persons shall have priviledge of the said Universitie as a Scoler.

2. ITEM, where the said Maior, Bayliffes, & Burgesses compleyned before the said Arbitrators, that the Chanceler, Vicechanceler, Masters, & Scolers of the said Universitie accepted & toke everye person at their pleasure, as their Servaunts & Commen Ministers of the said Universitie & there Servaunts. It ys covenanted, accorded, & agreed bytwene the said parties, accordinge to the said award, that everye menyall Servaunte dwellinge & reteyned with any Scoler in wages, & everye person reteyned with every Scolers or Scolers Servaunte without fraude, waste, or collucion, to goe or ryde with him, or to do him service for everye certeyn tyme, shall for the same tyme of his service onelye, be reputed & taken as the Servante of a Scoler.
3. ITEM, yt ys covenanted, accorded, & agreed bitwene the said Parties, accordinge to the said Award, that all Bedells of the said Universitie, and all Mancipills, Cooks, Butlers, & Launderers of everye Colledge, Hostell, & of other places ordeyned for Scolers, Students, & places of religion in the said Universitie, & all apotycars, Stacioners, Lymners, Schryveners, Parchment-makers, Boke-bynders, Phisitions, Surgeons, & Barbers in the sayd Universitie, brought up principallye in the learninge in everye of the said Occupacions, or at his or their first dwellinge in the said Towne set up any of the said occupacions, shall be reputed & taken as Common Ministers & Servants of the said Universitie, as long as they shall use eny such occupacion, & shall have & enjoye lyke privilege as a Scolers Servant of the same Universitie shall have & enjoie. And if eny person brought upp in learninge of eny other occupacion in the said Universitie or other Places, usyng eny other occupacion, set upp eny of the Occupacions above rehersed, in the said Towne, he shall not yerby have privilege as a common Minister or Servant of the said Universitie, ne enjoye eny suche privilege, as long as he shall principallye use eny occupacion other than eny occupacion above rehersed, & all suche Persones as be above rehersed, & none other, shal be from the tyme of the sayd award accepted & taken as Scolers & Scolers Servants, & Common Ministers of the said Universitie. Provided alwayes that all ye persons namyd & conteyned in a Cedale to theise presents annexed, shal be reputed & also taken as Scolers Servants, & enyoie ye privileges of the said Universitie, as long as they shal be so reputed & taken by the said Universitie.
4. ITEM, where the said Maior, Bayliffes, & Burgesses compleyned that divers Scolers, Scoler's Servaunts, & Common Ministres of the said Universitie usynge Merchandyse within the sayd Towne, have divers and many Servaunts as well within the said Towne, as without, that Clayme to have privilege of the said Universitie. It is covenanted, accorded, & agreed bytwene the said Parties, accordinge to the said Award, that all Servants reteyned dwellynge with eny such Scolers, Scolers Servants, or common Ministers of the said Universitie in howshold within the said Towne or Universitie onelye, & none other Towne ne place, shall have privilege as Scolers of the sayd Universitie, & all other to be under the privilege & Jurisdiction of the Maior, Bayllyffes, & Burgesses of the said Towne.
5. ITEM, that no person dwellinge with eny Scoler, Scolers servant, or common Ministers of the said Universitie, that hereafter shall departe from his Master, be after of the said Universitie, but that they be taken as forens, except the persons usinge the sayd occupacion, as be afore rehersed to be privileged by the said Universitie by reason of the said Crafte in forme afore rehersed, but yf he be newly reteyned in forme afore rehersed, & than to be no longer ymployed but onelye for the tyme of the same Reteynner.
6. ITEM, where yt ys dowghted howe yt shal be tried & knowen whether eny person be Scoler, Scolers Servant, Commen Mynister, or Servant to Scolers Servant, or

commen Mynister of the said Universitie, yt is covenanted, accorded, & agreed bytwene y^e said parties, accordinge to the said Award, that if eny person attachid, arrested, distreyned, or otherwise vexed, by or before y^e Maior, Baylives, & burgesses of the said Towne, or eny of them, or eny of their Ministers or Officers, And y^e same partie so attached, arrested, distreyned, or vexed, alledge in y^e begynnyng of the Plea or other Vexacion that he is a Scholer, Then if that be denyed he shall have vij daies to bringe in a Certificate, under eny Seale of the Chancelor Vicechancelor [or] their lieutenant of the said Universitie for y^e time beinge, that he is a Scoler of the said Universitie. And yf he be so certified, & that Certificate so brought in at eny time within y^e said vij dayes, he shal be then, and not before such certificat, thereby ymmediatlie discharged. And yf he faylle of his certificat in fourme aforesaid, Then to have no privilege of the said Universitie in y^t action.

7. ITEM, yf eny person attached, arrested, distreyned, or otherwise vexed afore the Maior, Baylyffes, & Burgesses, or eny Officer of the said Towne, allege him selfe to be servant of eny Scoler, or eny commen minister of the said Universitie, or eny of their Servants. That then the said Maior, Baylyffs, & Burgesses, or other Officers, or some of them, shall bringe or sende the same person to Seint Mary Church, within the said Universitie, at suche reasonable tyme as the same person so arested, vexed, or troubled, shall requier the said Baylyffe or other Officers of the same Towne so to do, whereof reasonable warninge shall be given by the said Maior, Baylyffe, or Officers, to the Chanceler, Vicechanceler, or their Livetenante of the said Universitie for the time beinge; and there the person so arrested, vexed, or troubled, shall before the said Chanceler, Vicechanceler, or their Livetenant, or one of the Proctors of the said Universitie for the time beinge, or before one Doctor of the said Universitie for the time beinge, in the presens of the Maior or of a Baylyffe, or other Officer of the Towne, yf they or eny of them will be their present, make solempn othe, whether he were at the time of the said Attachement, arrest, or distresse, servant to eny Scoler, & to whom he was servant, & the manner of his reteyner, or ells commen Minister or Servant of a Scollers Servant as ys afore rehersed. And yf he wyll swere that he so was at the tyme of the said arreste attachment or distresse, he shall thereby be ymediatly dyscharged, as well of the said arest, as of all manner fees of or for the occasion of or for the same. And yf he will not then so swere, then he to remayne to be ordered by the said Maior, Baylyffes, & Burgesses of the said Towne, accordinge to y^e Lawe & y^e customes of the same Towne.

8. ITEM, yf eny burgesses or dweller within the same Towne, be arrested, distreyned, or otheirwyse vexed before the Comyssorye, or eny other Officer of the said Universitie, allege that the partie at whose sute or for whose cause he was so attached, arrested, or vexed at time of the said Arreste, attachement, or distresse, was no Scoler, Scollers Servant, ne commen Minister of the said Universitie, ne eny of their Servants, Then the same Comyssarye ne everye other Officer of the said Universitie, shall not procede therein unto the time the tought thereof be tried in forme followenge, That ys to saye; Yf the partie compleynante Do surmythe himselfe to be a Scoler, then the tought thereof to be certified by the Chanceler [or] Vicechanceler of the said Universitie, at the time of the said arrest, attachement, or distresse, And yf no suche certificate be made within three daies next after the said allegeaunce, That then the partie so attached shal be ymediatlye discharged as well of the said arreste attachement & distresse as of all fees by or for the occasion of the same, And yf the partie compleynant allege himselfe to be a Scollers Servant or commen Minister of the said Universitie, or Servant to eny such commen Minister, or Scollers Servant, That then the said Comyssarye ne eny other Officer of the said Universitie, shal not procede in eny suche suet, unto the tyme that he shall bringe or cause to be brought the partie at whose sute or for whose cause the

partie Defendant, was so attached, arrested, distrayned, or vexed, to the said Church of Saint Marie, at a time & houre within the space of three daies after the said Arrest, attachement, or distresse, whereof reasonable warninge shal be geven to the Maior of the said Towne or Levetenante or the Baylyffes of the same Towne for the time beinge, by the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, of the said Universitie, or their Levetenante for the time beinge, & then & there the same person shall come before the Chancellor or Vicechancellor of the said Universitie, or their Levetenant or before one of the Proctors of the said Universitie for the time beinge, or before a doctor of the said Universitie for y^e tyme beinge, in the presens of the Maior or of an Alderman or Baylyffes of the said Towne, yf they or eny of them will be present, and shall make solempne othe that he was at y^e time of the said Attachement arrest, or distres, servant to a Scoler, and to whome, and ye manner of his retayner, or ells commen Minister of the said Universitie, or Servant to eny suche Commen Minister, or Servant to a Scollers Servant, as ys afore rehersed, and yf the partie at whos sute, or for whos cause, eny burgesse or other dweller in the said Towne, shal be so arrested, attached, distreyned, or vexed, will not take upon him y^e said Othe, then the partie so arrested, attached, distreyned, or vexed shall be there ymediatlie discharged, as well of the said arrest, attachement, & distresse, as of all manner fees by the occacion of the same. Provyded alwaye that this Article ne the said Article next before rehersed extend not to plees of Victuell.

9. ITEM, yf eny of the said Scholers, Scolers Servants, or commen Ministers of the said Universitie, or eny of their Servants, be sued, attached, distreyned, or vexed, before the Maior, Baylyffes, Burgesses, or eny Minister of the said Towne & be discharged by certificat or othe as ys aforesaid, Yf he then doe allege, that the partie complaynante had notice & knowlege afore suche sute, arest, dystres, or vexacion, That he was a Scoler, Scollers Servant, or Commen Minister of the said Universitie, or eny of their Servants, That then the same partie complaynante at whose sute the said arreste, distresse, or vexacion was doon, shal be sent for by the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or his Lefetenant, and personally warned to appere before the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or their Lefetenant, or one of the Proctors, or one Doctor, of the said Universitie, at the said Church, at a reasonable daie & houre in the presens of the Maior, one of the Baylaffes, or some other Officer of the said Towne, or one or two of them, upon reasonable warninge to them made; And yf suche partie compleynante, at whose sute the said Arrest, Attachement, Distres, or vexacion was done, so sent for & warned, do not then and there appere, or yf he appere & will not make solempne othe before the said Chancellor, Vicechanceler, Proctor, or Doctor, in the presens of the Maior, Baylyffes, or other Officers of the said Towne, yf eny of them wil be there present, And in defeaute of their presens, then in the presens of the said Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or there Lefetenant, Proctor, or Doctor, of the said Universitie onelye, that he knowe not that the said partie Defendannt was a Scoller, Scollers Servant, or Commen Minister of the said Universitie, or eny of their Servants, at the time of the sute comensid, That then the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or their Lyfetenant, or the Proctor, or Doctor there present, & there without further delaie, openly shall taxe and award to eny suche person so sued, arrested, attached, distrayned, or vexed, his or their reasonable coste & damage, havinge regard to his or their troble, coste, & vexacion, & the same to be leveyed on the partie compleynant, at whose sute y^e said Arrest Attachement, Distresse, or vexacion was doon. And in lyke wyse, yf eny Burgesses or Dwellers within the said Towne be sued, attached, distreyned, or otherwyse vexed before the Comyssarye or other minister or ministers of the said Universitie, by eny person or persons, & discharged as ys afore rehersed bycause the partie complaynant is not certified a Scoller, or because the partie complaynant ys not founde by his othe a Scolers Servant, ne Common Minister of the said Universitie, or eny

of their Servants, as ys afore rehersed, That then the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or their Lyfetenant, or the Proctor or Doctor their present, shall then & their without further delaie, openlye laye & award to eny suche person so sued, arrested, attached, distrayned, or vexed, his reasonable coste & damage, havinge regarde to his troble, coste, & vexacion, & the same to be levied of the partie complaynant, at whose sute y^e said arreste, attachement, distresse, or vexacion was done; & in lykewyse yf eny Burgesse or dweller within the said [Town] be sued, attached, dystreyned, or otherwise vexed before the Comyssarye or other Minister or Ministers of the said Universitie, by eny person or persons, & dyscharged as ys afore rehersed, because the partie complaynant ys not certified a Scoller, or bycause y^e partie complaynant ys not founde by his Othe a Scollers Servant ne commen minister of the said Universitie, or eny of their Servants as is afore rehersed, That then the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or their Livetenant, or the Proctor or Doctor then present, shall then and their, without further delaie, openlye taxe & award to eny person so sued, arrested, attached, dystreyned, or vexed, his reasonable coste & damage, havinge regard to his trouble, coste, & vexacion, & the same to be leveyd of the partie complaynant as is afore rehersed.

10. ITEM, where greате variance hath longe depended bitwene the said parties, by & for holdinge plees of victuell in the said Towne & Universitie, Yt ys covenanted, accorded, & agreed bitwene the said parties, accordinge to the said award, that the Maior & Baylyffs of the said Towne for the tyme being, shall have all accions & pleas before them, or some of them, for ever, of all Contracts of victuell betwene Burgesses & Burgesses, & bitwene Burgesses & foreners, wherein eny Burgesses Playntefes, so that no Scoller, Servant, or commen Minister of the said Universitie, or eny of their Servants be partie. And the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or Comyssarye of the said Universitie for the tyme beinge, to have like accions of Victuell before them, bitwene all foreners as well within the said Towne as without, & also bitwene all foreners & Burgesses, wherein eny forener ys or shal be Playntyff, & these accions to be understoud of Victuell bought or solde to spend within the said Universitie or Towne, or other Places by the Byer thereof, & not for merchundyses to sell ageine, but yf yt be by commen victulers, Then the accion to be taken in fourme aforesaid, as the case shall require. And yf variaunce be thereupon for eny suche Plee, then yt shall be tried by the Othe of the Byer thereof, before the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or their Lyfetenant of the said Universitie, or before a Doctor or a Proctor of the said Universitie, in the presens of the Maior or Baylyffes or other Officer or Minister of the said Towne, yf they will be present upon reasonable warninge. And all other accions touchinge all manner of Catell, oxen, shepe, Wex, Tallowe, Corne, Saltfisshe, Lingfisshe, Stokefisshe, & Salt, & other like things, bought to sell by wey of merchundyses, & not for Victuell to be spent & retayled within the said Towne or Universitie, or other place as is afore rehersed, to be sued before the Maior or Baylyffes of the said Towne, but yf a scoller, scollers Servant, or commen Minister of the said Universitie, or eny of their Servants, be partie. And also that the said Chancellor, Comyssarye, or eny other Officer of the said Universitie shall not holde ne kepe before them, ne eny of them, any pleynt or plees personall other then before be rehersed, for victuell wherein any Burgesse of the said Towne, or eny forener dwellinge within the said Towne, shall be partie Playntyff or Defendant, but yf a Scoller or Scollers Servant, or a commen Minister of the said Universitie, or their Servants, be partie, but that all suche other personall Suyte, Playnte, & Pleese, other then for Victuell where a Burgesse or forener dwellinge in the said Towne shal be partie, & no Scoller, Scollers Servant, ne commen Minister of the said Universitie, ne their servants, shal be partie, shal be holden & sued before the Maior and Baylyffs of the said Towne. And yf eny Scoller, Scollers Servant, or commen Minister of the said Universitie, or their Ser-

vants be partie, then to be holden before the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or Comysary, or other Ministers of the said Universitie. And in all accions personall, bitwene forener & forener, bothe parties dwellinge out of the said Towne, the partie shall be at libertie to sue where he will.

11. ITEM, whereas in affrey made in the said Towne or Universitie, wherein a Scoller, Scollers Servant, or commen Minister of the said Universitie, as is afore rehersed, or eny of their servants, happen to be partie, it hathe been dughted who shall have the punyshment & correction thereof, and the amerciaments cominge of the same, Yt ys covenanted, accorded, and agreed, bitwene the said Parties, by these presents, accordinge to the said Award, That the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Masters, & Scollers of the said Universitie, shall have the punyshment & correccion thereof, & also the amerciaments of all suche affraies, accordinge to their olde Charters & Grants.
12. ITEM, if eny Scoller, Scollers Servant, Commen Minister of the said Universitie, or other Servants above rehersed, comyt or do eny Murder or Felonye, Then eny suche Scoller, Scollers Servant, Commen Minister, and eny of their Servants, shal be attached and arrested, accordinge to the Commen Lawe of the Land, as well afore eny banyshment of them oute of y^e said Universitie, as after, without enye lettinge or disturbance of eny Scoller or Commen Minister of the said Universitie, or eny of their Servants.
13. ITEM, whereas variaunce hathe been bitwene the parties aforesaid for the kepinge & orderinge of prysoners comytted & sent to the Prysons of the said Towne, by the comandement of the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or their Lefetenante of the said Universitie, Yt ys covenanted, accorded, & agreed bitwene the said parties, accordinge to the said Award, that y^e keepers of the said prisons, shall kepe the same prisoners in reasonable surety, and houses convenyent, accordinge to the said comandement. And yf yt be for dette, trespase, or accions at the sute of eny partie, Then the Keper of the said Prisons to kepe the same prysoners in convenient Houses, & in suche wyse, as shal be for his reasonable suerty & discharge, & the Keper of the said Prisons shall not take eny fees of eny Scoller, Scollers Servants, commen Minister of the said Universitie, ne of their said Servants, & of all other persons so comytted to prison by the Chancellor, Vicechanceier, or their lyfetenant of the said Universitie at the sute of eny partie, The Keper of the said Prison shall have of eny suche other Person, for the first daie iiij^d, And yf he tarry there by one weke or longer, xij^d. & no more.
14. ITEM, where yt was complainyd of the parte of the said Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Masters, & Scollers of the said Universitie, That by excesse takinge of Tolle, Picage, Stallage, & other customs of Victuells comynge to the said Towne, there ys the more scarcetie of Victuell, And also the Victuells comynge to y^e said Towne be the more derer & of greater price, as well to the greate hurte & ympoversshement of the said Scollers, as the enhabitaunts of the said Towne and of the Contrye thereabout. Yt ys covenanted, accorded, & agreed bitwene the said parties by these presents, accordinge to the said Award, That the Maior, Baylyffs, ne other Officer of the said Towne, shall not hereafter take eny money or other thinge for eny picage, stallage, or other imposicion, or for stondinge in market or strete in the said Towne, of eny person bringinge to the said Towne, eny Piggs, Gees, Conies, Henns, Capons, Chekins or other foule, butter, chese, eggs, frute, freshewater fyshe, or other victuall in ther hands, or at ther Bakke, or on horse backe in baggs or panyers without a wombtie.⁽¹⁾ And also that they shall not take eny Tolle or other custome of eny Bochers for sellinge of eny fleshe by reteale in the Market of the said Towne, but onelye for standinge & picage; And that they shall not take of eny Bocher for eny suche

(1) A girth.

standinge & picage but onely one halfe peny for one daie. And yf eny Bocher will agree to content & paie xij^d. for his standinge & picage for a whole yere, & to paie yt quarterly, That then the said Maior, Baylyffs, & Burgesses shall accept & take the same, & be content therewith without takinge eny more. And yf eny Bocher have a Stalle Borde at the provysyon of the said Maior, Bayliffs, & Burgesses, Then the partie to paie every daie therefore one peny, So that the Borde be syx foote of lengthe & foure in bredethe.

15. ITEM, yf eny Fysshier being forener, stand in the market of the said Towne to sell Pike, Tenches, Roches, Perches, Elys, and such other Fresshewater Fisshe, in Barrells, Tubbes, Kelys, & kimlyns, y^e Maior, Baylyffs, & Burgesses of the said Towne shall be content to take for every of their standings picage, thre pens by the quarter of a yere, & no more. And yf the partie will not paie for his Standinge, Picage, and Stallage by the Quarter, Then every suche person to paie therefore, one halfe peny for every weke that he shall come to the Market, & to paie the halfe peny the firste daie of his comynge to the same Market.
16. ITEM, of all Persons bringinge oysters, heringe, sperlinge, or eny other fresshe Fisshe, or eny other Victuell on horsebacke with a wombtie, & piche them in the Towne to be solde, except Bochers bringinge flesshe, shall paie for picage & stallage for eny horselode one halfe peny onely, and none other tolle ne custome, & shall sell yt without eny Stall yf they wyll, or ells provyde a Stall at their pleasure.
17. ITEM, of every Cartlode of Oysters comynge to y^e said Towne, & there in y^e said Towne put to sale, the bringer thereof shall paie for his Standinge, picage, & all other customes there, one peny & no more, so yt y^e sellers of the said Oysters make sale out of y^e Cart and not upon eny Stall or Borde besyde the Cart.
18. ITEM, of every Cartlode of Woode brought to the said Towne inferdently there to be solde, one halfe penny, & of every Cartlode of Coles one penny, & yf the said Coles or Woode be entirely solde to eny Scoller, College, Hostell, & Hall, or religious house, to the use of the same house, then for that tyme to take nothinge.
19. ITEM, of eny Repier⁽¹⁾ & all other persons passinge with horses throughe the said Towne, loden with fisshe or victuell, or eny other Merchundises, The said Maior, Baylyves, & Burgesses of the said Towne, shall take for every horse lode one peny, & for every cart lode two pennyes, & for all beste & droves of catell, or flockes of shepe, brought to the said Towne to be sold, or go or passe throughe the said Towne, then the bringers or owners of them to paie as of olde tyme hathe been accustomed within the said Towne.
20. ITEM, YT YS covenanted, accorded, & agreed bitwene the said parties by these Presents, accordinge to the said Award, That eny Burgesse & Dweller within the said Towne, shall have all his corne, graine, & cole & other things, moton at the water syd in the said Towne, by the busshell of the Taxers of the said Universitie, or with his owne busshell sealed with their seale, for foure pence onely for a whole yere; And that the Taxers of the said Universitie, nor other Officers, for that cause, shall not take toll ne other imposicion of them.
21. AND that the said Proctours & Taxers, ne eny other Officer of the said Universitie, shall not take of eny person for his first settinge up of bakinge or bruyng, within the said Towne or Suburbs thereof, above thre shillinge & foure pence. And yf eny suche person remove from one house to another, Then the said Taxers, ne other Officers of the said Universitie, to take of them therefore nothinge. And yf eny suche person leve & gyve up bakinge or bruyng by the space of thre monthes, & then set up againe, Then the fyne of them shall be at the dyscretion of the Chancellor, Vicechancellor of the said Universitie. PROVED that yt shall not excede syx shillings eight pens for one tyme.

(1) A repier, ripier or ripper, was one who brought fish to market in the inland country.

22. ITEM, FOR correccions of noysaunce in the said Towne & Universitie, yt ys covenanted, accorded, & agreed, bitwene the said parties, by these presents, accordinge to the said Award, That the Maior, Baylyffes, & Burgesses of the said Towne, shall have presentment & punysshment, correction & reformation, of all commen noysaunce within the said Towne, at their Leete there to be holden, within syx weke after either of the feasts of Seint Michell the archangell & Easter. And in case the said Maior, Baylyffes, & Burgesses of the said Towne do yt not, but suffer the anoyssaunce to contynue there, by the space of syx weeke after eny of the said tymes above lymytted of the said Leete in forme aforesaid to be holden, but yf yt be in defaulte of a Scoller, That then the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Masters, & Scollers of the said Universitie, for & at eny suche tyme shall have y^e punysshement, correccion, & amerciament of them that make suche anoyssaunce, & see the reformation thereof.
23. ITEM, YT YS covenanted, accorded, & agreed, bitwene the said Parties, by these Presents, accordinge to the said Award, that the Seges that nowe be mad on the Commen Diches of the said Towne, as well mad by y^e Scollers, Scollers Servants of the said Universitie, as by eny Burgesses or dwellers in the said Towne or Universitie, shal be clerely avoyded, before the feast of Ester next comynge, by the Owners of the same, except the commen Sege of the said Towne, which common Sege the Maior, Baylyffs, and Burgesses of the said Towne shall cause to be clensted before the said feast of Ester, And after that to be clensted every thirde yere at their propre coste & charge, Soe yt, as nighe as they may conveniently, yt shall not be to the noysaunce of the Scollers of the said Universitie, ne inhabitaunts of the said Towne.
24. ITEM, YT YS covenanted, accorded, & agreed, bitwen the said parties, by these presents, accordinge to the said Award, that the Maior, Baylyffes, & Burgesses of the said Towne, shall se as ferre as they conveniently maie, That no Bocher kyll ne slee no manner of Best in eny strette of the said Towne, ne suffer the blode of eny manner best slene within the said Towne, to renne or come into eny Strette of the said Towne, And shall do all that in them ys conveniently, to cause the Bochers of the said Towne, to convey the Paunches, Gutts, fylthe, & intrayles of all such Bests, in suche wyse, & into suche place, as shall not be, as moche as in them ys, to the noysaunce of the Scollers of the said Universitie, ne of the inhabitaunts of the said Towne.
25. ITEM, YT YS covenanted, accorded, & agreed, bitwene the said parties, by these presents, accordinge to the said Award, That the Maior, Baylyffes, & Burgesses of the said Towne & their Successors, shall have sooly, the serche & correccion of Lether in the same Towne, & the forfeiture & amerciaments of the same, & paie yerely unto the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Masters, and Scollers of the said Universitie, & their successors, thre shillings & foure pence at the feast of Seint Michell the Archangell, or within xv daies next after eny such feast.⁽¹⁾ And that the Maior of the said Towne for the tyme beinge, shall swere all manner persons that shall be chosen & appointed to serche eny lether in the said Towne, to make true serche, and truely demeane them in their Office, and certifie the names of them unto the Chancellor for the tyme beinge. And after that, they shall make like othe, before the Chancellor, Vicechancellor of the said Universitie.
26. ITEM, as for serche of Sacke Clothe in whole pecyes, Yt ys covenanted, accorded, & agreed, bitwene the said parties by these presents, accordinge to the said Award, That the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Proctors, ne other Officers of the said Universitie, shall not intromytte therewith.
27. ITEM, YT YS covenanted, accorded, & agreed, bitwene the said parties, by these

(1) This payment is still made by the Corporation to the University.

presents, accordinge to the said Award, That the charge of all manner quindezims, taxes, tallage, eides, subsidies, & other charge to the Kinge or Sovereign Lorde, that shall happen to fall in the said Towne, other then the fee ferme of the said Towne, shall be assessed equally and indeferently, at any tyme when & as often as the case shall so require, by eight Burgesses of the said Towne, foure Scollers or Scollers Servants, or commen Ministers of the said Universitie, for the time beinge dwellers within the said Towne, suche as shal be contributory & chargeable after the rate of their Lands, Tenements, goods, & catells, to the same sworne thereunto. And every person in the said Towne to be compelled to paie the sume upon him assessyd, without condicion or impediment of eny person so yt asseesse be made by the more parte of all the said persons, and so that two of the said foure Scollers or Scollers Servants, or commen Ministers of the said Universitie, assent to the same asseesse. And y^e Chancellor, Vicechancellor of the said Universitie, for the tyme beinge, or their lifetenant, shall cause all the Sumes assessed upon all Scollers, Scollers Servants, & commen Ministers of the said Universitie, & their Servants, to be gathered by the Bedell or some other Officer of the said Universitie, & to be deliveried to the Maior of the said Towne for the time beinge, or his Lyfetenante, in convenient tyme, as the case shall require.

28. ITEM, YT ys covenanted, accorded, & agreed, bitwene the said parties, by these presents, accordinge to the said Award, That all the persons namyd in the said Cedula indentyed, shall have & enjoye the priveledge of the said Universitie, as Scollers, Scollers Servants, or commen Ministers of the said Universitie, or their Servants, as longe as theye shall be so accepted & taken by the said Universitie, eny Article or Thinge conteyned in these Indentures notwithstandinge.
29. ITEM, YF eny doubt or ambiguitie happen to be, in & for the exposition interpretation, declaracion, execucion, or performinge of eny article above rehersed, by eny thinge in them conteyned, yt shal be expounded, interpretate, and declared by the right excellent Prynces Margaret Countesse of Richemond & Derby, Mother to or Sovereign Lord y^e Kinge, duringe hir life, & suche other persons as shall please hir Grace to name; And after hir decease, by the Chancellor & Tresorer of England & the Chefe Justice of the King's Benche, & of the Commen Place for the tyme beinge, or thre or two of them. And every of the said parties, to bynde themselves to other, by these Presents, to execute and performe the same, accordinge to their exposition, interpretation, & declaracion, of y^e true mynde & entent above specified.
30. ITEM, YF eny contraversie or variance hereafter happen to be bitwene y^e said parties, of & for eny other Liberties, Privilegs, or other causes then be above rehersed, That then the said parties & their Successors, shall therein abyde, obey & perfourme y^e direccion, judgment, & decree of y^e said Princes duringe her lyfe, & of suche persons as shall please hir grace thereto to name; And after hir decease, of the Chancellor & Tresorer of England, & of the Chefe Justice of the King's Benche & Commen Place for the tyme beinge, or of three or two of them. And yf eny of the Officers of the said Universitie for the tyme beinge, mysbehave them to or agenst the said Maior, Baylyffs, & Burgesses of the said Towne, or eny of them, in eny thinge concerninge the premisses, or for lacke of Justice in eny Matter or Cause, then the compleynt for the reformation thereof, shal be first made to the Chancellor or Vicechancellor of the said Universitie for the tyme beinge, & for lake of reformation, to the whole Universitie, And for lacke of reformation by them, to y^e said Princes duringe hir lyfe, And after hir decease, to y^e Chancellor & Tresorer of England, & the Chefe Justice of the King's Benche & commen place for the tyme beinge, And then yt to be reformed by them, or thre or two of them, accordinge to the right, equitie, & good consiens. IN WYTNESSE whereof, to the one parte of these Indentures, remayninge with the said Maior, Baylyfes, & Burgesses, the said

Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Masters, & Scollers have set their Commen Seales, And to the other parte of these Indentures, remayninge with the said Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, Masters, & Scollers, The said Maior, Baylyfes, & Burgesses have sett their commen Seale, the said xijth daye of Maie, the said xvijth yere of the Reigne of Kinge Henry the vijth.

[INDORSED.]

THEIS be the names of them, which by the Decree of the Arbitrators within named, shall enjoy like privilege of the said University, as Scollers shall doe:—

Mr. Doctor Rede	Thomas Rotlond
Mr. Dr. Colyns	The Mancipil of Pembroke Hall
William Milis	The Mancipil of the Queens Colledge
W ^m . Adam	The Barber of Petirhowse
John Puregold	Norton Brewer
W ^m . Pikerell	W ^m . Hadly
W ^m . Stephynson	John Penne
Thomas Willoughes	John Nicason
W ^m . Crosseley	The Conduct of the King's Colledge
Laurence Gopferler	The Mancipil of St. Mary Hostle
John Kersey	Henre Froste
Alleyne Wellys	Those Serv ^{ts} to the Mzster of Michel house
Paule Smyth	Thomas Say
Thomas Gotson	Davy Riveley
W ^m . Peyntor	The Mancipil of Gregory Hostell
Thomas Rickardby	The Mancipil of Bokyngham Colledge
John Burne	The Mancipil of Clement Hostell
John Dickinson	Thomas Levett
Thomas Vicars	John Newport
Richard Smith	The Launder of the King's College
Robert Reyson	John Crosse
John Talbott	W ^m . Greene
John Spencer	Richard Frank
Robert Blyth	W ^m . Love
Glaunders Calby	John Baker
Thomas Knighton	Belle the Mason of the University
W ^m . Flary	John Charles
Nicasmo Mondett	The Mancipil of Trinity Hostell
Walterus Hatly	The Baker of the King's Hall
Petr. Barneys	The Clerke of All hallowes
Robert Hervy	Bowen Surgeon
W ^m . Undirwood	Garreit Stacioner.(1)
M. James	
Rauffe Bleysdale	

In consequence of the foregoing indenture or composition, it is said that the scholars and townsmen afterwards "lyved at better peace to the great benefitt of themselves and the whole realm besides."⁽²⁾ This may, however, be doubted, as the disputes between the two bodies were renewed, even during the life of the Countess of Richmond.⁽³⁾

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 91, 213.—MS. Hare. iii., 21.

(2) MS. Cott. Vitell. c. xvii. fo. 329.

(3) See under the year 1506, two letters from the University to the Countess.

The Countess of Richmond and Derby, having granted to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, for pious uses, the churches of Swineshead in Lincolnshire and Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, and at her expence caused them to be appropriated to that monastery, to which she also granted, the manor of Drayton, and lands in West Drayton, Hillingdon, Colham, Uxbridge, Drayton, Willesden, Paddington, Westburn, and Kensington in Middlesex, of the yearly value of £27. 13s. 4d. which she had purchased of Sir Reginald Bray; the Abbot and Convent on the 1st of July in this year, covenanted to pay the yearly sum of £13. 6s. 8d. by half yearly instalments to her divinity reader in either University,⁽¹⁾ and on the Nativity of the Virgin, the Countess executed a deed containing regulations respecting these readers, who then were, at Oxford, John Roper D.D. and at Cambridge, John Fisher D.D. the Countess's chaplain and confessor.

Each reader is to read in the divinity schools, "libere, sollemniter, & aperte," to every one resorting there, without fee or reward other than his salary, such works in divinity as the Chancellor or Vicechancellor with "the college of doctors" shall judge necessary, for an hour, namely, from seven till eight in the morning, or at such other time as the Chancellor or Vicechancellor shall think fit.

He is to read every accustomed day in term, and in the long vacation up to the 8th of September, but to cease in Lent, if the Chancellor think fit, in order that during that season, he and his auditors may be occupied in preaching.

He is not to cease from reading in any one term for more than four days, unless licensed for reasonable cause, to be approved by the Chancellor, or Vicechancellor and major part of the Doctors in Divinity, such license not to extend to more than fourteen days, and his place to be supplied in the meantime, by a sufficient deputy, to be paid by him.

The election to be biennially on the last day of the term, before the long vacation, in the Assembly House, by the Chancellor or Vicechancellor, and all Doctors, Bachelors, and Inceptors in Divinity, as well seculars as regulars, having been regents in arts, who are to swear to choose the most worthy without favour, partiality, reward, fear, or sinister affection, the Chancellor, or Vicechancellor, having when necessary, a casting voice.

There are other regulations relative to notice on vacancies; for the readers punishment in case of misdemeanour; and for his oath. At prescribed periods, the foundation is to be publicly read, and certain

(1) Vide ante, p. 247.

psalms and collects recited for the soul of the foundress, her ancestors, &c. and in all his masses, the reader is to remember to pray for the foundress.

In case the reader be elected Chancellor or Vicechancellor, he is to lose the readership within a month.⁽¹⁾

The mode of electing burgesses in Parliament, at this period, appears by the subjoined record of the election held in December this year:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on Tuesday next after the feast of the Conception of Blessed Mary the Virgin, in the 19th year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, in the great Congregation of all the Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, by virtue of the writ of the Lord the King for the Parliament, to the Mayor and Bailiffs of the same directed, according to the custom of the Borough there were nominated two Burgesses, namely, by the Mayor and his Assessors, John Manfield; and by the Commonalty, William Heydon; which two elected eight; namely, Thomas Hunter, Nicholas Gryme, John Ray, Andrew Michell, Richard Allwey, William Drake, William Barber goldsmith, and Robert Wethey, which eight, elected to be Burgesses of the Parliament to be holden at Westminster on the 25th of January next coming, to wit. ROBERT MOOREHOUSE,

HENRY KALE.⁽²⁾

1503 } The Parliament granted the King £30,000. in lieu of two aids to
4 } which he was entitled, on the knighthood of Arthur Prince of Wales, and the marriage of his eldest daughter the Princess Margaret to the King of Scots. The act relating to this grant, contains a clause exempting from taxation the lands, tenements, and possessions, goods and chattels, belonging to any college, hospital, hall, or house of scholars in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.⁽³⁾

On the 7th of February, the King gave license to his mother, Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, to found and endow a perpetual chantry in this University, of one preacher of the word of God, to the praise and honour of the holy name of Jesus and the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary,⁽⁴⁾ which she accordingly did, a few months afterwards.⁽⁵⁾

1504.

Richard King of Wisbech, gave to the Prior and Convent of Barn-

(1) MS. Lansd. 433, fo. 23 b.—36.

(2) Corporation Muniments.

(3) Rotuli Parliamentorum, vi. 534.

(4) Rymer's Collections (MS. Addit. in Mus. Brit. 4618, fo. 319.)

In Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for the Lady Margaret, (ed. Baker, p. 37, ed. Hymers, p. 160,) and Sir Henry Ellis's Original Letters (first series, i. 43,) is a letter from the King to his mother, referring to a request she had made, to alter and change part of a license he had given her, to grant lands in mortmain to Westminster Abbey, to the University of Cambridge, for her soul's health. This has been supposed to allude to the foundation of Christ's College; but as her confessor is in this letter simply styled "Master Fisher," it was perhaps written before his elevation to the episcopal dignity, and before the foundation of Christ's College was contemplated. I incline to think, the letter refers to the foundation of the preachership, and it will be seen that the preacher's stipend was paid by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster.

(5) See under the next year.

well the Falcon in Pettycury⁽¹⁾ in Cambridge; a waste place called the Plough, lying towards the gate of the Friars Preachers; a tenement with a dove-house and garden adjoining, abutting upon the Friars Preachers lane; and 28 acres of arable land in the fields of Cambridge and Barnwell; upon condition that they should, annually on the first Friday in Lent, celebrate in the choir of their church a requiem, singing a dirge &c., and on the next day saying a solemn mass, for the souls of the said Richard King and Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of Alice Baldwin alias Rayson, wife of John Rayson, and for the souls of the said John and Alice, and any of their brethren and sisters that had been benefactors to them, and for the souls of the said Richard King, and his and their benefactors, and all the faithful deceased. The Prior or Subprior and the Convent were to celebrate these obsequies, with tapers burning and bells ringing; the Prior was to receive 16*d.*; every Canon in priests orders, not exceeding twelve, 8*d.*; every Canon not in priests orders, not exceeding five, 4*d.* each; there was also to be paid 3*s.* for the use and waste of tapers or candles standing lighted upon and about the hearse during the solemnity; the clerk present and knolling the bells was to have 4*d.*; and the Prior or his deputy was to distribute to every person present, a halfpenny loaf and two herrings, as far as ten shillings would go. The Master of Michael House or a fellow deputed by him, was to oversee these exequies, and to have 2*s.* with his breakfast at the Prior's table, and for his servant with the Prior's servant.⁽²⁾

On the 30th of October, the Countess of Richmond, in pursuance of the King's license,⁽³⁾ founded a preachership in this University,⁽⁴⁾ directing the preacher to preach six sermons annually, viz. one in the course of two years on some Sunday at St. Paul's Cross, if he can obtain permission, otherwise at St. Margaret's Westminster, or should he not be able to preach there, then in one of the more notable churches

(1) The Falcon, once a considerable inn, has long since been divided into small tenements. To elucidate the name of the street in which the Falcon was situate, I may mention that, on Monday after the feast of St. James the Apostle, 13 Edw. III., a fine was levied in the Court of the town of Cambridge, held in the Guildhall before the Mayor and bailiffs, between John de Newton querent, and Alan de Keteryngham and Elena his wife, deforciant, of one messuage with the appurtenances, in Cambridge, which Beatrix who was the wife of William Markes, held for the term of her life. At the foot of the Chirograph, the clerk who engrossed it, has written "de Ten. in Parva Cokeria." Hence I infer, that Petty Cury signifies the Little Cookery, for cury was the ancient term for cookery, and has been derived by Dr. Pegge ('Form of Cury') from the verb curare, which, amongst other significations, denoted the dressing of victuals. Dr. Pegge cites Ter. And. i. 1. Donatus, and Madame Dacier in support of this derivation.

(2) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, 71-74.

(3) Vide ante, p. 272.

(4) At this time it is said few of the clergy were able to preach, or, if able, were in the habit of doing so. Even in the reign of Edward VI. there were so few clerical preachers that that monarch gave a preacher's license to Thomas Taverner, Esq. who preached before the King and in other public places, in that and Queen Elizabeth's reign, in a lay habit, and on one occasion with a sword by his side. See Wood, Athen. Oxon. i. 144.

of the city of London; and once during the same term of two years, on some feast day, in each of the churches of Ware and Cheshunt in Hertfordshire; Bassingbourn, Orwell, and Babraham in Cambridgeshire; Maxey, St. James Deeping, St. John Deeping, Bourn, Boston, and Swineshead in Lincolnshire.⁽¹⁾

She required the preacher to be a Doctor in Divinity, if any are deemed fit for it, otherwise a Bachelor in that faculty and perpetual fellow of some College, preference being given, *cæteris paribus*, to members of Christ's College.⁽²⁾ The preacher to hold no benefice, and to reside in the University.

The preacher was to swear to the observation of the Countess's ordinances respecting the office, and to pray for the souls of the Countess, the King and his issue, her father and mother John Duke of Somerset and Margaret his wife, and her third husband Thomas Stanley Earl of Derby; and to say certain collects, &c.

The election to the office she vested in the Vicechancellor and Heads or Presidents of Colleges, the Vicechancellor having, if necessary, a casting vote. The election to take place in St. Mary's Church, triennially.

The stipend was fixed at £10. per annum, payable by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster.⁽³⁾

On the 20th of November, indentures were executed between the King, the Abbot Prior and Convent of Westminster, the University, and the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, by which the University engaged yearly, on the 11th day of February, during the King's life, and after his death, on the day of his sepulture, to perform in the Church of St. Mary, a solemn mass with special services, for his good estate during life, and for his soul after death. For this the University was to receive of the King's bounty, from the Convent of Westminster, the annual sum of £10.⁽⁴⁾

1505.

On the 1st of May, the King by letters patent, gave license to his mother, Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, to refound God's House⁽⁵⁾ by the title of CHRIST'S COLLEGE, for a Master, twelve fellows and forty-seven scholars, and on the 4th of the same month, he em-

(1) Charles II., by letters dated 30th Oct., 1679, dispensed with these sermons on the ground of the inadequacy of the remuneration. (Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 308.)

(2) As Christ's College was founded subsequently to this date, it is probable that this clause was afterwards added by the Countess.

(3) MS. Lansd., 444, fo. 39-44 b.—Wood (Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii., 829) conjectured that the Countess designed a similar foundation at Oxford, but there seems no good ground for this. In her will where her charities are enumerated, there is no allusion to such a foundation at Oxford.

(4) MS. Baker, ix. 156.—Vide MS. Harl. 1948, fo. 91 b.

(5) Vide ante, p. 188.

powered her to settle on the College the advowson of the church of Malton in this county, which the society were to hold appropriated, without the endowment of any vicarage, or the reservation of any payment to the poor.⁽¹⁾ John Sycleng the Proctor of God's House, was appointed by the Countess, the first Master of Christ's College, the statutes of which were given by her in the following year. On the 14th of July 1507, the King granted to the Countess, the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, at Creyke in Norfolk, with license to assign the same to this College,⁽²⁾ to which it was subsequently granted with the sanction of the Pope. The King by other letters patent of the same date, empowered the Countess to grant to the College, the advowson of Manobre in Pembrokeshire,⁽³⁾ which she accordingly did. She also granted the manors of Malton, Meldreth, and Beach, with lands in those places, and in Whaddon, Kneesworth, Oakington, Orwell, and Barrington, in Cambridgeshire, the manor of Ditesworth, with lands there, and in Kegworth, Hathern, and Watton, with the advowson of Kegworth in Leicestershire, also the advowson of Sutton Bonnington in Nottinghamshire, and the manor of Roydon in Essex, and procured the appropriation of the churches of Fendrayton and Helpstone. By her will, she directed that the College buildings should be perfectly finished and garnished at her cost; that the College should have other lands, of the yearly value of £16.; that £100. or more should be deposited in a strong coffer for the use of the College, to which she gave a moiety of her plate, jewels, vestments, altar-cloths, books, hangings, and other necessities belonging to her chapel; and that the manor-house at Malton should be sufficiently built and repaired at her cost, "soo that the maister and scolers may resort thidder, and there to tary in tyme of contagiousse siknes at Cambrige, and exercise their lernyng and studies."⁽⁴⁾

Sir Henry Colet knt. citizen and alderman of London, by his will dated the 27th of September and proved the 20th of October, gave £100. to the exhibition of poor scholars studying in holy divinity at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to be disposed amongst them after the discretion of his executor.⁽⁵⁾

The Countess of Richmond this year visited the University, where she appears to have been received with the honour due to so eminent and munificent a benefactress, the University proceeding as far as Caxton to meet her.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Rymer's Collections, MS. Addit. in Mus. Brit. 4618, fo. 342.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid, fo. 517.

(4) Nichols, Royal Wills, 377—388.

(5) Nicolas, Testamenta Vetusta, 481.

(6) MS. Baker, xxiv. 30.

This year, Eleanor, widow of Sir John Wyndham knight, by her will directed that an honest priest should sing for her in this University for two years, and should be allowed the annual salary of eight marks.⁽¹⁾

1505 } Barford, a fellow of King's Hall, commenced an action of debt before
 — 6 } the Commissary of the University, against John Milles fishmonger of London, and obtained judgment, whereupon the latter sued out a writ of *præmunire*⁽²⁾ against Barford. The University resented this proceeding as a breach of their privileges, and addressed letters thereupon to Bishop Fisher their Chancellor,⁽³⁾ Sir John Fineaux chief justice of the King's Bench, Sir Robert Read one of the justices of that court, and Sir Richard Empson, who appears to have been at this period high steward of the University. The letters to the judges and Sir Richard Empson are subjoined :—

Right honorable and Worshipful or special lordes, humblye we recomande us unto you w^t lowlie & hartie thankyns for yo^r gode lordships, shewed heretofore unto this Universite, and to us in every or necessitees, mekely certifying one maist^r Barford, scholare & felowe of the Kyngs halle in Camebryg, now late comensed an accion of dette upon an obligacion ayenst one John Milles fyshe-monger of london, and covented him before or Comissary temporal Jugge of this Universitie, whar the sayd Milles was condemned in the same. And we of late be accertained, that he by untrue surmyse made unto yo^r lordships, shewyng that he was convented and condemned in the sayd accion before a spirituall Jugge, contrary the Kynges lawes, And therupon hath wrongfully purchased a *premunire* ayenst the said Barford. Or special lordes yo^r grete wisdomes right well understandeth and knoweth, that not onely in spirituel causes & accions, but as well in temporall, excepte mayme & felonye, or chieff officers, by auctorities of or leberties & privileges, have the cognoysaunces, dyffinitively to determyn the same. Wherefore we in lowly wyse, besech yo^r sayd lordships, that the said pre-tensed *premunire*, contrary or sayd privileges, take none effecte. And of yo^r charitees to yeve credence to the Reverent fader in God the Bysshop of Rochester our chaunceler, of that he shall shewe touchyng the premisses. Wherein we trust feithfully, ye shall receve spirituall reward of Almighty God, unto whome we shall daily pray for preservacion of yo^r lordshippes and yours, w^t long lyfes honorably to endure. Yeven at Cambrigg, in or sembly hows, in ful congregacion, under or common sealle, the xiiijth day of Jan :

Yo^r true orators the
 Universite of Camebrig.

To the right honorable & Worshipful lordes
 Fenys Chief Jugge, and Reed of the Kynges
 Benche, or special lordes.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Nicolas, *Testamenta Vetusta*, 471.

(2) The writ of *Præmunire* was directed against those who violated certain acts of Parliament, inflicting what was technically termed the penalty of *præmunire*, that is, perpetual banishment and forfeiture of lands and goods. These acts were designed to put a stop to encroachments by the spiritual Courts upon the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Law, and to restrain the power of the Court of Rome. It is observable, that in the letter to the judges the University do not (as in that to Sir Richard Empson) mention the Pope's confirmation of their privileges.

(3) MS. Parker, cvi. 606.

(4) *Ibid*, 600.

Right honorable and Worshipful sir, oʳ special maister & defendor, in whom is oʳ confidence and faithful truste, humbly We recomaunnd us to yoʳ Maistership, please the same to wite one Mr. Barford, scolar & felowe of the Kyngs halle in Camebryg, now late arrest one John Milles, Fyshmonger of london, in an accion of debt upon an obligacion, & convented him before oʳ commissary temporal Jugge of this Universitie, and was condempned in the same. And herupon the sayd Milles, by false surmyse made unto the Lorde Chieff Jugge, shewed that he was convented & condempned before a spirituel Jugge in the sayd accion, and hath oute a premunire ageinst the sayd Barford. Meikly shewyng that by auctoritie of oʳ privileges & liberties graunted by oʳ souveraine lorde the Kynge to this his Universitie, & confirmed by the pope, We not onely in spiritual accions, but as wel in temporal, excepte mayme & felonye, oʳ chief Officers have the cognoysances diffinityvely to determyne the same. And yf, as God forbede, the sayd premunire shuld be executed, oʳ sayd privileges shuld be broken, to the gret hurte and damage of this Universitie, to oʳ utor discomforftt and hevynes. And hereof we certifyed the lorde chief Jugge of the trouthe. And also my lorde of Rochester oʳ chaunceller can shew this matier more at large, unto whome it may please you to yeve credence. Thies premisses piteously considered, we meikly beseik you of yoʳ grete charitie, now in oʳ urgent need, to yeve yoʳ assistance for this Universitie & the privileges of the same, that the said premunire take none effecte. Wherein we truste ye shall highly please God, unto whome we alle shall specially pray for you and yours, w^t longe lyves honorably to endure. Yeven at Camebryg in oursembly hows, in ful congregacion, under oʳ comune seall the xij day of Januar.

Yoʳ true orators the

Universitie of Camebrigg.

To the right honorabill & Worshipful sir,
Mr. Empson, Stuart of the Universitie of
Camebrig, oʳ special maister.⁽¹⁾

At this period, there were great disputes between the corporation, and the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, occasioned by conflicting claims to the right of fishing in that part of the river adjoining to the manor of Chesterton, of which the Prior and Convent were lords, and to Chesterton ferry; and also by claims of the Prior and Convent to certain rents and tithes, and to right of common for themselves and tenants. In the course of these disputes, John Bell, who was or had been mayor of the town, and the Prior laid violent hands on one another. Bell indicted the Prior, and the latter complained to Dr. Chernborough, who seems to have been Chancellor to the Bishop of Ely, who enjoined Bell, for this outrage on "a priest and a spiritual man," to offer to St. Audrey⁽²⁾ in Ely a taper candle of wax.⁽³⁾ The Prior and Convent filed a bill in Chancery against the Corporation, and these disputes gave rise to other legal proceedings. At length, the contending parties agreed to refer their differences to arbitrators, who ultimately made an award in the following terms:—

TO ALL MANNER PEOPLE to whom this present writing shall come, or the same see, hear, or read. Wee, Hugh Chapman, John Purgold, William Barber,

(1) MS. Parker, cvi. 605.

(2) St. Etheldreda, to whom Ely Cathedral was dedicated.

(3) Corporation Muniments.

and William Nelson, send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. WHEREAS great variance, discord, and controversies have long been depending and yet in variance depend, between the prior and convent of the house of Barnwell, in the county of Cambridge, of that one part, and the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Cambridge of that other part, upon the right, title, claim, and possession of certain fishings in the common stream that goeth and runneth from and against the Nun's lake unto Ditton, and also of and upon all manner of liberties and franchises of fold, commoning, and feeding of sheep and beasts, and of and upon the right, title, interest of all manner of tithes, rents, annuities or annual rents, and of and upon the right, title, and interest of the ferry between Cambridge and Chesterton; and also for divers quarrels, suits, debates, and trespasses, complaints and demands, had, moved, or depending between the said parties, and also for divers trespasses and actions of trespass, hanging or moved between the said prior and one John Bell burgess of the said town of Cambridge, and also between one John Foster of Ditton gent. and one Thomas Mathew of Cambridge burgess, and by reason and occasion of the premises, either of the said parties have been put to great trouble, vexation, costs, and charges. For the reformation and utter determination of the same in ending many inconveniences which might hereafter fall, the said parties have assented, agreed, chosen, and named us the said Hugh Chapman, John Purgold, William Barber, and William Nelson, indifferently to hear and examine the premises and all the circumstances of the same, and then to make final determination thereof between the said parties, according to right and good conscience, and thereupon either of the said parties, by their common assents, have bound themselves to other, by their several deeds obligate, sealed with their common seals, to obey and perform the award, ordinance, and judgment of us, the said Hugh Chapman, John Purgold, William Barber, and William Nelson arbitrators, indifferently chosen between the said parties, to award, ordain, and deem of and upon the premises, so that our award, judgment, and ordinance be made and given in writing, and delivered to the said parties under our seals, before a certain day in the indorsement of the said obligations contained and specified, as in the said indorsement more plainly appeareth. THEREUPON we, the said Hugh Chapman, John Purgold, William Barber, and William Nelson arbitrators aforesaid, have called before us the said parties, and ripely heard and examined the demands, answers, replications, and rejoynes of both the said parties, with all due circumstances thereto belonging, in divers and sundry times and places; and now we the said arbitrators, the 22nd day of January, in the year of our Lord God 1505, after a diligent examination of the premises and the circumstances of the same, and the titles and allegances of either of the same parties by us clearly understood, by good and great deliberation, and special desire of either of the said parties, award, ordain, and deem between the said parties alone, of and upon all articles comprised in the indorsement of the said obligations, in manner and form following:—

IMPRIMIS, where the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses complain that the prior and convent of the house of Barnwell aforesaid intend to use and occupy and dayly useth the liberty of fishing in the common stream that runneth from against Nun's lake unto Ditton, severally to themselves and to their own proper use, directly against the privileges granted to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the said town of Cambridge. We award, ordain, and deem that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses and their successors shall peaceably occupy and enjoy the liberty of fishing and fouling in the said common stream that runneth from Nun's lake unto the stone wall of the west part of the said house of Barnwell, severally to themselves and their successors for ever, without any interruption of the said prior or his successors, or of any other person or persons whatsoever in their name. ALSO we award, ordain, and judge that the prior and convent of the house of Barnwell and

their successors, for evermore, shall have and take to them and their successors, for evermore, all the liberty of fishing and fouling in the whole pool called Barnwell pool, which runneth directly right against the said house between the west wall and the east wall of the said house, and the liberty of fishing and fouling from the Old Ferry at Chesterton, which was now of late against Branlies door, unto Ditton lake, without interruption of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses and their successors, or any other person or persons in their names. Also we award, decree, and ordain, that as touching the liberty of fishing in the water that runneth from the east wall of Barnwell unto the foresaid Old Ferry, the said prior and convent and their successors, the mayor, bailiffs, and aldermen, and such persons as have been mayor in the said town, and their successors for the time being, with such persons as it shall please them to call unto them, shall be inter-commoners for ever to fish with lawful nets at their pleasure. Provided alway, that there shall no other burgess nor commoner of the said town, fish in the said middle part of the river that runneth from the said east wall unto the Old Ferry, with no manner of nett nor other engine, nor lay no hives in the same, except it be with a hoope nett or angle.

ITEM, where the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses make title and claim to the moiety of the Ferry between Chesterton and Cambridge, and likewise the prior and convent of the said house of Barnwell make claim and title to the same. Also where the said prior and convent ask and claim of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, out of the chamber of the said town, a certain annual rent of ten pounds by the year, and certain tithes by joystment⁽¹⁾ of Estnall⁽²⁾ for the time of Sturbridge fair, and for three or four acres of ground that lieth void in Pakedole,⁽³⁾ where the Duddry⁽⁴⁾ standeth, which was wont to be eared and sowed. We the said arbitrators award, ordain, and decree, that the said prior and convent and their successors, shall hold and occupy severally to themselves, the said ferry for ever, without any interruption of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, so that the said burgesses shall have their free passage, as they have had in times past of old custom. AND for the recompense of the same, we award, ordain, and decree, that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses shall have and hold to them and their successors, of the said prior and convent, forever, the liberty and privilege of Midsummer fair, paying yearly and by the year, to the said prior and convent, and their successor or certain attorney, at the end of the fair, four marks of good and lawful money of England, for full contentation of the liberty of the said Midsummer fair by year, and also for full recompense of the said annuity and tithings, that the said prior claimeth yearly as above is rehearsed. Provided always, that the said mayor and bailiffs for the time being, at the time of the said Midsummer fair, shall make recognition after the old custom, as in making of their proclamation or otherwise, that they hold the said fair of the aforesaid Prior and convent, after the manner above written.

ITEM, where the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses complain that the said Prior claimeth and occupieth inter common between More barns and Cambridge, and wrongfully surchargeth the common in divers other parts about Cambridge, against all right and good conscience. We award, ordain, and judge, that the said Prior and his tenants, shall have, occupy, and enjoy inter-common within the bounds of Cambridge and Barnwell, as he hath done in times past, after the tenure of his land, and when all other inter-commoners be sessed and stinted after the tenure of their land, he and his tenants in likewise to be stinted and sessed with them.

(1) Agistment.

(2) Now called Sturbridge green.

(3) Pakedole belonged to the White Canons, who about this time leased it to Nicholas Grene butcher, to the use of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses.

(4) Cloth fair.

ITEM, where the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses pretend certain injuries done to them by the said Prior and his predecessors, by reason of their surcharging of their common, and taking away of their nets in the said water, and wrongful amer-ciements in his court at Chesterton, and by many other means. And in likewise where the said Prior complaineth that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses hath many times and often wronged and trespassed against him by the pinning⁽¹⁾ of cattle and his tenants, amercing of him and them in court at Cambridge, and indicting of his tenants and servants, against right and good conscience. We award, decree, and judge that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses shall remit and forgive all manner of variances, controversies, debates, and trespasses had or done to them by the said Prior and his tenants from the beginning of the world until the day of the date of these presents, and withdraw all manner of suits or pleas by them moved, or depending against the said Prior and his servants or tenants, at their suit and promotion, and discharge the said Prior and his tenants and servants from all manner of amer-ciements and indictments, by the occasion of the premises in the court of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or in any other court, at their proper costs and charges. AND in like manner we award and judge, that the said Prior shall remit and forgive all manner variances, controversies, debates, debts, and trespasses, had and done against him and his predecessors by the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, from the beginning of the world until this day, and withdraw all manner of suits or pleas moved, depending, or hanging against the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses in any court at his suit, and discharge the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses from all manner of amer-ciements done in his court at Chesterton, by reason of the premises, at his own cost and charges.

Also, where there was matter of variance between John Bell, late mayor of Cambridge, and the said Prior, for taking away and withholding the net of the said John Bell, and fishing in the said river, and for striking each of them other, and also between John Foster, gent. of Ditton, and his servants of the one part, and Thomas Mathew, of Cambridge, burgess, of the other part, by the occasion of fishing in the said river. We award and judge that the said John Bell and Thomas Mathew for their part, shall remit and forgive all manner of variances and trespasses done to them by the Prior and his servants, John Foster and his servants, and withdraw all manner of indictments and actions of trespasses, that they or any of them have moved, stirred, or attempted in any court against the said Prior, his servants, John Foster and his servants, at their own proper costs and charges. AND in likewise the said Prior and John Foster shall forgive and release all manner of injuries and trespasses committed against them or each of them by the said John Bell and Thomas Mathew.

Also, we award and ordain that for the more surety and safety to be given to the premises, either of the said parties above written, to our award and judgment in this present writing indented specified, interchangeably shall put their common seals at this side of the feast of Easter next to come, under the pain contained in the said writing obligatory.

INTO WITNESS whereof, we the said arbitrators to either part of this writing indented, whereof, that one part shall remain with the said Prior and convent, and that other part with the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, have put our seals the foresaid twenty-second day of January, and the year abovesaid.⁽²⁾

It was under the preceding composition that the corporation acquired a perpetual right to Midsummer fair, which they had before held occasionally on lease from the Prior and convent.⁽³⁾

(1) Impounding.

(2) Corporation Cross Book, 79.—Hist. of Barnwell Abbey, App. No. xv.

(3) Vide ante, pp. 246, 249.

1506.

The King visited Cambridge on the 22nd of April, being the eve of St. George, on his way to the shrine of St. Mary at Walsingham. The following is an account of his reception here, on this occasion :—

First, The Maior with hys Brederen rode to meet the Kyng, two or three mylle owt of the Towne; Also Mr. Molory⁽¹⁾ then Shereff of the Shire bore his rodd, and gave hys attendance, and as he approached nere the Unyversyte, within a quarter of a mylle, ther stode, first all the four Ordres of Freres, and aftir odir Religious, and the King on Horsbacke kyssed the Crosse of everyche of the Religious, and then ther stode all along, all the Graduatts, aftir their Degrees, in all their Habbitts, and at the end of them was the Unyversyte Cross, wher was a Forme and a Cushin &c as accustomed, where the Kyng dyd alight, and there the Byshopp of Rochestre, Doctor [Fisher] then beyng Chaunceller of the Unyversyte, accompanied with odir Doctors, sensyd &c the Kyng, and aftir made a litle Proposition, and welcomed hym;⁽²⁾ and then the Kyng took hys Horse ageyn & rood by the Blackfriars, thorough the Towne, to the Queens Colledge, wher hys Grace was at that tyme lodged, and ther rested the space of a Houre, & then did on his Gowne and Mantell of the Garter, and all odir Knyghts of the Ordre there beyng present, gave their attendance in the Habit of the Ordre, as apperteyneth, and roode from the Kyngs Logginge to the Chappell of the Kyngs Colledge, which was for the same cause ready appointed with Scochins [of the knights companions arms], as ys yerely accustomed. The Byshopp of Rochestre, beyng there Chaunceller, did the Divine Service, both the Even, the Day, both at Mattens &c. and sang the Mass of Requiem on the Morrow⁽³⁾

The King appears to have been accompanied by his mother the Countess of Richmond, as in the proctors accounts 4*d.* is charged for Damascus water for the King and his mother.⁽⁴⁾

This year, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity were conferred by the University upon the illustrious Erasmus,⁽⁵⁾ who is said however to have shortly afterwards left Cambridge, to which he returned in 1509, residing for several years in Queens' College.⁽⁶⁾ In 1511 he was admitted Lady Margaret Professor in Divinity, which office he seems to have held about four years.⁽⁷⁾ He also read publicly in the Greek tongue;⁽⁸⁾ at first, he read the grammar of Chrysoloras to a thin auditory, whose number increased when he began the gram-

(1) Sir Anthony Mallory occurs as sheriff of the county at this period, in the list in Fuller's Worthies.

(2) A Latin oration, delivered to Henry VII. on this or some similar occasion by Bishop Fisher, was printed by Hearne with the second volume of Leland's Itinerary.

(3) Ashmole, Institution Laws & Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter, 558, 487.

(4) MS. Baker, xxiv. 34. The above item occurs in the accounts of the proctors for 1506-7, but appears to relate to this visit.

(5) MS. Baker, xxxi. 167.—Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for the Countess of Richmond, ed. Baker & Hymers, 63 n.

(6) Knight, Life of Erasmus, 87, 124.

(7) Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for the Countess of Richmond, ed. Baker & Hymers, 63.

(8) There was no endowed Professorship of Greek in the University during the time Erasmus resided here.

mar of Theodorus. He also wrote, and caused to be printed here, a small tract, "De Conscribendis Epistolis." Although in one of his epistles, he complains that he could not hire any one in the University, to write but indifferently, yet in others, he speaks highly of the state of learning here, which he represents as having greatly improved under the government of Bishop Fisher. We find that he often complained of the college ale, and considered the townsmen as exhibiting the conjunction of extreme malevolence with extreme rudeness;⁽¹⁾ and are told, that when fatigued with study he, "for lacke of better exercise, would take his horse and ryde about the Market hill, and come [home?] againe."⁽²⁾ The apartment in Queens' College in which he resided is still shewn, and a public walk near that College has been long known by his name.

The following letter from the University to the Countess of Richmond the King's mother, was probably written about this time.⁽³⁾ It proves that the composition between the University and the town was soon found insufficient to put an end to the disputes between those bodies, as to their respective jurisdictions:—

To the Kyns Mother.

Most noble & excellent Princes, ow^r speciall good & graciouse Lady, humbly we recomend us to yo^r Highnes, shewing that notwythstondyng the Composicion devised & ordaynde by yo^r most wyse Concayle between thys ow^r soverayn Lorde the Kyns Universite and yours, and the Mayer & the Burgeysys of Cambryg, for Unite & Peas to be had finally between us and them, & the mor Restfulnes of ow^r Mynds to study to the supporting of Christs Faythe; They nothyng as yt semyth, regarding yo^r blessed mynd & gret Labours, ne the High pleasure of Almighty God in thys Behalf, dayly cessayth nott to renew ow^r Trobles, insomuche that refusing & willing utterly the cesse of Justice among us, ne acceptyng ow^r Vicechancellor for ther Juge in a personall Action agenste them commensed by certayne Scolars the Parte playntife, they now of late, before ony sentence definitive, or any other just cause of Complaynte mynystered by us unto them, hath uncharytably, to the vexacyon of the sayd Scolers, not only procuryd a prevy Seale, but hath sued them w^t oon of ow^r Bedellys oonly for doying of his Office at the Comyn Lawe to the poynte of owtlawry, plainly infringing the sayd Composicion not in thys alone, but in other Artycles, as now we have by a specyall Byll remembred, and thys berar can mor largely declare, to whose Relacyon we beseche your Grace to give Credence. Goode & gracijs Prince, wyllys they so boldly by your Life enterprise uppon us, they will be hereafter little ferde to worke as much sorow & inaspeciall to such Scolers as be bounde to Resydensy in ther Placys, and above long a month cannot be absent. For yf suche shall fortenne to be callyd upp, & con-

(1) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, ed. Prickett & Wright, 175—178.

(2) Ascham, English Works, ed. Bennett, 77. Ascham relates the above on the authority of Garret, a bookbinder.

(3) In the proctors' accounts for 1505-6 are the subsequent charges:—For expences of Mr. Patenson sent by the University to the King's mother about the controversy with Morhows, &c. 6s. 8d. In expences of Mr. Wodruff sent on the same business with him by the University, 6s. 4d. For a present to the King's mother, 20s. 11d. For writing a copy of charters for the King's mother by Hobson, 2d. To the vicar of Trumpington for writing letters to the Kings mother, 20d.—MS. Baker, xxiv. 32.

strayned by Wrytys to answer the Law above, they shal be compellyd by long tarryng owt, not only to lese ther Lernyng, but also ther Place, Exhibicion, & Living, & as we soe fere, thys the Lay Mennys Andacyte not Apressed, shall be hereafter ow^r gret decay. Wyth to lett, we most lewly beseche your greate Goodness, as we wyth ow^r Successors accordyng to ower ever Duety, shal besech All-mychty Jhesu yo^r manyfold Benefycency to recompens after hys infinit Mercy.(1)

The subjoined letter to the same lady, was evidently in answer to one from her to the University, upon the subject of alleged defects in the composition :—

Pleaseth y^t yo^r noble Grace, most excellent Princess, ow^r speciall good Lady & singular Benefactrice, That forasmuche as nott only heretofor ye have many & grett Benefitts exhibit unto us marcifully, always condescendyng to ow^r necessities, but also cesyth nott dayly by hepyng Benefits upon Benefits, & addyng Bounteousnes unto Bounteousnes to confere mor & mor upon us yo^r poor Scholars, as wytnessyth nether fewe nor small yo^r graciuss memorialse her amongst us, besyde yo^r sundry Labors, grett Payns, & large Expenses takyn & made often tymes for us and for expedition & redressyng of many ow^r Causes & Businesses, w^t other certen blessyd Dedyss wyche godly ye dayly interprise, to the manyfold Presse of God & to your greatt meryte. Wher also ye so graciously tender the Restfulnessse of us all, y^t for the more quietouse setting of ow^r Selfs of Virtue and Lernyng, ye wyll us to appoynt & certify yo^r Grace, of such Artycles in the Composicion made between us & the Town, as we thynk ow^rselfs grevyd w^t. According to the wyche yo^r graciouse Comandement, we shall w^t all diligence applie ow^rselfs, besechyng yo^r Highnes to se good direction & dew Reformation be made. We o^r most graciouse & benefyciall Princessse, upon umble & reverend considerations of theyse Premisses, (allbeyt far unahable to geve yo^r Grace Thanks aftr the Dignity & Worthnesse of yo^r Merits & deservings of us, As unto whom ryght greatt Plente of words cannot be sufficient for dew Thankful Remembrance to be made of yo^r great & large Bounteousnesse,) couthe not at thys tyme conteyne, but to use ow^r Tonge & Pens, houghbeyt insufficiently, to signifie the vehemency of ow^r Joye & entire herty Plesyng not causeins in us conceyvd of yo^r Generousnes, & y^t when we have don what we can do, for yo^r noble Grace, by meanys of ow^r Powers or otherwyse, yett shall we unfaynedly do muche lesse then we be bound to do, as knowthe the blyssyd Seints, whom we most humbly beseche graciously to preserve you & everlastingly wyth the Crown of most Glory & Joy, to reward yo^r goodnes unto us ministred. Amen.”(2)

Certain disputes which had arisen between the University, and the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, respecting the privileges of the former body, in Midsummer fair, were on the 6th of June referred to the decision of certain arbitrators, who on the 18th of the same month made the subjoined award :—

TO ALL TREWE CHRISTEN PEOPLE to whom this presente wrytyng indented shall come, We, William Bokenham, William Burgoyne, Thomas Patenson, clerks, and John Puregold of Cambridge, gentleman, sende greatinge in our Lord Gode everlasting. WHEREAS certain variancies, striffs, and debats were late had, moved, and dependinge betweene John, by Gods sufferance, byshop of Rowchester and chauncelor of the universitie of Cambrige, and the maysters and scholers of the

(1) MS. Cole, xii. 114.

(2) Ibid, 115.

said universitie, on that one partie, and William prior of the monastery or priory of Barnewell, next Cambrige, in the counti of Cambrige, and the convent of the same place on that other partie, of, for and upon, the right, title, clayme, and possession of certeyn lyberties, fraunchises, graunts, customes, and privileges which the sayde chaunceler, maisters, and scholers, clayme to have and enjoye to them and to ther successors ageynst the sayde prior and convent and ther successors in the fayer of the sayde prior and convent holden at Barnewell, called Midsomer Fayer, during the tyme of the sayde fayer. FOR THE APPEASING WHEREOF the sayde parties have compromitted themself to stande and obey the arbytrement, ordynance, and jugement of us the foresayde William Bokenham, William Burgoyne, Thomas Patenson, and John Puregold, arbitrors betweene the sayd parties, by the will and assent of both parties indifferentlye chosen of and upon the premises. And to stande and obey, eyther of the sayde parties are bounde to the other in the somme of c marks sterlinge, by their severall writings obligatorie sealyd with their comon sealys, beringe date the vii daye of the monthe of June, the 21 yere of the reigne of kyng Henry the viiith, wyth condytyons accordyng, so that our sayde awarde, ordynance, and jugementye were made, att this syde the feaste of the translation of St. Edwarde the kyng and marter, nexte folowinge after the date of the sayde obligatyons, as yn the same obligatyons more pleyuely dothe appere. AND we the sayde arbitrors, takyng upon us the charge to awarde and deyme atwixt the sayde parties, of and upon the premissys, have dyvers tymes sene, hard, and examenyd the evydence, wrytyng, tytles, and proves of bothe the sayde parties concernyng the sayde premissys with good and great deliberatyon, and thereupon by the assent, wyll, and agrement, of bothe the sayd parties, make our awarde, ordinance, and jugement atwixt the sayde parties the 18th daye of the saide monythe of June, the said 22 yere of the reigne of kyng Harry the 7th, in maner and forme folowinge. FYRSTE, we awarde and deme that the said prior and convent, and their successors and assigns, shall have, holde, and enjoye, for the terme of 60 yers next folowinge after this present date, yf the said fayer contynewe and endewe so longe, all suche lyberties, fraunchises, and pryvilegys, as the sayd chaunceller, maysters, and scholers aforesayde, or any of them, clayme to have, and of right have had, withyn the sayde fayer, duryng the tyme of the fayer, excepte cognytion of plees, and all other causys, whereas a scholer, scholers servaunte, or commen mynyster of the universitie, or eny of there servaunts be parties, And also we awarde and deme, that at the ende and terme of the saide 60 yers, that the sayde prior and convent and ther successors and assigns, shall have, holde, and enjoye all the sayde premissys, excepte afore exceptyd, unto the ende and terme of other 60 yers, as then nexte folowinge, that the sayde prior and convent wyll therunto agree, and therof make notice unto the said chaunceller, maisters, and scholers, or to ther successors before the end of the sayde 60 yers, so that the said fayer continue and endewe so longe. To and for the wych premises, we also awarde and deme, that the sayde prior and convent, ther successors and assigns, shall yelde and paye yerelye dewringe all the sayde terme, to the chaunceller, maisters, and scholers, and to ther successors, or to ther certeyne attorneye or assigns, 20s. sterlyng, at two termes in the yere, that is to witte, atte the feasts of Seynt Michael the Arkeangel 13s. 4d. and the Annuntiatyon of our Lady 6s. 8d. duryng all the sayde term. AND over that, we awarde and deme, that yt shall not be laweful to the said prior and convent, ther successors nor assigns, the said term and interest yn the premissys, to anye person or persons, to lete, gyft, or assigne, without the wyll and assent of sayd chaunceller, maisters, and scholers and of ther successors. INTO WYTNES whereof, to bothe parts of our awarde and jugement, whereof the one parte to remaine towarde the sayd chaunceller, maisters, and scholers, and the other towarde the saide prior and convent, and

their successors, we the sayde arbitrors have set our sealys, the sayde 18th daye of June, the sayde 21st yere of the reigne of king Harry VII.⁽¹⁾

On the 20th of October, the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, gave license to John Foted clerk Master or Keeper, and the fellows and scholars of the College of St. Michael, to take in mortmain eight several messuages and eight acres of land in Cambridge, and altogether of the value of £8. per annum, holden in burgage of the mayor, &c., saving nevertheless all rents, services, suits of court, view of frankpledge, aids, watches, fines, redemptions, amerciements, contributions, and other things of ancient custom due, and of right accustomed. To this license the Corporation and the College interchangeably set their common seals.⁽²⁾

This year, Henry Kile,⁽³⁾ sometime mayor of the town and one of its representatives in Parliament, by his will gave to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, after the death of his wife, two booths in Sturbridge fair, of the annual value of 56s. 8d., on condition that the treasurers kept an obiit for himself and his wife and benefactors in Great St. Mary's church, on the day of his death yearly, with placebo and dirige over night, and a mass of requiem the next morning, by the parish priest, seven other priests, and six clerks, at which were to be present the mayor, the bailiffs, treasurers, and serjeants. He directed 20s. to be spent at this obiit, and in payment to the priests, clerks, corporate officers, &c. "and for a recreacion and a drinkyng to be hadd aftyr the said dirige, first, in bred v^s.; in ale ijs.ix^d. ob.; in chese xij^d."⁽⁴⁾

This year, John Denham bequeathed by will £20. for the reparation of the highways about Cambridge, where most need required.⁽⁵⁾

Robert Hobbes, bedell of arts, was this year constituted Registry of the University by grace.⁽⁶⁾ He appears to have been the first who held that office.

On the 12th of December, James Stanley Bishop of Ely, gave license to the Master, fellows, and scholars of Christ's College to celebrate divine offices in the chapel of their College, which had been already consecrated, and to change the parish feast from St. Andrew's day to the day of the feast of the resurrection of our Lord. And by another grant of the same date, the Bishop, at the instance of the foundress, exempted the College from episcopal and ordinary visitation, for himself and his successors for ever.⁽⁷⁾

(1) History of Barnwell Abbey, App. No. ix.

(2) Corporation Muniments.

(3) Also called Kale and Kele.

(4) Regist. Testament. probat. in Cur. Archidiaconatus Eliensis.

(5) Ibid.

(6) MS. Baker, xxxi. 167.

(7) Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for the Lady Margaret, ed. Baker, xi. ed. Hymers, 7.

1506 } On the 24th of January, the following composition was made between
 — 7 } the corporation, and the master and fellows of Gonville Hall, lords of
 the manor of Newnham, and owners of the water-mill there :—

THIS INDENTURE, made the four and twentieth day of the month of January, the two and twentieth year of the reign of King Harry the Seventh, BETWEEN John Crakynghorpe mayor of the town of Cambridge, Robert Kersey, Richard Brown, John Meysante, & Thomas Hunter of the same town bailiffs, and all and singular burgesses of the said town on the one party, and Edmund Stubb clerk, master or keeper of the College or Hall of the annunciation of our Blessed Lady, called Gonville Hall, in Cambridge aforesaid, and the fellows and scholars of the same College on that other party, WITNESSETH that where the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses have given and licence granted, unto the said master, fellows, and scholars aforesaid, as much as in them is, to purchase, have, and receive in mortmain to them and their successors the manor of Newenham, called Mortymer's manor, with the water-mill of Newenham, two closes, and 99 acres of land in the town and fields of Cambridge,⁽¹⁾ which said manor, mill, closes, and lands be holden of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses as of their high gable, by the yearly rent of 18s. payable yearly at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel. AND WHERE of old custom it hath been used, that before the said mill of Newenham beginneth to grind or go, That the bailiffs of the Kings mill in Cambridge aforesaid, belonging unto the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses hath blown his horn to warn the miller for the time being of the said mill of Newenham. And before that, the said mill of Newenham not to grind, except in time of reparation, or otherwise letted. And also the said mill of Newenham, to surcease of grinding, after and upon the blowing of the said horn, or within the space that a man may go from the said Kings mill unto the said mill called Newenham mill. And also where and as often as the said bailiff or his deputy, for the time being, of the said Kings mill, have lacked wheat, or any other grist, in the said Kings mill to grind, That then and so often the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or the keeper of the said Kings mill, have used to take part of such grist as hath been carried towards the said mill of Newenham, so that they both might have grist to grind at the said mills. And also have used, at all times necessary and expedient for them, to set up the water-gate of the said mill of Newenham, called the land-gate of the said mill, which belongeth unto the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, to the intent aforesaid, at all times necessary and expedient. IT IS COVENANTED between the said parties, and also the said master, fellows, and scholars granten by these presents, That they and their successors, their deputies, and keepers of and in the said mill, shall keep and observe all the said customs afore rehearsed in every thing, upon pain of forfeiture, and to forfeit to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and to their successors, for every time doing the contrary, 3s. 4d. upon reasonable warning and not amended. AND ALSO IT IS COVENANTED between the said parties, that if the bailiff or keeper of the said Kings mill, for the time being, set the said Kings mill a work to grind, and blow not his horn, within the space of that a man may go from the said Kings mill unto the said Newenham mill, then and so often, it shall be lawful unto the said miller or keeper of the said mill of Newenham, to set the said mill of Newenham to grind, without any forfeiture, this Indenture notwithstanding. AND ALSO where the said Manor, Mill, two closes and land, of old antiquity have been chargeable and contributory to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, to all suits of the said King's Mill Court, and to all aids, taxes, fines, amerciements, and other contributions of the said town, and to the high gable rent aforesaid of

(1) Vide ante, p. 257.

18s. due to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, The said master or keeper, fellows, and scholars, GRANTEN by these presents that they and their successors, their farmers, assigns, or deputies, shall yearly for ever, pay and content truly the rents and services aforesaid, at days of payment thereof, when the same rent or service been asked upon the said manor, mill, or land, or any time after that is due; AND ALSO shall do, suffer, keep, pay, and fulfil, all the said customs for ever in form aforesaid; And also shall bear and sustain all the said suits, aids, taxes, fines, amerciements, and other contributions, according as is aforesaid, without any let, interruption or contradiction of the master or keeper, fellows, and scholars, or their successors; AND ALSO, the said master or keeper, fellows, and scholars, and their successors, their farmers, assigns, or deputies, shall not let nor suffer to their knowledge, the water gate of their said mill of Newenham, to be open to the hurt or loss of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or of their successors or farmers of the said Kings mill, but in manner and form afore rehearsed. FURTHERMORE, if any default be in the said master, fellows, and scholars, or their successors, or their farmers, assigns, or deputies, of and in any of the said payments, of the forfeiture of 40*d.* aforesaid, Then and so often, the said master, fellows, and scholars, and their successors, grant to forfeit for nonpayment of the said 3*s.* 4*d.* to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and to their successors, the sum of 20*s.* sterling; AND ALSO, that it shall be lawful to them and their successors, into the said mill to enter, and as well for the said forfeiture of 40*d.* as for the said 20*s.* to distrain, And the distress so taken, to retain unto the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors, for the said non doing, suffering, or nonpayment, be content and satisfied. INTO WITNESS whereof, as well the said master or keeper, fellows, and scholars, as the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses to this present indenture, their common seals interchangeably have set. YOVEN the day and year abovesaid (1)

1507.

The penalty imposed on undergraduates not having benefice, stipend, or patrimony, of the value of 100*s.* per annum, for disturbing the peace of the University, or wandering about with arms by day or night, not being considered sufficient to prevent such offences; the regents and non-regents, on the 26th of March, made a statute increasing the amount from 40*d.*(2) to 20*s.*(3)

This year, the corporation made the subjoined ordinance, for changing the day of election of mayor, bailiffs, and other officers, from the morrow of the Nativity of the Virgin (September 9th) to the morrow of the Assumption of the Virgin (August 16th), which latter continued to be the day of election, till the passing of the Municipal Reform Act:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that the Tuesday next before the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, the commonalty ordained, that where the election of mayor, bailiffs, and other officers, which of ancient time was used to be on the morrow of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was and is in the beginning of Stirebridge fair, in the busy time of all the burgesses, and for this it is enacted, that the aforesaid

(1) Corporation Muniments.—MS. Baker, xxv. 148.

(2) Vide ante p. 218.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 99.

election, shall be in the time to come, on the morrow of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin, to endure for ever.⁽¹⁾

On the 9th of July, James Stanley Bishop of Ely, with the assent of the Prior and Convent, demised to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses his water-mill, called the Bishop's mill, in Cambridge, with all the commodities, profits, and advayles thereunto belonging, and also a certain meadow thereunto lying, and certain implements, for 99 years, from Michaelmas then next, at the rent of £9. 10s., the lessees covenanting to repair the mill and dams.⁽²⁾

This year, the King gave the University 100 marks, towards the completion of Great St. Mary's church.⁽³⁾

On the 3rd of August, John Fisher Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor of the University, and the regents and non-regents, in full congregation, made a statute, that every year before the election of new taxors, six masters regents in arts, should be nominated to that office, by the major part of the doctors and masters of colleges, or in their absence by their deputies, and that of the six so nominated, two of the more discreet and fit, should be elected to the office by the masters regent.⁽⁴⁾

1508.

The proceedings in the Court of Reche fair, on Monday before the Ascension in this year, are extant, and as such records are not common, an abstract is subjoined:—

Alice Ewen, merchant, brought an action of debt against William Bunt, of Bottysham, merchant. 20*d.* paid to the mayor for leave to agree.

Thomas Frankelyn, of Cambridge, labourer, brought an action of deceit against William Erthey, courser,⁽⁵⁾ and in his declaration, alleged the breach of a warranty of a horse to draw quietly in harness. The defendant, in his plea, alleged that he did not deceive the plaintiff. 20*d.* was paid to the mayor, and 8*d.* to the serjeant for leave to agree.

William Brownwyk, clerk or merchant, by Thomas Heyward, of Steeple Bumpsted, husbandman, his attorney, brought an action of debt against John Kyng, of Wederysfeld in Essex, husbandman. The defendant paid the debt, 13*s.* 4*d.* to Heyward, in the presence of the mayor and bailiffs, Thomas Church of Bury, and others, and the mayor received 2*s.*

Thomas Tyse, of Bury St. Edmunds, merchant, brought an action of debt against John Stevynton, of Fordham, husbandman, for one piece of woollen cloth twelve yards in length, of violet colour, of the price of 13*s.*; nine yards of cloth called Blakelynnng, of the price of 3*s.* 9*d.*; one pair of shoes, of the price of 3*s.*; three yards of woollen cloth of white colour, of the price of 15*d.*; amounting together to 21*s.* of which the plaintiff acknowledged to have received 4*s.* 5*d.* The defendant pleaded, but on trial the plaintiff had a verdict for the debt, 1*d.* damages, and

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 20.

(2) Corporation Muniments.—MS. Baker, xxxv. 461.

(3) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 8.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 100.

(5) Horse-dealer.

2s. 2d. costs, and the defendant was committed to the custody of the bailiff. Another action was brought by the same plaintiff against the defendant, in detinue for ten and a half quarters of barley, of the price of 43s. 4d. Defendant confessed : plaintiff had judgment, with 6d. damages and 2s. 2d. costs, and defendant was committed to the bailiff.

The mayor received 20d. of Richard Mottekyn for a forfeiture for keeping market without the bounds of the fair.⁽¹⁾

1509.

On the 31st of March, being three weeks before his death, the King gave £5000 to King's College for the completion of the chapel of that college, and on the same day made his will, which contains the subjoined clause:—

ALSO WHERE oure Uncle of blissed memorie, King Henry the Sixt, to the laude of God, and the encrease of connyng and doctrine in the lawes of God, to the edeficacion of our feith, and the weale of Cristen soule, founded and endued a famous College in our Universitie of Cambrige called the newe College, and in the same begune a grete and large Church, for divine service to bee said and doon in the same, by the Fellowes of the said College, which Church restith as yet vnperfited and vnfinisshed, litle or nothing wrought or doon thereupon syns the deceasse of our said Uncle: Saving that nowe of late to the honour of God, the weale of our soule, and for the singuler trust that we have to the praiers of our said Uncle, for the grete holynesse of life and vertue that he was of in erthe, we have at our propre costs and charges, caused workmen in a good nombre to worke upon the advancement of the building of the same Church, intending by Godds grace incessantly to contynue the same, til the said Church be perfytely buylded and fully finished.

AND for the more sure perfourmance and perfite finishing of the said Church, and other the premisses, and for the more redy paiement of the money necessarie in that behalve, we have delivered in redy money before the hande, to the Provost and Scolers of oure said College, the some of five thousand poundes, as by writings betwixt us and them testifieng the same payments and receipte, and bering date at Richemount the laste daye of Marche the xxiiii yere of our Reigne it dooth more plainly appere; the same v.m^l. and every parcell thereof, to bet ruly employed and bestowed by the said Provost, and other Provosts of the said College for the tyme being, vpon to and for the buylding and finishing of the said Church, from tyme to tyme as nede shall require, by the advise, comptrollement, and oversight, of suche personnes as we in our life, and our Executours after our decesse, if it be not doon in our life, shall depute and assigne, without discontynuyng the said works or any parte of them, till thei bee fully finished, perfourmed and accomplished, as farre as the said Some of money of v.m^l. shall extend. And that the said Provost that nowe is, and that hereafter shal be, bee accomptable for the employeng and bestowing of the said v.m^l. upon the said workes, to us in our life, and our Executours after our decesse, for such parcell thereof as shall reste not accompted for before that tyme, and not employed nor bestowed upon the said works, as often and whansoever we or they shall calle hym therunto, as it is more largely expressed in the said Indentures. And in case the said v.m^l. shall not suffice for perfourmance and accomplishment of the said werkes and every parcell of them, and that thei be not perfytely finisshed by us in our daies, we than wol that oure Executours from tyme

(1) Corporation Muniments.

to tyme as necessitie shall require, deliver to the said Provost for the tyme being, as moch money above the said v.m^l. as shall suffice for the perfite finisshing and perfourming of the said works, and every parte of theim; the same money to be employed and bestowed upon the perfite finisshing and perfourming of the said works, by the said Provost for the tyme being by the foresaid advise, oversight, comptrollement, and accompte, without desisting or discountynueng the same werks in any wise, till thei and every parcell of theim as before is said, be fully and perfiteley accomplished and performed, in maner and fourme before rehersed. And that the said Provost for the tyme being, for such somes of money as shall be delivered to hym by our Executours to the entente above rehersed, bee accomptable to theim as often and whansoever thei shall require.⁽¹⁾

(1) Will of King Henry the Seventh, ed. Astle, 27. In 1512-13, the executors of Henry the Seventh gave a further sum of £5000. for completion of the chapel.—Wright & Jones, *Memo-rials of Cambridge* (King's college, 40.)

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

1509.

On the 29th of June, died Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, so often mentioned as a benefactress to the University. She had taken some steps to procure the dissolution of St. John's Hospital,⁽¹⁾ with a view to convert it into a College, but died before this could be effected. However, by a codicil to her will, made shortly previously to her death, she declared her intention to dissolve the Hospital, and to alter and found thereof a College of secular persons, that is to say, a master and fifty scholars, with divers servants, and new to build the said College, and sufficiently to endow the same with lands and tenements after the manner and form of other Colleges in Cambridge, and to furnish the same as well in the chapel, library, pantry, and kitchen, with books and all other things necessary for the same; and to the performance thereof, she willed that her executors should take the issues, revenues, and profits of her enfeoffed lands in Devonshire, Somersetshire, Northamptonshire, &c.; and that with the revenues coming of the said lands, that the said late hospital should be made clear of all old debts duly proved, and also that the lands and

(1) "The master and brethren of this house," says Baker, "were very dissolute in their lives, and prodigal in their expences, not in charity or hospitality, which they were obliged to by their rule and order, but in excess and riot, and in gratifying their own sinful lusts. When these expences could not be maintained by their ordinary revenues and annual income, the moveables of their house were sold or pawned, nor were their sacred vessels spared, or indeed longer sacred, but were sold and prostituted with their other furniture; and when these would not satisfy (as nothing is enough for lust and riot), their lands and estates were at last alienated or engaged for large sums of money." He adds, that ultimately "the master and brethren were dispersed, hospitality and the service of God (the two great ends of their institution) were equally neglected, and in effect the house was abandoned." It appears the revenues of this house were at its dissolution, but £80. 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per annum. The brethren had pensions from the college. William Tomlyn the master did not finally resign that office till Feb. 27, 1513-14, when he received ten marks from the college as a reward for resigning, which, says Baker, "was a poor reward, and yet it does not appear he ever received more; whether his heart was broken, and he might not live much longer, or whether his former obstinacy had not deserved a more ample reward, or whether he might be thought to have sufficiently rewarded himself already by pawning and devouring the revenues of his convent, I will not say."

tenements to the same late hospital belonging should be sufficiently repaired and maintained, and she gave to the College a moiety of her plate jewels, vestments, altar-cloths, books, hangings, and other necessities belonging to her chapel.⁽¹⁾

Great difficulty was experienced in procuring the necessary sanction from the King, the Pope, and the Bishop of Ely for the dissolution of the hospital, which was however at length effected on the 20th of January, 1510-11, and on the 9th of April following, the Countess's executors, in pursuance of the royal, papal, and episcopal licenses, established a College of one master, fellows and scholars to the number of or about fifty, to which the Hospital and all its revenues were annexed. The College was stiled *St. JOHN'S COLLEGE*, and Robert Shorton was appointed the first Master.

The College was opened in form by Bishop Fisher and Dr. Henry Hornby, two of the foundress's executors, on the 29th of July, 1516, when Alan Percy, who had a short time before succeeded Dr. Shorton as master, was admitted to that office, and thirty-one fellows were appointed.⁽²⁾

The enfeoffed lands given by the foundress were subsequently taken by the King as her heir-at-law, but after much importunity, Bishop Fisher, the most active of the executors, obtained by way of compensation, grants of the hospital of Ospring in Kent, the nunnery of Lillechurch or Higham in that county, and the nunnery of Bromhall in Berkshire.⁽³⁾

1510.

On the 29th of April, the King, in consideration of a fine of 40*s.* paid into the hanaper, confirmed by an *Inspecimus* various charters granted to the town.⁽⁴⁾

1510 } John Sampson and John Scott proctors, in their accounts charge "in
11 } rewards given to the Queens servant carrying letters to the University
on the birth of the Prince, 40*s.*, in wine 12*d.*"⁽⁵⁾ The Prince here
referred to, was born at Richmond in Surrey on the 1st of January, and
died at the same place on the 22nd of February following.⁽⁶⁾

1511.

On the 28th of June, the regents and non-regents made a statute

(1) Nichols, *Royal Wills*, 386, 388.

(2) Baker's Preface to Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for the Lady Margaret.—Burrow's Reports, vol. i, p. 165.

(3) Baker's Preface, &c.—Dugdale Monasticon, ed. Caley, &c. iv. 383, 506.

(4) Corporation Muniments.—MS. Baker, xxv. 127.

(5) MS. Baker, xxiv. 41.

(6) Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1809, 516, 519.

containing regulations to the following effect respecting the appointment of preachers under the bull granted to the University :—⁽¹⁾

1. That no one should in future be appointed a preacher for the term of his life, unless he had previously preached publicly in some place in the University.

2. That well qualified scholars who had not previously preached publicly in the University, might be appointed preachers for two years immediately following their appointment.

3. That the preachers so appointed for two years, who should within that period preach in any language publicly in the University, might as of course, and without a new election, obtain letters patent appointing them for life.

4. That such preachers appointed for two years, as did not preach publicly in the University within that period, should at the expiration thereof cease to enjoy the privileges of a preacher.⁽²⁾

On the feast of St. Margaret, the play of St. George was performed at Bassingbourn in this county. Among the disbursements connected with this performance, 5*s.* 6*d.* is charged as paid to four minstrels or waits of Cambridge for three days.⁽³⁾

On the 20th of December, the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses entered into a deed of covenant for the observance of the anniversary of John Hessewell, sometime mayor, who by his will, gave lands in Barton, Whitwell, and Coton, and of Agnes his wife, who by her will bequeathed “*iiij fysshe beedys sett in the markett of Cambridgege.*” This anniversary or obiit, was to be kept yearly in the parish church of our blessed Lady next the market, with placebo and dirige over night, and a mass of requiem on that day solemnly by note, for the souls of the said John and Agnes, when 20*s.* was to be expended in certain payments to the parish priest, the chantry priest, three other priests being of Gonville Hall, the parish clerk, the sexton, the mayor, bailiffs, treasurers, and serjeants, the bellman and to four children being at the dirge and mass in surplices. There was to be given to fifteen poor householders of the parish 1*d.* each. To the prisoners in the Tolbooth 4*d.* “*Emonge the mayor and his bretheren callyng to them the Curatt and other honest persons of the said parisshe for their recreation at the Tavern after the said masse fynished,*” 3*s.* 2*d.* To the poor in good bread 3*s.* and in cheese 12*d.* The mayor bailiffs and treasurers were to be sworn to the observance of this obiit, and the above deed was to be read openly on Michaelmas day yearly, “*as they will answer afore God atte dredful day of dome.*”⁽⁴⁾

1511 } In the Parliament which assembled on the 4th of February, an act
12 } was passed prohibiting, under the penalty of £5. per month, any person

(1) Vide ante, p. 260.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 101.

(3) Warton, Hist. of English Poetry, ed. Price, 1840, iii. 269.

(4) Corporation Muniments.

to practise physic or surgery in or within seven miles of London, unless approved by the Bishop of London, or the Dean of St. Paul's and four doctors of physic, or expert surgeons, or in any other part of England, unless approved by the bishop of the diocese, or his vicar-general. There was, however, added a proviso, that the act nor any thing therein contained, should not be prejudicial to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or either of them, or any privileges granted to them.⁽¹⁾

1512.

This year, Robert Smith, one of the bailiffs of the town, and afterwards an alderman, was excommunicated by John Fawne Vice-chancellor, at the instance of Thomas Bracebrygge, one of the bedels, as appears by letters signifiatory of the Bishop of Rochester Chancellor of the University, dated the 27th of October.⁽²⁾ The subjoined letter from the University to Sir John Fineaux, chief justice of the King's Bench, relates to this case.—

To the wurchypfull Lorde Fyneux cheff Justice of the Kyngs Benche, the Vychanceler of the Universite of Cambr. wth all the hole Company of Gremyalls helthe in ower Lorde God.

So yt ys honorable Lorde, that Robert Smythe, bayly of Cambr. sworne not to contamynette ower Lawes and Privyleges, but to observe them with all hys power, hathe nowe alate ynfryngyde the same, wyche hathe be gywyn unto us by dyverse nobull Kyngs of thys Realme, for the howge love and singular favor they had unto thys ower Universite, thorowgh hose diligent labur, sundry holy Fathers Popes of Rome, hathe stabylyshyd and confermyd the same privileges, with all ther favor. But the sayd Robert (as yt semyth) lytyll regardyng these the sayd Memoryalls & Monuments of so many holy Fathers and notabull Kyngs ys fyxyd to contynew in his froward and obstynatte mynde; whom we dyd excommunicate after we percevyd verly that by non holosome conwnsells nor good monycions he myte be revokyd & callyd agen unto hys deuty: Ferthermor he laburthe to purchese agenste us a wryte of premynyre: Wherfor we all beseche you to be good and gracysus Lord unto us & nowght to suffer no suche thyng to be optayned of you afore your Lordshype shall her bothe partyse, and then to do as Justyce shall requyre; and in thys your favorabull delynge you shall have bothe us and ower successors as your true Bedsmen and oratours.⁽³⁾

1513.

On the 20th of April, there was a great fire in Cambridge, which destroyed many houses. Amongst them was a house near the mills, given to St. Peter's College by Dr. John Warkworth, master of that Society.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Stat. 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11.

(2) MS. Baker, x. 246,

(3) MS. Cole, xii. 115.

(4) MS. Cole, xlii. 43 (where the year appears to be erroneously stated as 1413).—Commémoratif. in Coll. Sti. Petri.

In Michaelmas Term, a grace passed for dispensing with the ordinary lectures, and the lectures in divinity and sophistry, till the feast of St. Leonard, for fear of the plague.⁽¹⁾

On the 31st of October, the regents and non-regents made a statute prohibiting any one to give or receive money or any other thing, or any promise of promotion to office or benefice, for voting or forbearing to vote in the election of proctors; provided that any one might, as accustomed, feast his friends. Any one who knew another to be guilty of such corruption, was forthwith to reveal it to the Chancellor and proctors. Those who violated this statute were to be accounted perjured, disabled from voting at such elections in future, or from filling the procuratorial office, and were to pay 100s. within a month after conviction, viz. to the common chest 40s., to the Chancellor or his Vicegerent 20s., to the proctors 20s., and to the party or parties procuring his conviction 20s.; and to the end that no one should pretend ignorance of this statute, it was directed to be publicly recited on the day of the election of proctors, previous to such election, before the regents in full congregation.⁽²⁾

In an act granting the King a fifteenth and tenth, a proviso was inserted exempting the colleges, halls, hostels, and other places within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the manors, lordships, lands, tenements, possessions, or hereditaments, given, appropriated, amortised, or pertaining to any of the said colleges, halls, hostels, and places.⁽³⁾

1513 } At this period, and perhaps long before, as for two centuries sub-
 14 } sequently, a custom prevailed of barring the estates of married women, in lands within the town, by deeds acknowledged and enrolled in the town court.⁽⁴⁾ On Tuesday next, after the feast of the Relics, in this year, Marmaduke Blaxton and Margaret his wife, late the wife of John Senam, came into the town court, and produced a charter of feoffment (dated the 1st of July, 1st Henry VIII.) whereby they and others, conveyed to William Barbour and others, a tenement called the Greyhound, situate in Cordiners Row, in the parish of the Holy Trinity, with a garden thereto belonging. This charter they prayed might be registered and enrolled, and Margaret Blaxton being separately interrogated

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 173.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 102.

(3) Rotuli Parliamentorum, vi. xxxi.

(4) The act of Parliament, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 16, for enrolment of bargains and sales, contains a proviso, that its enactments should not extend to lands within any city, borough, or town corporate, wherein the mayors, recorders, chamberlains, bailiffs, or other officer or officers, had authority, or had lawfully used, to enrol any evidences, deeds, or other writings within their precincts or limits.

There are two books of inolments of deeds preserved amongst the Corporation Muniments, but the earlier of these is also occupied with orders and proceedings of the corporate body.

acknowledged it to be her deed, and that she freely delivered seisin thereupon, according to its tenor, without fear or the compulsion of her husband. The charter was then ordered to be, and was, enrolled and registered verbatim.⁽¹⁾

1514.

On the grant to the King of a subsidy of £160,000. a clause was inserted providing that no scholars, students, or learners abiding only for study or learning in the Universities of Oxonford or Cambridge, should be assessed to the subsidy in respect of their persons, salary, wages, exhibition, apparel of their body, or books, and exempting the possessions or goods in common, of all colleges, hospitals, halls, or other houses of scholars in the said Universities.⁽²⁾

Bishop Fisher, having been Chancellor of the University for the last ten years, now resigned, on account of his having been appointed one of the King's ambassadors to the Lateran Council; whereupon the University, at his desire, and with his advice, by a letter dated the 9th of the calends of June (24th of May), offered the office to Thomas Wolsey Bishop of Lincoln (afterwards Archbishop of York, and Cardinal,) who however declined it. The letter of the University was delivered to Bishop Wolsey by a special deputation, and on the 2nd of June he addressed a reply to the University, acquainting them that nothing could have been more grateful to him than so signal a testimony of their favour which he had neither sought after nor merited. To mark his sense of the great honour designed him, he would make it his endeavour to shew his gratitude by doing the University in general, and the several members of it, the best services in his power. He excused himself from not writing in so copious a manner as he had proposed, from the multiplicity of public affairs in which he was engaged, and referred them to the deputation for a more particular answer. On Bishop Wolsey's refusal, Bishop Fisher (whose journey to Rome had in the interim been set aside) was again elected Chancellor, for life, being the first instance of such a choice.⁽³⁾

A grace was passed by the regents and non-regents in the new chapel, by which, for appeasing strife and controversies in the election of proctors, authority was given to the Vicechancellor, the Provost of King's College, Dr. Cosyn, Dr. Eccleston, Dr. Woderove, Dr. Buckynham, Dr. Burgoyne, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Shorton, Dr. Grene, Dr. Reyne,

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 89.

(2) *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vi. lxii. See a similar clause on the grant of a subsidy in 1523 in *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vi. lxxxviii.

(3) Fiddes, *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*. 189 Collect. No. 28, No. 29.—Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for the Lady Margaret, ed. Baker & Hymers, 4, 5, 6.—Masters, *History of Corp. Chr. Coll.* 67.

Dr. Wolman, Mr. Stackhouse, Mr. Lambert. Mr. Vaghan, Mr. Ridley, Mr. Barker, Mr. Ferand, Mr. Swynborne, together with the proctors, to devise a composition respecting the election of proctors, and to reduce the same to the form of a statute. Accordingly, on the 11th of August they devised a scheme, by which the colleges and hostels were to nominate to that office in rotation, as follows. The election on the part of each college, being made by the master and fellows, and for the hostels by the principals of those establishments :—

1 Michaelhouse. Peterhouse.	16 Kings College. The Hostels.	31 Michaelhouse. Christ's College.
2 Jesus College. Benedict College.	17 Michaelhouse. Christ's College.	32 Kings Hall. The Hostels.
3 Pembroke Hall. Katherine Hall.	18 Kings Hall. Buckingham College.	33 Queens College. Gonville Hall.
4 Christ's College. The Hostels.	19 Queens college. Gonville Hall.	34 Kings College. Clare Hall.
5 St. John's College. Queens College.	20 Pembroke Hall. The Hostels.	35 Pembroke Hall. Jesus College.
6 Clare Hall. Kings College.	21 Clare Hall. St. John's College.	36 St. John's College. The Hostels.
7 Kings Hall. Gonville Hall.	22 Kings College. Peterhouse.	37 Benedict College. Peterhouse.
8 Peterhouse. The Hostels.	23 Queens College. Michaelhouse.	38 Katherine Hall. Michaelhouse.
9 Pembroke Hall. Michaelhouse.	24 Benet College. The Hostels.	39 Queens College. Christ's College.
10 Christ's College. St. John's College.	25 Pembroke Hall. Christ's college.	40 Kings College. The Hostels.
11 Kings College. Queens College.	26 Jesus College. St. John's College.	41 Pembroke Hall. Clare Hall.
12 Jesus College. The Hostels.	27 Queens College. Clare Hall.	42 St. John's College. Kings Hall.
13 Clare Hall. Benedict College.	28 Kings College. The Hostels.	43 Gonville Hall. Queens College.
14 Pembroke Hall. Katherine Hall.	29 Katherine Hall. Pembroke Hall.	44 Kings College. The Hostels. ⁽¹⁾
15 St. John's college. Peterhouse.	30 Peterhouse. St. John's College.	

The plague prevailed here again this year, on which account, the University assemblies were discontinued for one term.⁽²⁾

1515.

This year, whilst the proctors were by night perambulating the streets, accompanied with many priests and other ecclesiastics, armed for the conservation of the peace, they, at an unseasonable hour, were

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 105.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 174.

met by one Roland, a layman, who refusing to answer their challenge, and preparing himself to fight, was wounded, and on the following day died.⁽¹⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of the treasurers of the town:—

It payed to Will^m. Stevyns for leading up of the Egypsyans to London to the King's Counsell, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, payed to Thom^s. Brakyn for ij pikks, goven & sent to my lord Chief Juge to london upon halowmesse day, viij^s.

Item, in ij great pikks goven in present to my lady the Frensshe Qwene,⁽²⁾ vj^s.

Item, for two Tenchis goven to the same, xx^d.

Item, for two Chevens to the same, ij^s.

Item, in Reward goven to the Kings Minstrells this yer commyng to Cambrigge by the commandment of Mr. Maier, vij^s.

Item, for two gallonns of wyn goven to my lord of Ely, beyng atte Bernewell serching for enclosure of londs, xvj^d.

From these accounts it also appears, that the corporation then held on lease from Gonville Hall, Newenham mill and Mortimer's lands, at the rent of £13. 6s. 8d., that they let the same to Robert Simpson, for £18. per annum, and that the Bishop's mill⁽³⁾ was then let to Hugh Chapman for £10. 10s. per annum.⁽⁴⁾

1515 } John Cuttyng and Thomas Goodryche, proctors, make the following
16 } charges in their accounts:—"To the Queen's messenger for bringing
"the Queen's letters of the birth of a princess 26s. 8d.; and for red
"and muscadine wine for him, 6d."⁽⁵⁾ The princess here referred to,
was Mary, born at Greenwich on the 18th of February,⁽⁶⁾ and who
was subsequently Queen of England.

1516.

On the 20th of August, the subjoined award was made for the adjustment of various disputes which had arisen between the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, and the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses:—

TO ALL TRUE FAITHFUL PEOPLE OF CHRIST, to whom this present writing indented of award shall come. John Parys, Esquire, John Erlich, and Henry Hallehed, Aldermen of the town of Cambridge, John Puregold and William Nelson, Gentlemen, Greeting in our Lord. WHERE, divers variances, debates, and controversies of long time have been had, between William Prior of the monastery or priory of St. Giles and St. Andrew of Barnwell, and the convent of the same monastery on that one part, and the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the

(1) MS. Baker, xlii. 184.

(2) Mary, Queen Dowager of France, sister to Henry VIII. and wife to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Roland Bolton and Richard Baynbrig, proctors, charge in their accounts 6s. for wine, and 22s. for fish, given her by the University on this or some similar occasion. MS. Baker, xxiv. 54.

(3) Vide ante, p. 288.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 6 & 7 Hen. VIII.

(5) MS. Baker, xxiv. 52.

(6) Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1809, 584.

town of Cambridge, on that other part, as well of, for, and upon, four marks of yearly rent called the hagable rent, claimed by the said mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty, and their predecessors, to be due, and going out of all such lands and tenements, as the said prior and convent now be seized in the right of their said monastery, with their appurtenances in the town of Cambridge, and of and upon the arrearages of the same rent, and of and upon the yearly keeping of a fair called Stirbridge fair, and also of and upon the right, title, and possession of divers other lands and tenements, and other hereditaments set and lying in Cambridge and Barnwell foresaid, for which variances, debates, and controversies to be pacified and ceased, the said parties by mediation of their friends, have submitted themselves to be bound by their several obligations sealed with their common seals, either to the other, in £200. of lawful money of England, to stand and obey to the arbitrement, ordinance, and judgment of us the said arbitrators, chosen and named indifferently by the said parties to award, arbitrate, ordain, and determine between them, as well of and upon the premises, as of all other actions real and personal, arrearages of rents, suits, quarrells, debates, and demands, had, moved, or depending between the said parties, before this our present award. WHEREUPON we, the said arbitrators, at the special desire, instance, and prayer of the said parties, taking upon us the charge to arbitrate and determine of and upon the premises, being divers times before us both the said parties with their counsels, showing before us the titles, claims, answers, and evidence as well for the one part, as for the other, by good deliberation, the day of the making hereof, award, arbitrate, ordain, and determine of and upon the premises, in form following, that is to say, THAT the foresaid mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses and their successors for evermore, shall have and perceive of the said prior and convent and of their successors, the said yearly rent of four marks called the hagable rent, going out of the lands and tenements above rehearsed, the said rent to be due yearly at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel. AND that if the said prior or his successors, the Monday next after the feast of Saint Hilary the Bishop next coming after the date of this our award, shall pay or cause to be paid, to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, to their successors, or sufficient deputy in that behalf, four marks of lawful money of England, in full satisfaction, payment, and possession of the said rent due at the said feast of Saint Michael the Archangel next coming after the date of this our award, upon which payment the said prior and convent and their successors, shall be quit and discharged of all the arrearages of the said rent due at the said feast of Saint Michael the Archangel above rehearsed, and yearly after, shall pay the said yearly rent of four marks sterling, by the feast of Saint Thomas the Apostle before Christmas, at the furthest.⁽¹⁾ And if it happen, the said yearly rents in time to come to be behind and unpaid at the said feast of St. Thomas, then it shall be lawful to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and to their successors or certain attorney, to enter and distrain in and upon the tenement or inn called the Falcon, set and builded in the Petty Cury in Cambridge, and in and upon the tenement or brewhouse late of Mr. John Bolton, set and builded in the parish of Saint Sepulchre in Cambridge aforesaid, and in and upon a barn and a close of pasture thereunto belonging, lying between Walls lane and Jesus lane in Cambridge aforesaid, late in the tenure of Mr. John Wood gentleman, and in and upon all the houses and garden grounds thereunto belonging, lying in Walls lane and abutting against the Kings ditch there. And for lack of a sufficient distress to be taken within the said lands and tenements, it shall be lawful to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, to their successors or certain attorney, into all other lands and tenements of the said prior or convent, within the said town of Cambridge, to enter and

(1) This rent is now paid to the Corporation by the Crown.

there to distrain, and the distress there so taken, to lead, drive, and carry away, and it to withhold, until the said rent and farm of four marks, and the arrearages thereof, be plenerly satisfied, contented, and paid. ALSO we the said arbitrators, upon good substantial proof before us alledged by the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and nothing to the contrary by the said prior to us showed, award, ordain, and deme, that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors for evermore, shall have hold and enjoy, keep, and maintain the said fair called Stirbridge fair, as well within the said town of Barnwell without the scite or precinct of the said monastery, as in all other lands and fields of the said prior and convent, and their successors, lying between the east end of the said monastery and town of Barnwell, and a certain bridge called Stirbridge, yearly from the feast of St. Bartholemew to the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel in September. PROVIDED ALWAYS, that all persons, farmers of the said prior and convent, of any house or shop by the said prior and convent letten for the said fair time, shall pay only for his or their house or shop, one penny by the year, to the said mayor, bailiffs, and their successors. And the said prior and convent, nor their successors, shall not let,¹⁾ or cause, or procure to be letted, the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, nor their successors, nor none of them, nor their farmers nor tenants of any of them, to build or make their booths, stalls, and shops in the said fair upon all or any of the grounds and lands of the said prior and convent, and their successors, in the fields between Barnwell and Stirbridge, nor any year hereafter, during the time of the said fair, shall not let the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, nor none other person nor persons, to carry and recarry to and fro the said fair; nor any year during the said fair, the said prior and convent, and their successors shall not let the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses nor their successors, their tenants, farmers, and servants, to take toll, custom, picage, stallage, wharfage, and docage, as well in all the ground and lands of the said prior and convent, and their successors, as in all other parts of the said fair (except before excepted). ALSO, we the said arbitrators award, ordain, and deme, that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses and their successors, yearly within four days next following after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in September, shall cause to be cast down and made plain, all the chimneys and banks, that shall be made for the ease of occupiers in the said fair, on the said grounds or lands of the said prior and convent and their successors, upon pain and forfeiture of 6*d.* for every bank or chinnney not cast down, nor made plain, so that the lands on which such chimnies or banks shall happen to be made, may be conveniently eared; which forfeiture shall be paid to the said prior and convent, and their successors, upon reasonable request and proffer made by two honest persons, whereof one to be named and assigned by the said prior and his successors, the other by the said mayor, bailiffs, and their successors, for the time being, or else it shall be lawful unto the said prior and convent, and their successors, for every bank and chimney not cast down nor made plain as is aforesaid, to retain for any of the said banks or chinnies 6*d.* of the said four marks above rehearsed. And the said prior and his successors for so much for every time so not cast down to be discharged. FURTHERMORE, we award that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses or their successors, immediately upon this our award, made and delivered to the said parties in writing, shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the said prior, or to his successors, a deed sealed with the common seal of the said monastery, whereby the same prior gave and granted to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, two acres, threeroods, and twelve poles of arable land, lying in Forth field. And also, the said prior and convent, and their successors, at their proper costs and expences, shall cause to be made, a good, true, and sufficient writing, as their counsel learned can or will advise, containing that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, by the same

1) Let, is here and subsequently, used in the sense of to hinder or prevent.

writing, give and grant for them and their successors to the said prior and convent, and to their successors, the same land, with their appurtenances; and also a piece of ground called a lane lying in the town of Cambridge, between the messuage or tenement of the said prior and convent, called the Falcon, on the east side, and the messuage or tenement called the Lion, on the west side, the north head abutting upon a street called the Petty Cury, in Cambridge, and the south upon the town ditch, except such part of the same land, as at the time of this our award, is builded and joined to the said tenement called the Lion. To have, hold, and enjoy all the same lands and lane, with their appurtenances, except before excepted, to the said prior and convent, and to their successors for evermore, without any thing yielding or paying therefore, to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or to their successors, which writing the said prior or his successors, shall deliver or send to the mayor of the said town of Cambridge for the time being. Whereupon the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or their successors, in as short time as they conveniently may after, at their cost and expences, shall seal with their common seal the same writing, and deliver, or cause the same to be delivered, as their deed, to the said prior and convent, or to their successors, or to their deputy in that behalf. AND ALSO, the said mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, and their successors, by their writing, sealed with their common seal, shall make sure a certain ground whereupon a brick wall now standeth, enclosing the west part of the said monastery against Midsummer Green, to the said prior and convent, and to their successors, as by the learned counsel of the said prior and convent shall be advised, at the costs and charges of the said prior and convent. AND ALSO, shall suffer the said prior and convent, and their successors, to enjoy all such lands and tenements in mortmain, as the said prior and convent, hath purchased without licence, in the town and fields of Barnwell and Cambridge, the day and year of making this our present award. And over and beside that, such land and tenements as the said prior and convent, and their successors, shall purchase, to the yearly value of £5. by the year, without interruption, of the said mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, and their successors. SAVING always to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and to their successors, the rents and services thereof, of old antiquity. INTO WITNESS whereof, as well the said prior and convent, as the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, their common seals, as also we the said arbitrators our seals, to either part of this our present writing of award, interchangeably have set. YEoven the 20th day of the month of August, in the 8th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII.⁽¹⁾

1518.

Disputes again arose between the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and the prior of Caldwel, respecting the annual rent of £8. 10s. payable to the latter.⁽²⁾ These disputes, it was agreed to refer to the arbitration of William Bishop of Lincoln, and Nicholas Bishop of Ely, to perform whose award, the parties on the 17th of October, entered into mutual bonds in the penalty of £100.⁽³⁾ No award, however, appears to have been made by these prelates.⁽⁴⁾

About this time died Sir Robert Reade knt., Chief Justice of the

(1) Corporation Couches, i.—MS. Baker, xxxvi. 209.

(2) Vide ante, pp. 38, 109.

(3) Corporation Muniments.

(4) See under the years 1524 & 1530.

Common Pleas, who founded three readerships of philosophy, logic, and rhetoric, in this University, with stipends to each of £4. per annum, payable by the monastery of Waltham in Essex, but since charged on the manor of Babraham in Cambridgeshire.⁽¹⁾

1518 } It appears from the treasurers accounts, that on the 4th of March
19 } the mayor, accompanied with others of the corporation, visited Nicholas West Bishop of Ely, at Somersham, when they presented that prelate with a salmon, six capons, and a gallon of Ipocras.⁽²⁾

1519.

John Sixtini, clerk, Doctor of both the Laws, by his will proved the 7th of May, gave £40. to be distributed for exhibitions to poor scholars in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽³⁾

A dispute which had arisen between the mayor, bailiffs, and burghesses of this town, and the mayor, bailiffs, and comburgesses of Northampton, as to the claim of the freemen of the latter town to exemption from toll in Sturbridge fair, was referred to the arbitrament of Sir Richard Elliot and Sir Lewis Pollard, justices of the Common Pleas, who on the 4th of June awarded that the corporation of Northampton should pay ten shillings yearly to the Corporation of Cambridge, in full satisfaction of all toll and custom due from the freemen of Northampton, for all manner of stuff, barrelled ware, and other merchandise, brought by them to Sturbridge fair, and all other passages and carriages through and by the town of Cambridge, at all times of the year, over and besides two pence for every cart laden with their stuff going out of the fair. A deed of covenant, founded upon this award, was entered into by the two corporations on the 10th of July.⁽⁴⁾

The following charges occur in the accounts of John Thyrlby and Robert Fenne treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, to the Duke of Bukkynghams trumpetts, by the comandment of Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chapman, & Mr. Hallehed, xl^d.

Item, payed for the waits liverie xxx^s.

Item, payed the xx^{ti}. day of Aprill in reward given to the quenes pursvaunte which cam by comandement of lorde Monte Joye to Cambrigge, & to have certyficat of the Maier made to my said lord, whether Cambrigge stode cler from eny contagious sykenesse, or no, forasmoche as hir Grace intended to take hir Georney to o^r lady of Walsyngham, att Thomas Marshall in the presens of Hugh Rankyn, deputy to Mr. Henry Halhed, xx^d.⁽²⁾

(1) Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. Cantab. ed. Halliwell, 24, 35.—As to Sir Robert Reade, see Hasted's Kent, i. 405. Madox Formulæ Anglicanum, p. 388. Collectanea Topog. & Geneal. iv. 104.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 10 & 11 Hen. VIII.

(3) Nicolas, Testamenta Vetusta, 305.

(4) Corporation Cross Book, 154.

1519 } On the 9th of the calends of February, Pope Leo X. gave power to
 20 } the Master and fellows of Corpus Christi College to grant certain indulgences, to such as should attend the public procession of the College, on Corpus Christi day, or should be of the congregation at mass in St. Benedict's church on that day or its vigil.⁽¹⁾

1520.

Cardinal Wolsey visited the University, and was received with great honour; complimentary orations were made to him by Bryan Roo, M.A. fellow of King's College, and Henry Bullock, D.D. fellow of Queen's College, the latter being delivered before the imperial ambassadors and several bishops.⁽²⁾ The following charges relative to the Cardinal's visit, occur in the accounts of William Smyth and John Chesewright proctors.

To the Vicechancellor for expences in going round the town with the mayor, to cleanse the streets against the coming of the Cardinal, 2s. 2d.

Gifts to the Cardinal: for wine, £3. 6s. 8d.; for carrying the same to Queens coll. 12d.; for 2 oxen, £3. 7s. 8d.; for 6 swans, 28s. 8d.; for 6 great pikes, 33s. 4d.; for 6 shell fish, 4s. 4d.; for a river fish called a breme, 6s. 8d.

For procuring fish and other victuals against the coming of the Cardinal, 12d.

For repairing the streets on the Cardinal's coming, 13d.

To those who erected the fabric on the coming of the Cardinal, for labour, 16d.

To 2 scholars who carried an altar on the coming of the Cardinal, 4d.⁽³⁾

This year, a fire broke out in one of the schools called the school of Terence, but it seems to have occasioned little damage.⁽⁴⁾

On Thursday after the visitation of the Virgin Mary, John Hynde was elected Recorder of the town.⁽⁵⁾ He was afterwards a Serjeant-at-Law, a Knight, and a Justice of the Common Pleas, and resided at Madingley.

This year,⁽⁶⁾ the works of Luther were publicly burnt by the University, as will appear by the following extracts from the accounts of John Denne and William Medew proctors:—

Paid Peter the bedel⁽⁷⁾ sent to the Lord Cardinal and the Chancellor with letters respecting Luther's works, 20s.

For writing the statutes sent to the Lord Cardinal, 12½d.

Paid Dr. Bulloke for expences to London concerning the examination of Luther at the command of the Lord Cardinal, 53s. 4d.

(1) Masters, History of Corp. Chr. Coll. 61 App. No. xvii.—See as to this procession, Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 99.

(2) Fiddes, Life of Cardinal Wolsey, 186, Collect. No. 22.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 9.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 59.

(4) Ibid, 57.

(5) Acts & Charters of the Town.

(6) R. Parker, Hist. of Cambridge 197.

(7) Peter Cheke, father of the celebrated Sir John Cheke.

To Dr. Umphrey for his expences in the like business, 53s. 4d.

To Drs. Watson and Ridley for their expences in the same business, £5. 6s. 8d.

To Dr. Nycolas, deputy Vicechancellor, for drink and other expences about the burning of the books of Martin Luther, 2s.(1)

On the 4th of November there was an extraordinary flood, which, amongst other damage, carried away Garret Hostel Bridge.(2)

This year, Queen Catharine visited the University.(3) The following extracts from the proctors accounts, refer to this visit:—

For mending the ways against the Queen's coming, 18d.

To the manciples of the King's Hall and St. John's Colleges, for labour in procuring fish against the Queen's coming, 4s. 4d.

To the Queen's messenger, who brought the news of her coming, 3s. 4d.

Mr. Vicechancellor for expences in going round the town with the mayor, to cleanse the streets against the Queen's coming, 18d.(4)

The proctors for the next year, also make the following charges:—

For Ipocras when the Queen was at the schools, 6s.

For labourers in the schools where the Queen sat, 6d.(5)

Hugh Chapman, one of the aldermen of the town, by his will gave £10. "to be disposed in mendynge of the highe ways abowte Cambridge."(6)

1521.

Michaelmas term was deferred to the morrow of St. Martin, for fear of the plague.(7)

At this period, John Siberch, a German, was settled here as a printer. He is known to have printed seven books this year, and two in the year following. One of the books printed by him this year, was Linacre's translation of Galen de Temperamentis, supposed to be the first book printed in England which contains Greek characters, but there are Greek characters in others of Siberch's books of the same date. No production of his press, subsequently to 1522, appears to be known.(8)

About this time, there were proceedings in the court of the Duchy of Lancaster, by the tenants of Hertford, against Richard Clark mayor of this town, who was complained against for seizing for toll in Sturbridge fair.(9)

(1) MS.⁹Baker, xxiv. 62.

(2) Ibid, 59.

(3) R. Parker, Hist. of Cambridge, 197. Fiddes, Life of Cardinal Wolsey, 186, refers the Queen's visit to 1521.

(4) MS. Baker, xxiv. 59, 60.

(5) Ibid, 62.

(6) Regist. Testament. probat. in Cur. Archidiacon. Elien.

(7) MS. Baker, xxxi. 180.

(8) Ames, Typographical Antiquities, ed, Herbert iii. 1410.—Warton, Hist. of English Poetry, ed. Price, 1840, ii. 322.

(9) Ducatus Lancastriae, i. 207.

1521 } " In thys yere, at the Assise kept at the castle of Cambridge in Lent,
 22 } " the Justices and al the gentlemen, Bailiffes and other, resorting
 " thether, toke such an infeccion, whether it were of the savor of the
 " prisoners, or of the filthe of the house, that manye gentlemen, as Sir
 " Jhon Cut, Sir Giles Alington knightes, and many other honest
 " yomen thereof dyed, and all most all whiche were there present,
 " were sore sicke and narrowly escaped with their lives."⁽¹⁾

1522.

The office of public orator of the University was this year established, and conferred for life, upon Richard Croke, L.L.D. fellow of King's College, whose stipend was fixed at 40s. per annum. By the statutes for regulating this office, it was provided that after Dr. Croke should relinquish it, it should be held for seven years only, and that the orator, if a master of arts, should have precedence of all others of that degree, and that as a mark of honour, he should walk in processions and sit in public acts separate from others.⁽²⁾

This year the King visited the University.⁽³⁾ The following extracts from the accounts of Nicholas Rowley and George Stafford, proctors, refer to this occasion:—

EXPENCES OF THE SENIOR PROCTOR.

Imprimis, to John my Servaunt for his costs for his horse & hymselfe to Brandon ferry for Certificate of trewth of the Kyngs comynge, 8*d*.

Item, to Dr. Tylay for his costs to my Lorde of Ely, for his advyse & counsell about receyvynge of the Kyng, 3*s*. 4*d*.

Item, to Maister Cheke for his costs to New Markett, to know the oure of the Kyngs comynge, & the maner of his receyvynge, 2*s*. 8*d*.

Item, for makynge clene the Courte in the Scowlys, &c. 4*s*. 2*d*.

Item, for Curtons of Sylke of Orynge colour & grene for y^e Awlter in y^e Scowls, 14*s*. 8*d*.

Item, for berynge the Standynge Aulter, &c. Cops, Candlestyckis & Sensors for a redynes for the Kyngs receyvynge, 10*d*.

Item, for 4 Galons Ypocrace gyven in presents to my Lorde Marques, Mr. Cumpton, Mr. More, & the Kyngs Chaplins Dr. Ley, D. Tate, &c. 16*s*. 8*d*.

Item for Wafers fyne to the same, fowre Boxis, 5*s*.

Item, for a newe Keye for the Arcyter Scowle where the Kyngs Wardrope was kepte, 4*d*.

THE KYNGS PRESENT.

Twelve grete Pyks, 55*s*. 8*d*.

12 grete Elys, 13*s*.

8 grete Tenchis, 15*s*.

8 Bremys, 26*s*. 8*d*.

Foure Swanys, 20*s*.

(1) Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1809, p. 632.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 110.—Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 213.—Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 199—201.

(3) R. Parker's Hist. of Camb. 197.

Two Cranys wylde, 6s. 8d.

Two Cranys tame, 10s.

Item, to Davy Coke, for hys costs be 3 days, for purvyans off the Kyngs present, 6s. 8d.

Item, for expenses about the setting owte the Caryage off the Kyngs present to the Provost Place, 20d.

Item, for reparacyons in the Scolys, after the Kyngs departyng, of desks & forms, & removing the Barys in the Arceter Scowlys, 10d.

Item, to the Clarke of the Scollys for beryng of the Unversyte Crosse twys at the Kyngs beyng heyr, & in advent & att the grett Cessacyon, 16d.(1)

The accounts of Edward Slegge and John Harryson treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the subjoined charges :—

Item, payed to oon of the Knygs pursuants comyng to Cambrigge, bryngyng the Kings Comissyon to Mr. Mayer for the Kings lone money (2) ate first tyme, iij^s. iij^d.

Item, payed to the Kyngs Mynstrells comyng to Cambrigges, as in yere precedent, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, in Expences atte Taverne with the same Mynstrells, xij^d.

Item, payed to two of the Kings pursuants comyng bothe upon oon day, wth lettres for xx Archers to the Kyng in his service by yonde the See, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, payed for Bow stryngs atte first Muster, ij^d.

Item, payed to Thomas Brakyn and John Thirleby rydyng to London, & to Wynndsor to gett releffe of viij Archers parcel of xx charged for the Towne of Cambrigge, ther beyng xv dayes for the same, as apperith by a bill delyvered to Edward Slegge, iij^jmares.

These accounts also contain charges for presents to the Bishop of Ely, the Judges, and the King's Henchmen; and it appears, that the Judges heard a cause between the University and Town, and that the Corporation was engaged in litigation with the city of Litchfield.(3)

1523.

In the Parliament which met on the 15th of April, an act was passed respecting strangers artificers, but a proviso was inserted that it should extend not, to the inhabitants strangers that then were, or thereafter should be, in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.(4) An act was also passed, confirming the charter granted to the College of Physicians in London, and enacting that no person should practise physick in England until examined by the president and elects of that college, "except he be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, which hath accomplished all things for his form without any grace."(5)

(1) MS. Baker, xxiv. 66, 67.

(2) See as to the loans or benevolences of this period, Hallam, Constitutional Hist. of England, 4th edit. i. 19, &c.—Egerton Papers, p. 4.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 13 & 14 Hen. VIII.

(4) Stat. 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 3.

(5) Ibid, c. 5. It has been decided that this clause does not empower the medical graduates of Oxford or Cambridge to practise physick in or within seven miles of London, unless licensed by the college of physicians there.—Lord Raymond's Reports, i. 472.

1523 } There was some controversy this year, respecting the seizure of the
 — 24 } goods of certain Frenchmen, as appears by the following charges
 (selected from others relating to this business) in the accounts of John
 Howes and John Chapman treasurers of the town :—

Item, payed to William Jentyll on of the Kyngs purcivants comyng to Cambridge the xx day of Januarie, anno xv Henrici Octavi, with a previ seall directed to the mayer and bayliffs of Cambridge, for Frenchmen Skottys & Bretons goods, seased to the use of the Kyng by Mr. Moor late Sherif, ij^s.

Item, payed for a gyde to ryde with the saud pursuiwante to Whaddon, & for the hier of an horse for the same gyde to Mr. Foyster mayer, xij^d.

Item, delivered to Mr. Foyster Mayer, rydyng to London with the foresaid prevy seall, and to make aunsver to the same for Frenchemens goods, liij^s. iiij^d.

Item, payed to the said Maister Foyster mayer atte his comyng home from London over and byside the said liij^s. iiij^d.—xx^s.

Item, payed for ledying up of an horse to the grene Dragon, hyred by the Mayer to bring home his male, viij^d.⁽¹⁾

1524.

On the 10th of April, the University, by an instrument under the common seal, delegated to Cardinal Wolsey (whom they address in terms of the most abject flattery) most extensive powers for the revision of their statutes. Of this remarkable instrument, a copy is subjoined :—

Nos Universitas Magistrorum Regentium & Non Regentium, nec non omnium facultatum studii Cantabrigiensis, ad effectum infrà scriptum legitimè congregatarum, Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos Præsentes pervenerint, Salutem. Utcunq. nostra Cantabrigiensium Respublica Institutis olim suis, & illis quidem omni ex parte saluberrimis, multis retrò annis & ad hæc usq. tempora (ut speramus) non omninò infelicitè constitit, & duratura etiamnum aliquousq. videretur: non possumus tamen non mæminisse (toties præsertim atq. adeo ob oculos repetitis exemplis) humanorum olim firmissima quæq. tandem (suo nimirum orbe emenso) interitura prorsus, & quasi dissolutis formæ compagibus ad pristinam aliquando revolvi naturam; quantoq. longius à principiis progressa, tanto ad interitum propius accedere, etiamsi gradu incerto & inexplicabili. Quæ rerum humanarum reciproca mutatio, cum non in aliis perinde rebus atq. in legibus Constitutionibusq. humanis manifesta sit, Qualiscunq. quidem nostræ Reipub. sit præsens conditio, verendum tamen etiam atq. etiam arbitramur, ne leges nostræ post tam longum temporis decursum, malè ætatem ferre incipiant, neve interpretationum pondere oppressæ nutent aliquando, aut vi aliquâ majori labefactatæ, ruinam quandam occultè minentur, & cui forsàn ni citius occurratur, naturâ quâdam suâ in interitum videlicet proclivi (ut reliqua humana omnia) corruant subitò & dissolvantur. Quo fit, ut cum illi nostræ Reip. primi Parentes, legum (ex quibus omnis Reip. summa pendet) omnem curam nostræ fidei ac authoritati commiserant, multò maxime è Rep. nostrâ facturi videbimur, si effectum curemus, ut nostræ leges (quibus ut nihil aliud interim acciderit antiquæ certè & multis etiam interpretationibus agitæ) ad probum alicujus judicium, veluti ad normam quandam exigantur; novâ deinde Artificis manu retractatæ, omnibus suis partibus absolutissimæ

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 15 & 16, Hen. VIII.

reddantur, situ, (siquem vetustas contraxerat) deterso, genuinum suum nitorem recuperent, in sedem deniq. pristinam novâ authoritate repositæ, ibiq. sancitæ denuò & confirmatæ firmius consistent atq. diutius. Quod cum nobis omnino providendum sit, nunc verò temporis omni conatu aggrediendum etiam, tam felici præsertim & nunquam forsân rediturâ tam bene gerendæ rei occasione oblatâ; cum habeamus, viz. veluti nobis è cælo delapsum Amplissimum in Christo Patrem ac Dominum D. Thomam miseratione Divinâ Sacrosanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ tituli S. Cecilie trans Tiberim Presb. Cardinalem, Apostolicæ sedis à latere legatum, Eboracen. Archiepiscopum, Angliæ Primatem & Cancellarium summum, virum, cum ad instaurandas Resp. divinâ quâdam Providentiâ natum, tum verò nostrum etiam peculiariter Patronum, viz. qui tantum nostræ Reip. etiam ultrò studuit, quantum quivis, non omnino improbus, suis etiam precibus contendisset; tantum præterea nobis indies & pollicetur & præstat, ut omnem nostram expectationem superet, & ad alia quoq. majora ab eo expectanda invitet. Quæ omnia tum legum nostrarum naturali quâdam vicissitudine imminente ruinam, tum etiam in fulciendis, reponendis, redintegrandisq. legibus tam miri artificis benignam præsentiam, hæc invicem collata cum meditatur (prout jam sumus meditati diutius) non possumus committere, ut tam malè de hâc nostrâ Rep. meriti videamur, ut Hunc Rerumpub. tam felicem, multis etiam editis exemplis, Instauratorem de nostrâ Repub. etiam non consulamus: Ut hujus tam præsentis in Legum restitutione Numinis opem omnibus precibus non imploremus, ad hanc Justitiæ aram, ad hoc juris asylum, non confugiamus; cum adierimus deniq. non obsecremus obtestemurq. ut nostrâ Rep. in fidem susceptâ, ipsam diligentius perlustrare, leges atq. instituta ejusdem, hoc est ipsam Reip. animam, ad prudentissimum illud judicium suum exigere, exactam perpendere, perpensam instaurare & pristinæ integritati restituere; postremò, puran & omni etiam authoritate consecratam, in hanc jam suam effectam Remp. reponere velit atq. dignetur. Etenim cum in Legislatore duo exigantur, nempe summa prudentia & prudentiæ non omnino impar authoritas, horum amborum egregiam atq. raram, nec minus mirandam, in hoc Amplissimo Patre conjunctionem cernere est, ut summam in hoc prudentiam, amplissimam auctoritatem, qua Sacra, qua profana, non pro beneficio, sed pro virtutum suarum testimonio consecuta; tale utiq. tum authoritatis tum prudentiæ temperamentum adhibet, ut nihil unquam authoritas sine prudentiâ effecerit, nec clarius auctoritatem perspicere sit quam est in singulis prudentiam animadvertere: Adeo autem, ut si hanc nostram Remp. in suam semel fidem susceperit, & ad prudentiæ suæ modulos adtemperatam, suâ nobis auctoritate rediderit confirmatam, nihil addubitandum sit, quin ingens, tum nobis, tum etiam posteris gratulandi materia hinc oriatur, in talem aliquando incidisse Patronum sive bonarum literarum (quibus oppido quidem favet) sinceræve eruditionis (quam mirè amplectitur) incrementum spectemus, sive firmum recteq. constitutum Reip. ordinem, quod solus præstiterit, & in quo præstando tam diu exercitatus falli non possit. His itaq. post maturam deliberationem rationibus adducti, deq. hujus Amplissimi Patris virtutibus confisi plenissimè, quo modo, quâ formâ efficacius humiliusq. poterimus, unanimi eodemq. libero omnium consensu, hoc est, tam Regentium & non Regentium quam etiam Scholasticorum, præterea omnium integram Universitatem Cantabrig. Gymnasii repræsentantium consillio & assensu adhibitis pureq. præstitis.

Nos & Unusquisq. nostrum atq. adeo Gymnasium hoc universum, leges sive scriptas, sive non scriptas, statuta, ordinationes & consuetudines quascunq. (privilegiis & statutis particularium Collegiorum semper salvis) eidem Amplissimo Patri submittimus dedimusq. humillimè, talem in nos legesq. nostras, statuta, ordinationes seu consuetudines, breviter ordinationes omnes & singulas quocunq. etiam nomine vocitentur, & eas quantumcunq. firmas, etiamsi sedis Apostolicæ inferiorisve authoritate qualitercunq. consecratas, etiamsi Sacramenti religione confirma-

tas; postremò qualescunq. fuerint, talem in nos & in hæc omnia præfato Reverendissimo concedimus potestatem, ut pro libero animi sui arbitrio (quod non potest non esse gravissimum) jam constituta abroget, deroget, obroget, mutet, reformet, interpretetur, suppleat, adjuvet, corroboret, & omnem in partem verset & tractet; Leges, si videatur, antiquatas reponat, dissuetudine obscuratas illuminet, minus absolutas redintegret, atq. adeo si id animo aliquando sederit, expunctis, deletis & etiam mutatis iis omnibus, novas excogitet & ponat, idq. semel, aut etiam sæpius quoties ei videatur expedire. Porro autem omnes & singulas Constitutiones ab illo aut promulgatas aut compositas pœnis quibuscunq. sanciat ac muniat, & tam nos quam Successores nostros futuros Scholasticos ad hujusmodi constitutionum perpetuò observationem, pœnis ejusmodi aut etiam censuris, si malit, Ecclesiasticis, imò aliis quibuscunq. juris remediis, compellat & cogat. In summâ, non ad ea quæ expressa sunt, concessam benignissimo Patri potestatem arctamus, ut verbis videatur moderata potestas, sed etiam majora expressis, imò & quæ verbis quibuscunq. possemus exprimere, hujus Amplitudini concessa volumus; ut nihil nobis reservare videamur, quæ hujus arbitrium in constituendis legibus impederint, usq. adeo, ut cum amplissimam ejus & auctoritatem & jurisdictionem non ignoremus & prorogationem credamus minus necessariam, tum ut de nostrâ submissione, quam etiam libera sit manifestius constet, illius amplissimi Patris jurisdictioni nos ipsos submittentes, eam etiam, quoad præmissa, nullo errore impliciti, nullo metu coacti, prorogamus expressè per præsentis. Jam verò, quoniam indignum atq. adeo iniquum esse videtur ut à quo beneficium expectandum putes, tempus eidem præstituas persolvendi; porrò etiam hic benignissimus Pater, nec vacare interdum per majora quædam negotia possit, nec etiam, cum vacaverit, brevi absolvere, non convenire putavimus ut potestatem ei concessam ullis certis temporum finibus concludamus. Imò nunc quasi verbis in eam rem conceptis & pacti vim habentibus, per præsentia paciscimur & in fide promittimus, ad quam etiam conditionem & nos & hoc nostrum Gymnasium harum literarum testimonio obligamus, ut in nos inq. leges nostras, in hoc deniq. Gymnasium Amplissimo Patri concessa potestas, ad vitæ ejus spatium (quod illi felicissimum precamur & quam longissimum) nec à nobis nec à successoribus nostris quovis modo revocetur, cujus rei firmandæ causâ, privilegiis omnibus & singulis gratiis tam à jure quam ab homine indultis, omnibus breviter defensionibus aut allegationibus quibus nos contra præmissa tueri poterimus, renunciamus expressè in his Scriptis. Illud solum obsecrantes pientissimam benignitatem suam ut tam humiles Clientes tam justum præsertim implorantes auxilium ne aspernetur neuve deserat, agnoscatque obsequentissimos servulos, qui ut hic nullas fermè operas quæ ullum hostimentum aliquâ ex parte referant queamus rependere, non dubitamus tamen quin Deus Opt. M. in cujus haud dubie gratiam factum tam egregium cessurum sit, puris præsertim precibus sollicitatus (quod aliis nominibus multis fecimus jam diu & indesinenter deinde sumus facturi) solidissimum illud & iis benefactis promissum præmium hujus pietati suo tempore referat, ut centuplum accipiat & vitam æternam. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum commune hujus nostræ Universitatis prædictæ præsentibus apponi fecimus. Dat. Cantabrigiæ in plenâ Congregatione Regent. & non Regent. decimo die Mensis Aprilis Anno D. M.D. vicesimo quarto.⁽¹⁾

About this time also the University addressed letters to the Cardinal, acquainting him that in regard of the many favours he had conferred

(1) Fiddes, *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, 185, Collect. No. 23.—MS. Baker, vi. 145; xiv. 163; xxiv. 68.

on them, they proposed to appoint perpetual yearly obsequies for him, to be celebrated by all graduates, with the greatest solemnity.⁽¹⁾

This year, John Bryganden the junior proctor, was indicted for killing one David Vaughan or Vahan. It may be inferred he was acquitted, as the prosecution is said to have been "of the pure malice of the townsmen."⁽²⁾

There was a suit pending at this time in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, between John Pounfrett and others, tenants of Walden, and Edward Slegge and John Henryson bailiffs of this town, respecting the exemption from toll claimed by the inhabitants and tenants of Walden. A decree in favour of the exemption, was made in Easter term this year.⁽³⁾

From fear of the plague, Easter term was postponed till the feast of St. Barnabas, and this year the commencement was held in the church of the Friars Minors.⁽⁴⁾

Robert, prior of Caldwell, preferred a bill in chancery against the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses for the rent of £8. 10s. per annum, payable by them.⁽⁵⁾ To this bill the corporation demurred; but in Trinity term, Cardinal Wolsey then Chancellor of England, made a decree in favour of the plaintiff, who in his bill alleged that the mayor was so friended in the county of Cambridge, that he (the prior) could have no indifferent trial within that county by the common law. After the fall of the Cardinal, the corporation petitioned his successor, Sir Thomas More, to reverse this decree, which they stated to have been procured by the singular labour of the prior and his friends made to the Cardinal.⁽⁶⁾ It appears that the Corporation obtained letters on their behalf to the Cardinal from the Bishop of Ely.⁽⁷⁾

George Foyster the mayor was excommunicated by Richard Croke, D.D. Deputy Vicechancellor, for maintaining the jurisdiction of his mayoralty against the liberties of the University, and refusing to come at the command of the Vicechancellor. He was absolved on his submission, by Dr. Croke, on the 24th of August, at the Friars Augustines, in the chamber of Robert Barnes, D.D. the prior, having previously

(1) Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 39.—Fiddes, Life of Cardinal Wolsey, 186.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 68. In the accounts of the Treasurers of the Town 15 & 16 Hen. VIII. occurs the following: "Item, delivered to Maister Brakyn by the comaundement of Maister Mayer & the councelors riding to London in matiers for the Towne for the Crowners Inqueste & concerning the Inquiscion taken for David Vaughan the xix day of Aprill, anno quinto-decimo Henrici Octavi, iiijl. vjs. viijd."

(3) Ducatus Lancastriæ, i. 130.—Corporation Common Day Book, April 3rd, 1820.

(4) MS. Baker, xxxi. 182.

(5) Vide ante, pp. 38, 109, 301.

(6) Corporation Muniments.

(7) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 15 & 16 Hen. VIII.

offered his candle to the Virgin Mary as a penitent, in a chapel attached to the church of that house, in the presence of divers scholars and laymen there assembled. An instrument of his submission, and the proceedings thereupon, was attested by a notary public, and hung up in the common schools.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of September, a nuncio from the Pope arrived in the University, with a diploma. He was received with every mark of honour, and four marks were paid him as a reward.⁽²⁾

This year, Sir Richard Wyngfield, K.G. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was appointed High Steward of the University.

On the 20th of October, died Thomas Linacre, M.D. physician to the King, and one of the most learned men of his age. He founded a physic lecture in this University.⁽³⁾

1525.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of those in authority to suppress Luther's works, it appears that by this time a considerable number of the members of the University had embraced the doctrines of the reformed Church. Many of these resorted together at the schools, and to the sermons at St. Mary's and St. Augustine's. They also held private meetings for discourse and edification, at a house called the White Horse,⁽⁴⁾ which their adversaries nicknamed, Germany. The colleges in which those of the reformed faith seem to have been most numerous, were King's, Queen's, St. John's, Peterhouse, and Corpus Christi, Pembroke Hall, and Gonville Hall. There were several of the Augustine friars who held the same opinions, particularly Dr. Robert Barnes the prior of that house, and Miles Coverdale, afterwards Bishop of Exeter.⁽⁵⁾

On the morrow of St. Dennis, there was a fire at Clare Hall, which burnt down part of the master's lodge and the treasury.⁽⁶⁾

On Christmas eve, Robert Barnes, D.D. Prior of the Augustine friars,⁽⁷⁾ preached in St. Edward's church, from the epistle of the

(1) MS. Baker, ix. 168.—Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 105. Further particulars of the proceedings against Foyster will be found in the 5th article of the complaint of the Town against the University, under the year 1532.—See also MS. Baker, xxxi. 182.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 70.

(3) Wood, Athenæ. Oxon. i. 18.—Rymer, Foedera, xiv. 25.—Stat. Coll. Joh. Cantab. c. 17.

(4) As to this House, see Cambridge Portfolio, 364, 365.

(5) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, 6.

(6) Caius, Hist. Cantebr. Acad. 57.

(7) Dr. Barnes was originally educated at Louvain. After he was made prior of the Augustines at Cambridge, he began to read Terence, Plautus, and Cicero, in that house, and with the help of Thomas Parnell, his scholar, whom he brought from Louvain with him, "he caused the House shortly to flourish with good letters, and made a great part of the House (which before were drowned in barbarous rudeness) as Master Cambridge, Master Feld, Master Coleman, Master Burley, Master Coverdale, with divers other of the University that

day, "Gaudete in Domino, &c."⁽¹⁾ He declaimed against the superstitious observance of holidays; the pride, pomp, and avarice of the prelates and clergy; the rigour and abuses of the ecclesiastical courts; the corruptions and errors of the church; and the persecution of the advocates of religious truth. For this sermon he was accused of heresy before the Vicechancellor, and afterwards convened before Cardinal Wolsey and other bishops at London. The charges against him were embodied in twenty-five articles; in one he was accused of having omitted to pray for the three estates of the holy church, and for not having made his prayer at the beginning of his sermon, "according to the old custome, but at the last ende, and for the true knowlege of al christen men, makyng no praier to our lady, nor for the soules in purgatory, nor for grace expedient." The other articles set out the passages objected to, which appear to have been as follow:—

1. If thou beleve that thou arte more bounde to serve god tomorowe, wytche is Christmesday, or of Æsterdai, [or] of Whytsonday, for any holynes that is in one day more than in another, than art thou no faithfull christen man, but superstitious; And S. Paule is agaynst the, sayeng you do observe dayes, yeres, monthes, and tydes; For unto a faythfull christen man, every daye oughte to be Christmasday, Æsterday, & Whytsonday. The which thyng the fathers consydering that thou dydest not observe, yea & that thou woldest never observe (yf it were left to thy judgemente), because thou arte gyven so moche to worldly businesses, For that cause they have assigned the, certayne dayes to come to the churche to pray together and to receyve the blessed sacrament together.⁽²⁾

2. Now dare no man preache the truthe, and the verye gospell of god, and in especial they that be feble and fearfull. But I trust, ye and I praye to god, that it may shortly come that false and manifeste errours maye be playnly shewed. There be certaine men lyke condicioned to dogges, yf there be any man that is not theyr countremen, or that they love not, nor knewe not, say anything against them than cry they, an heretike, an heretike, ad ignem, ad ignem. These be dogges that fere true preachers.

3. We made now a dayes many mattirs, I truste we shal have many more shortly. For ye veritie coulde never be preached playnly, but persecution did folowe.

4. These lawes, these lawiers, these Justiciars, that say that a man may lawfully aske his own good afore a iudge, and contende in iudgemente, have destroyed al paciens, devocion, and fayth in christen people.⁽³⁾

sojourned there for learnings sake. After these foundations laid, then did he read openly in the House Paul's Epistles, and put by Duns and Dorbel." At first however he opposed the Protestants, especially in a disputation with George Stafford, fellow of Pembroke Hall, on the latters proceeding to the degree of B.D. but he was soon afterwards converted to the reformed faith by the celebrated Thomas Bilney, (Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684, Hen. VIII. p. 435.) Perhaps he was the "Mr. Doctor Barnes" who in 1503, on the espousal of Catharine of Arragon to Henry the Eighth, then Prince, was appointed to publicly defend the validity of the marriage, and to read the Pope's bull, (Hardwicke State Papers, i. 13.)

(1) Phil. iv. 4.

(2) Dr. Barnes says, "my lorde of Rochester alowed this article, saienge, He wolde not condempne it for herisie for an Clⁱ. (this was a great somme of moneie) but it was folishlie saide, quod he, to preach this that were afore the butchers of Cambridge. As who say thei were all butchers, yt were at ye sermon, and not the moost part of the universite." He adds, that the Bishop of Bath asked "whether we might labour on the hollydaies or not," and gives the particulars of his discussion with him on that question.

(3) The Doctor complained, that in the fourth and fifth articles his adversaries had most uncharitably charged him with condemning the law-maker, laws, and execution thereof, when

5. This pleadyng in iudgement is manifestlye againste the gospell, Lu. xii. Homo quis me constituit iudicem. And contrarye to S. Paule, Jam omnino dilectum est &c.

6. I wyll never beleve, nor yet I can never beleve, that one man may be by the lawe of God a byshop of ij or iij cities, yea, of an hole countrey, for it is contrary to saynt Paule, which sayth, I have lefte the behynde to set in everi citie a byshop. And yf you fynde in one place of scripture y^t they be called Episcopi, you shal fynde in dyvers other places that they be called presbiteri.

7. It can not be proved by scripture, y^t a man of the church shulde have so great temporall possessyons. But they wyll say, yf they had not so great possessions, they coulde not kepe so many servauntes, so many dogges, so many horses, as xl. or l. and mayntaine so great pompe and pryde, and lyve so deliciously.

8. Sure I am that they cannot by y^e lawe of God, have no iurisdiction seculer, and yet they chalenge both powers, which yf they have, why do they not put them both in use. For they must say, as the iewes sayd, we may kyl no man.

9. They say they be the successours of Christ and of his apostles, but I can se them folowe none but Judas. For they bere the purse, and have all y^e money. And if they hadde not so great possessions, I am sure an C wold speke against them where now dare not one for losse of promotion.

10. There is not the greatest Pharysei in this churchle, but I am sure I pricke hym with these wordes, and he knoweth that they be true, though he say the contrarye, and that do I well knowe.

11. These ordinary bysshops and prelates do folow that false prophet Balaam. For they wolde curse y^e people, but by the provision of God they are compelled to blisse them, that is to saye, to teache them to lyve well, though they them selfe live moost mischevously. And so the asses which they ride upon, that is the common people, have their lives in abomination.

12. They set up an ydoll to deceave the people withal, whiche is called Baal peor or Baal phegor, that is interpreted gaspinge, as their lawes, and constitutions, the which gaspe and gape to maintaine their worldly honour. They cause us do

he spoke not against all lawyers, or any for pleading justly, but only against those who taught men that they were bound to prosecute the uttermost of the law, under the penalty of deadly sin, were the man never so poor and unlike to pay the debt. He thus relates the circumstance which moved him to speak of lawyers and suitors on this occasion:—

“There was a poore man deed, and had made another poore man his executour, and be-
“quethed in his wyll to a churchle in Cambrige a kettill worthe iiii. li. the whiche kettill
“was afterward required by the churchle warden. But this executour being a poore man, and
“not able to gyve this bequest at that tyme, therefore he desyred the churchle warden of longer
“respite, but he coulde not be herde, for the church warden wold have ye uttermost of ye law,
“& sewed him before ye commissary, & at ye laste condemned hym unto prysone, where he
“lay, and neyther was able to pay his dette nor to helpe his wyfe & chyl dren. Nowe because
“I myght do somthyng with the churchle warden, therefore the poore manes wyfe came
“wepyng and waylynge to me, desyryng me in ye way of charyte to speake to the churchle
“warden for to be good to her poore husbnde, wherby I was moved to sende for this my
“frende, his name is called John Drake, a man wel knowne in Cambrige, unto whom I spake
“in this maner: Contreyman, I am very sory to here of your uncharitable demeanoure, here
“hathe bene with me a poore woman wepyng & wayling & cryeng out howe you have undone
“her, her poore husbnde, & her myserable chyl dren, for all they have not one bytte of bread
“towards theyr fode, nor she is not able to labor. Wherefore I mervayle sore at you that
“you wyl be so extreme unto poore men whom god hath visited with poverty to prove your
“charitie, what mercy wil you have at christes hande that which is so extreme unto your
“poore neighbour, whom he hath bought with his precious bloude. Unto this he made me
“answere on this maner: Howe that thing pertayned not to him, but unto the churchle.
“Wherefore he sayde that all doctours of law dydde saye that they must sewe therefore under
“the paine of deadly synne. And if it were wrong, why did they learne so. Now I had many
“wordes with him between him & me as concerninge this matter. But the nexte daye whan
“I preached, by the reason that the selfe man stode afore me in the church, was I brought to
“remembrance of the case that he & I had comoned of. And because I had not clerly
“converted hym, therefore I resited the case in a parable that no man knew what I ment but
“he & I. And of this thinge was I moved (as God knoweth) to speake off seuters, the which
“I thinke in this case no christen man can allowe.”

sacrifice by faire women, that is by their carnall affections and swet wordes, so that God of Israel is forgotten. And thus, by theyr swete wordes and benediction they deceyve symple people. These be the false maysters that saynt Petter speketh of. These be the fountaines without water, for they give no good doctrine to the people.

13. Now they sel us, they sel the people, they sell holie orders, theie sel church halowing, there is no better marchandise in chepeside : wylte thou know what is the price of a church halowinge no lesse than xl. shillings. Thei sel pardons and remissions of sinnes as openlie as a cowe & an oxen is solde, for they never graunt them without money.⁽¹⁾

14. Wylt thou know what theyr benedictions is worth : They had rather give the ten benedictions than one halfpeny.

15. Nowe is come a pardon wherby they saye y^t they have power to sende an hundred soules to heven. And yf they may so do, without any further respecte, than may they lykewyse sende another C to helle. For it foloweth in the texte, quodcunque ligaveris, that is, whatsoever thou bindest.

16. It is abhominable to here howe they preache and teache, that they may absolve a pena et a culpa, whiche, I am sure, is impossyble as they understand it.

17. What is y^e cause that they forbid us y^t we shulde not discuss how great theyr power is, but bicause that they wolde make all men foles, and holde us in ignorance.

18. They have a lawe most abhominable and contrary to Gods law and charite, to excommunicat the people iiij. times in a yere, that is to say, those men that raise the rent of an house, that must you understande if it belonge not to the church. For yf it belong unto the church, thou mayste raise it every month ones, and no man shall curse the. Also thei curse them y^t be not buried in their parish church that must be understand if that thei be rich men, for if they be pore, they may be buried amonge the friers.⁽²⁾

19. They have miters with glistering precious stones. They have gloves for catchinge cold in the myddes of their ceremonies. They have ringes and ouches and other ceremonies, so many that there is in a maner now nothing els in the church, but all iewish maners.

20. These miters, I can not tel from whence they do come, except thei take them from the iewes byshops. And if they take them from the iewes, than let them also take their sacrifices and theyr oblacyons from them, and offer calves and lambes as they dyd, and then have we nothyng to do with them, for we be christen men and no iewes. I pray you tell me where ye fynde but one prycke in holy scriptur of your myters. Our mayster dyd institute bysshops. And saynt Paule setteth out what is theyr office and also what is theyr ornamentes, and yet speaketh never a worde of your myters. But I dare boldly say, that if you be put to the tryall, you shal be fayne to runne to the olde lawe.

21. These myters with ii hornes I cannot tell what they shuld signyfye, excepte it be y^e hornes of y^e false prophet, of whom it is spoken with these hornes shalt thou blowe afore y^e all Syria.

22. Theie have baculum pastorem to take shepe with, but it is not lyke a shepe-

(1) In his observations on this article, Dr. Barnes makes the following statement:—

“The Suffragan of Ely did axe of mayster John Purgold xla. & the offryng, for halowing of “S. Edwardes in Cambrige: ye & he wolde not do it so good chepe, quod he, but bicause he “had a goddaughter buried in the churchyard.”

(2) As regards this article, the Doctor says,

“The Bishop of Bath said there was no such maner to curse men. And all the world “knoweth the contrarye. Moreover, I red these articles in ye boke of the generall curse that “belongeth to sainte Benettes church in Cambrige, & ther dyd I marke it with myne owne “hand, and yet the bishop was not ashamed to deny it.”

herdes hoke, for it is intricate and manifolde croked, and turneth alwaies in, so that it maie be called a mase, for it hath neither beginning nor ending. And it is more like to knocke swine and wolves in the heed with, than to take shepe. Theie have also pillers and pollaxes, and other ceremonies, whiche no doubt be but trifels and thinges of nought.⁽¹⁾

23. Preestes do mumble and rore out theyr dyryges and masses in the church and churchyardes for theyr founders, curyous to speke theyr wordes distinctly. But I ensure them that theyr prayers shal do them no good, but only acceptatio divina.

24. There is no praier acceptable to God except it be fetched from the fyre of the alter.

Subjoined is a curious account by Dr. Barnes himself, of the proceedings against him in the University, and at London :—

In y^e yere of our lorde 1525, the 24 day of Decembre, dydde I make a sermonde at the request of the parysh, in saint Edwardes church, of Cambrige, out of the whiche sermonde dyd mine adversaries gather these articles,⁽²⁾ whiche whan I knewe, I offered my selfe to preach againe the sonday folowing, and to declare my selfe, and my meanyng clerely. But doctour Rydley,⁽³⁾ and Doctour Preston, chaplens, & kynsmen to the byshop of London found y^e meanes, that the vicechauncellour did inhibet me to preache. But I coulde never knowe any reasonable cause why, but that alonely he saide, it shoulde be for my profite to holde my peace. And of this I was so content. Tyl at the last, that these foresayd docters with one maister Tyrell, gathered in wrytyng certain articles,⁽⁴⁾ and presented them to the Vicechauncellour, whiche sent for me, and asked me, what I sayde to those articles. I aunswered, that thei were none of myne. But certaine wordes, and sentences there were in them, that I had spoken, but that was lefte out, y^t shulde make for my declaration. Wherefore I said they were none of myne, and that I would be reported by the audience. To this he sayde, that I shuld take hede what I denyed, for if they brought witnes against me, than must I nedes dye. I aunswered, that the wytnes shulde be false, for I never spake them. Then sayde he, I coulde not prove a negatyve. I answered, that I wolde prove the wytnes false, whatsoever he were. He sayd whether they were true or false, I must suffer for it, yf witnes

(1) The reference to "pillers and pollaxes," was designed as a reflection upon Wolsey, (see Cavendish, *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, ed. Singer, i. 44.) and from the following curious statement of what passed between the Cardinal and the Doctor, it seems the former well understood the allusion :—

"My lord cardinall reasoned with me in this article, all the other he passed over savyng this & the sixt article. Here dyd he aske, if I thought it good and reasonable that he shulde lay downe his pillers and pollaxes & coyne them. Here is the heresye that is so abhomyable. I made hym answere that I thoughte it well done. Than sayde he, howe thynke you were it better for me (beyng in the honour and dignitie that I am) to coyne my pillers and pollaxes, and to gyve ye money to v or syxe beggers, than for to mayntayne the comen welthe by them as I do. Do you not reken (quod he) the comen welthe better than fyve or sixe beggers. To this I did answere, that I reckened it more to ye honour of God and to the salvation of his soule, and also to ye comfort of his poore bretheren, that they were coyned and gyven in almes. And as for the comen welthe dyd not hange of them, for as his grace knewe the comen welthe was afore his grace, and must be whan his grace is gon, and the pyllers and pollaxes came with him and shuld also go away with hym. Notwithstanding, if the comen welth were in suche a condicion that it had nede of them, than myght his grace so longe use them or any other thing in theyr stede, so longe as the comen welthe neded them. Notwithstanding I sayd thus, much dyd I not say in my sermon agaynst them, but alonely I dampned in my sermon ye gorgious pompe & pride of all exterior ornamentes. Than he sayde, well, you say very well. But as well as it was said, I am sure that these wordes made me an heretike, for if these wordes hadde not ben therin, mine adversaries durst never have shewed their faces against me."

(2) Namely, those before referred to.

(3) Probably Dr. Robert Ridley, uncle to Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London.

(4) Edmund Nateres, D.D. Master of Clare Hall.

come in agaynst me, for that was the lawe, I sayd how that was a pituous case, And by that lawe they myghte condempne our mayster Christ. He sayd, how that I shuld remembre me what I dyd, for the mater was so daungerous, & so haynous in the lawe, that I might have no counsell. Then I answered, & sayd, well, let God helpe, whiche knoweth all thynges. This was in y^e universitie scholes, the dores shutte fast, no man beinge within on my party, but I alone, But of my adversariespartye was there doctour Rydley, doctour Watson,⁽¹⁾ doctour Preston, and a doctour of law, whose name I have forgotten. Theirre was also one mayster Fooke, & mayster Tyrell whiche was appoynted amonge them to be the presenter of these artycles. Nowe the Vicechauncelour when he coulde have no more of me in comunicacion beetwene us, he asked me what I wolde do, I answered, he shulde go his waye and set hym downe & heare their complaint. And I wolde make suche an answer as god shuld put in my mynde, He required me instantly not to cast my selfe away. So he went and set hym downe, and I was called before hym. As sone as I came, then stode forthe maister Tyrell & presented a role, in the whiche were certaine articles (as he said) gathered out of my sermon, of the whiche some of them, said he, were contencious, some were sedicious, some were sklaunderous, and some were heretical. Whan he had thus spoken, Than sayde I to hym, Good M. Tyrell, wyll you presente any of these articles as heresy? At this worde spake the Vicechauncelour to me, Good mayster doctour, let that passe. Wyll you be content to submyt your selfe? Then sayde I, whersoever I have spoken agaynste gods worde or against the exposition of holy doctours, I wyll be content to be reformed, and to submytte my selfe. But with this was not doctoure Rydley, nor doctour Watson contente, except I should adde unto it, yf I had offended the lawes of the church. But at that I stopped and sayde, it was to large, for I knewe not what they ment by the lawes of the church, nor I was no doctour of lawe. Wherefore I iudged it sufficient for me to be reported by gods worde, & by the exposicion of holy doctours, For that was my facultie, Than the vicechauncellour rekened, that it was sufficient for me. But we coulde not agre in a great space, in this thinge. Wherefore I sayde I woulde agree to al maner of lawes, that were not agaynst gods worde, nor saint Augustine nor saint Hierome, nor yet agaynst none of the foure doctours. So dyd it reste that day at this poynt, and no more was handeled. For in thys time was the hole body of the universite gathered together, and knocked at the schole dores, and sayd, they wold here the examination, seinge y^e matter was manifest. And these few persons shuld not take auctoritie on them onelye to here, & to determyne suche causes. Than the vicechauncelour sent the bedyll to the doore, requiringe theym to be contente. But they were the more moved, and knocked sorer. So rose the vicechauncelour, & went him self to y^e dore, & gave them as good and as fayr wordes as he coulde. But the conclusion was, they woulde not depart, excepte they might here this matter iuged, and as they saide it appertained to learnynge, And they were the body of the universite. So the vicechauncelour came backe againe unto us al, and saide, we must give over this matter for the universitie is in a rumour, & so departed we asonder.

Than within two or thre dayes after, was I called into Clare hall, to y^e vicechauncellours chamber, wher were also the forsaide doctours gathered agaynst me, There dyd they entreate me with good wordes for to be content to be ordered after Maister vicechauncelours counsayll. I did requyre that maister vicechauncelour wolde indifferently here me and myne adversaries together, And then if I had saide any thinge against learnynge, I wolde be ordered at master vicechauncelours

(1) John Watson, Master of Christ's College.

commandement. Then sayd they, that it was done for my profite, that maister vicechancelour dyd not sytte in iudgment. For (as they sayde) they were all my frendes, and woulde be lothe that my mater shulde be herde in iudgment. For if there came any witnes againste me (as they were sure there wold) then were I but lost. I answered, what witnes soever shulde come to prove those articles as they were layd agaynst me, I wolde prove them false. For I had preached openly, and many lerned men were at my sermonde, and I doubted not but they wolde testifie the truthe for bothe parties. But than aunswere was made me, that yf thre witnesses came against me, than would not thre and twenty helpe me, for that was the course of the lawe. Then said I, This is a pituous case, that a man shall not be reported indifferentlye by his audience, seing it was in the universite, But by ii or iii false witnesses. Wherefore I woulde abide the daunger, and let myne adversaries doe theyr uttermost. yf I shall thus dye, I must be content (sayde I) I am no better than our maister Christ. Than was there manye wordes used, and manye daungerous ways shewed me, to have withdrawen me from this purpose, but I dyd stand faste in it. So they required me to goo backe into a chambre and they comuned together secretlye alone. And at laste sent unto me the vicechancelour, whiche intreated me very soore to be content with their ordynance. For by his conscience he coulde not perceive, but thei were al my frendes, & intended to save both my name & fame, which thei culd not do, the law was so daungerous, onles I wold folow theire counsell, then asked I of M. Vicechauncelour, what theie wolde that I shulde do. For trueli saide I, these articles were falselie and uncharitable laide unto me. He answered, that there shulde be no ieopardie in the matter, I shulde be contented to graunt them. But unto that I wolde not agree in no wyse, wherefore I desyred hym to departe agayne unto them and I wolde come & make them a resonable answer. So came I in, makynge this protestation fyrste, Ryght worshyppfull maysters, I trust you be all my good frendes, and have so moche charite in you, that you wyll not caste me awaye onles you perceyve a great faute and obstinacy in me, the whiche I truste you shall not fynde, for I dyd never intende to speake, nor yet to do, agaynst Christes holy doctrine. Notwithstandyng, seing that the lawe is so daungerous, as maister Vicechauncelour, and you have tolde me. Therefore I had rather put myselfe unto your charitie, then to stande to the danger of the lawe. And for this purpose to these articles that he layd unto me thus I answer: These articles as they do here stande, were never myne, nor I never intended to speake them, as thei be here wryten. But nevertheles I doe graunte, that there be many of my wordes & also a great meyny of my sentences that I dyd speake. Wherefore I do submyt my selfe unto you, desyrynge you charytably to deale with me, and not to take my wordes to the worst sentence. As I had sayd thus and suche lyke other wordes, Than made they me to be sworene, to stande to the Vicechauncelours determinacyon. At that I stopped a great whyle, but at the last I graunted to abyde by his determynation, yf it were not agaynst lernyng & charitye. And upon this the Vicechauncelour assoiled me, as they saide ab excommunicatione iuris.

Nowe had they there standyng unknowen unto me, a notarye which dyd make an instrument of al my agrementes. For I dyd not know, but that they handeled with me as frendes, and as private persones. And this instrument made by ye notary, was afterwards presented unto the court, for wytnes agaynst me, when I was brought before ye byshops.

And as we were thus handelyng in ye Vicechauncelours chambre, the Universitie gathered together, so that the bodye of ye Universite was there. And than sente up certeyne maysters, and bachelours of divinite to the vicechaunloure, requiryng hym that they myghte be admytted to here the examinicion of me, in as moch as they had herde me preach. Answer was made agayne, that there

was no suche matter in hand, but that they dyd handle with me frendly, to devise an ende moste to my profyte. By the reason of the which congregacion, we were compelled to departe asunder, as for that tyme.

And so rested the matter til the space of a month. In the whiche tyme, doctour Watson and doctour Preston, at the agrement of y^e Vicechancelour, wente and wrote a revocation, and made it of every article by it selfe, makynge me in the revocation to grant the articles as they were layde agaynst me. Addynge also to every article, that bycause some men had so understande me, therfore I shulde revoke y^t article, As in y^e fyrst article, where I had sayd after the mynde of saynt Hierome, that all dayes were of lyke vertue, They added, y^t certayne men dyd take me, that I wolde have no holy dayes. And therfore I muste revoke that artycle as heresye. Item, where I had spoke in myne articles agaynst the gorgyous pompe and pryde of spirituall ornamentes; They dyd adde, that certayne men dyd take out of my sayinge y^t I wolde have no halowed chalyces, nor vestimentes, nor yet any ornamentes in the churche; And therfore I must revoke that artycle as heresye. And so in every one of my artycles where they coulde expounde a word to an evyll sentence or els of malyce make any mischevous or sedicionous sayinge, that layde they to me, & wolde have me revoke it, as thoughe it had ben my sayinge and meanyng. So that there was never an article, but that it was eyther heretycal, sedisious, contencious, blasphemous or elles piis auribus offensivus.

Moreover, I had in that same place a good frende, the whiche wrote the same revocation pryvely, as fast for me as he dyd wryt it for doctour Preston. The which man is yet alyve. Nowe when I had this thyng in wrytyng I called into my chambre, an eyght, or tenne, of the best lerned men that were in Cambryge, the whiche be yet alyve as farre as I knowe, sayyng mayster George Stafforde and mayster Bylney. Of all these I asked theyr counsell, what they thoughte best to do seyng this revocation was so uncharitably made, and thynges falsely layde unto my charge, which were not in my articles, nor yet coulde be charytably taken out of them. They al concluded, that it was neyther ryghte nor conscience, that I should agree to this revocation; wherfore afterwarde whan the Vicechauncelour called me agayne afore doctour Rydley, doctour Watson, doctour Preston and mayster Tyrell, & delyvered mee this revocation in his chambre, which I shuld rede openly y^e sonday followyng in saynt Edwardes churche, and shulde saye neyther more nor lesse, then was therin wryten, ye & shulde also promyse, that yf I were afterwarde called forthe by any higher power spirituall, to be content, and suffer all payne, and punyshement, that he or they shulde laye unto me. Then wolde I not agre in no wyse to this determinacion, nor consent to these condicions. For they were neyther agreeable to learnyng nor yet standyng with charitie.

There were certain articles condempned for heresye, that were as true as S. Jhons gospel. And charitie wolde not that I shuld be blamed for that thyng, that I neither spake, nor thought, but alonly malicious personnes dyd take oute of my sayinge false meanings. Wherfore here was a greate tragidie amonge them, For some saide, that I was pariured by the reason I was sworne to abyde the determination of the vicechauncelour. And the other parte rekened, that my othe bounde me not, by the reson that it was so uncharitably made, the whiche was not their promysed to do: ye the Vicechauncelour him selfe, thought it to exstreame. So that after many wordes the congregacion of them was dissolved, and I shuld make an answer within viii daies, what I woulde do.

Now in y^e meane season, dyd mayster Tyrell ryde to London, & found y^e means (by the reason y^t he coulde not opteyne his minde in the Universite, for I sayde I wolde appele from y^e vicechauncelour to the whole body of the Univer-site) that the Cardinall sent downe doctour Capon, and a sergeant of armes, called

Gybson, which dyd arest me in the universitie, for to appere before your graces counsell.⁽¹⁾

So was I broughte up to London, the tuesday afore shrove sondaye, and on the weddensdaye at nighte after, was I brought afore the Cardinal in his gallery at westmynstre, which toke & redde all my articles quietlye, tyll he came to the vi. There he stopped and asked me, yf a byshop myght have any more cities then one. I aunswered, y^t a byshop was instituted to instruct & teach the cytie, And therefore he might have as muche underneth hym, as he were able to preache and teache to. And to that me thought Saynte Paule dydde agree commaundyng Timothe to set in every citie a byshoppe. wherefore I knew none other order but this, than sayde he: That in Paules daies, a Cytie was syxe or seven myles long, besyde y^e subbarbes, And of that whole Citie, was there but one byshoppe. So lykwise nowe, a byshop had but one Cathedrall sea, and all the resedue of the countrey, were as subbarbes unto it. To this I said nothing, for he wold herde me no more, but retourned and redde forthe the articles, tyll that he came to the xxii article, where he founde his pyllers, and pollaxes. And there he stopped, & had a great disputation with me of them, as I have written afore in my articles.⁽²⁾ So at the last we came so farre, that I sayde, how these articles were uncharitably gathered out of my sermonde. Than he sayde you are defamed of heresye. I answered and sayde: I truste there is no good man that knoweth me, whyche will suspecte me, He sayd do not you knowe that there is a rumoure how that you be brought afore us for heresy? I aunswered, that rumour is scattered by myne adversaries of malyce, and not of any occasion that I have gyven. He sayde I beleve that to be true, but how wyll you pource youre selfe: I answered, I wyll be bounde to bryng unto your grace xx honest men, and well learned, of good name & fame, that shal depose for me, how that I am not worthy of this infamy. Than he sayde, can you bryng me vi or x doctours of divinite, that wyl swere for you, that you are neither gylty, nor yet worthy to be suspected? I answered, that it was not possible to bryng so many Doctours for me, seing there were no more but ij at my sermonde, & they belonged bothe to byshops, wherefore I supposed they wolde not testifie with me: But I wold bringe as many honest men, as shuld be required, & they shuld be as well learned, and better than I, for to testifie for me. But he sayd, that wold not helpe for they muste be my peares, after the forme of the lawe. I sayd that was impossible. Than said he, you must be burned. I aunswered, howe I trusted to have more grace, and favoure at his hand. He sayd, he was sworne to mayntayne the lawes of the church and therefore he must folowe y^e forme of the lawe. wherefore I shoulde take deliberation with my selfe whether I woulde stande to the course of the lawe or elles submytte my selfe to his grace.

Now because I had ones submitted myself to the vicechauncelour, & I was thereby circumvented: Therefore I thought I wold now not be so hasty in submitting myself: And therefore I answered, y^t I wold submyt my selfe to his grace, in any thyng that could be proved against me, that I had spoken, contrarye to learnynge. He sayde that this was no submissyon. And I woulde graunt no more. So after much communication, he concluded with me, and sayde howe that I was but a foole, and could not perceive, howe good he was unto me. wherefore seynge that I wolde be reported by my dedes therfore he had signed xv. or xvi. Doctours (sayde he) the whiche shulde the next day here me.

(1) Gibson had authority also to search for Luther's books, but Dr. Forman of Queens' College gave private notice to the parties suspected, thirty in number, and the books were removed when the search was made by the Serjeant-at-Arms the Vicechancellor and proctors, who in consequence of treachery, were enabled to go directly to the places where the books had been.—Fox, *Acts & Monuments*, ed. 1684, Hen. VIII. p. 436.

(2) Vide ante, p. 313, n. (1)

And so the nexte day, which was on the Thursdaye before Fastingsam sondaye was I brought into the Chapterhouse of Westmynster, where sat the byshop of Bathe,⁽¹⁾ as principall iudge, and the byshop of saynt Asse,⁽²⁾ the abbot of Westmynster,⁽³⁾ the abbot of Burye,⁽⁴⁾ doctoure Quarton, doctour Allen, doctour Steven⁽⁵⁾ than secretary, with many mo, which I knew not. Then sayd the Bishop of Bath: syr you are defamed of heresy: but I denyed the same. He sayde, ye do se what a multitude of people here is gathered to here your examynatyoun, whiche must ryse of some fame. I sayde, that I knewe no cause of that gatheringe, for I knewe never a man there, nor brought any man with me, saving a child of xiii. yeares. Than sayd he, Dyd you never here of any man, that you were accused of heresy. Than sayde I, Men may say their pleasures, I can not let them, but it is no matter to me as long as I am faultles. Then sayde he, we doe believe that you are faultles, but yet you must purge your selfe, and declare your innocency. I answered, to that I was content, and wolde be reported by all men that ever knew me or herde me. well, sayde he, that is well sayde. Now sayde he, be there certeyne artycles delyvered unto us, agaynst you, what saye you to them? My desyre was to knowe myne accusars. Nay said he, we procede after an other forme of the lawe, wherfore, what say you to these artycles? I answered, that they were uncharytably gathered agaynste me, wherfore I did delyver certeyne artycles into the courte, subscrybed with myn owne hande. As sone as they had them, than had they what they wolde, for I was nowe come in forther daunger than I wiste of, for now muste I nedes pource my selfe after theyr request, or elles revoke all thynges y^t they layde agaynst me, as though they had ben myne, or elles I must nedes dye, after theyr lawe. The whiche thyng I than neyther knewe nor suspected. And this hath ben the cause, y^t al maner of men whatsoever they were that came afore them, were they never so good, nor so innocent, must nedes be heretykes, yf they were not good unto them, the whiche they were seldome, as theyr dedes hath declared.

But to com to our purpose, they enquired dyverse questions of me, nothyng pertaining unto myne articles: As whether a man might swere or not? And whether my Lorde Cardynall were myne ordinary iuge or not, w^t other lyke captious interrogations, at the laste they came to my first article, and inquired of me, yf all dayes were alyke. I saide, after the mynde of saint Hierome, that all dayes were equall. Then asked they me, if we shulde kepe any holy dayes? I sayd, yes. And in this matter we had a great disputation tyll at the last my lorde of Rochester came. And he asked me yf this commaundement, Sabatum sanctyfices, were a ceremoniall, or a morall precepte? I answered, that it was a ceremonial, alleding for me S. Augustyne. Than said he, that I was not learned. But alwayes when they had asked of me a question, & I had assoyled it, so that they neyther woulde, nor coulde abiecte any thyng agaynst me, than was I commaunded alwayes to stand a parte. And they laide theyr headdes together, tyl they had invented another captious question. than was I called agayne, and myne answer given, I was commaunded back again.

Thus they continued with me iii dayes, in y^e which space theyr notary wrote a revocation of all my artycles before the tyme that myne answer was herd. And on the thyrde day after non, about thre of the clocke, was there a great longe rolle offereed unto me, for to rede word by worde as it there stode, and commaundement was

(1) John Clerk, who succeeded Wolsey in the see of Bath & Wells.

(2) John Skeffington, Bishop of St. Asaph.

(3) John Islip.

(4) John Melford, alias Reeve, the last Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds.

(5) Stephen Gardiner, afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

gyven me by the byshope of Bathe, that I shulde not speake one word afore the people, more or les than was written in the rolle, for yf I dyd, he wolde handle me wel ynough. So I required fyrste to se what was wryten in the roll, or I wolde graunt unto it. Answer was made that if I wolde rede it as it was wryten, well and good, yf not, I shuld stande to the ieoperdie. So I desyred them to knowe, yf they had condempned any of my articles for heresy. They sayde, yea. I asked them whiche it was. They sayde they wolde not tel me more than was wryten. I aunswered, Alas my Lordes, the truthe is, y^t to my iudgement I have spoken nothing but that standeth with saynt Augustine, with saynt Hierome, & with other doctours of holly church. wherfor yf it shall chaunce me thus to be condempned, & not to be taught wherin, I cannot tell what I shulde preache in tyme to come. The byshop of Bath answered, that I shuld take no care for that, for as for preaching he wold provyde for me. But I shulde alonlie answer yf I wolde rede this rolle, or not. I desired that they wolde fyrste point with theire fynger yf they wolde not speake it, which article they had condempned for heresy, And I wold be bounde to prove it true by saynte Augustyn or els by saint Hierome, or I wolde be taken for an heretike. To this sayd the byshop of Bathe, that yf saynt Augustine, & saint Hierome were here, they shuld stand to the determination of the church. Unto whom I sayde, that the church had so determined of saynte Augustine, & saynt Hierome, that yf any other church determined agaynst them, I wolde suspecte it. wel sayth he. yf you wyll stande unto them, do. we are contente, alonely tell us whether you will rede this rolle or not. Then sayd I. My lordes, I beseeche you in the way of charite, and for Christes sake, dele charytably with me, and do me no wronge, For saynt Paule saythe, that you have power gyven, to edifienge, and not to destruction. Very well, sayd the byshoppe of Bathe, ye nede not to feare. Here he to many witnessis, that we shuld oppresse you wrongfully but saide he, tel us whether you wyl rede this roll or not? This is the thirde time, and the laste. Then saide I, I will not graunt to it, excepte I maye firste se it. Do as it shal please you.

At this theie sat al stil, wone looking on y^e other; than the bisshope of Bathe comaunded me to departe asyde. So toke they theire counsel togethers. And at y^e last I was caled agayne, and this was sayd to me. Sir ye shal have a man that shal rede it unto you afore, wel saide I, I am content. And so one of theyr notaries, a lay man, was assignede unto me, & we departed a litel aside, and there he began to rede. The yere of our Lord, such a daie of y^e moneth, was one doctour Barnes convented before the bishops in Westmynster, for certeine articles, which were gathered out of a sermond, that he preached in Cambrige, of the which, some of them be sclaaunderous, some be erronyous, some be contencyous, some be sedicious, some be folysh, and some be hereticall. whan that he came to this word heretical. I asked hym, whiche of them were heretical? He answered me againe, ye have harde what mi lordes saythe, I can make you no answer. Alas said I, shall I be thus condempned for an heretike and can not tell what is myne heresy? Then saide he it belongeth not to me, speake unto them. Well sayde I. Reade no more.

So wente I agayne afore the byshoppes. And felle downe on my knees, and desyred them for the bytter passion of Christ, that they wold shewe unto me, whiche article they condempned for heresy, And than yf I wolde not be taughte, they shuld handle me after the fourme of the lawe. But to this the byshop of Bathe answered, & sayde, I shulde chose whether I wolde rede that rolle, or els be burned: the one of both I shulde do. Than saide I, Jesus have mercy on me, I wyll surely not rede it. And so I delyvered it to them againe.

Than the other doctours cried upon me, the one here, the other there, that I shulde remembre my selfe, and not to cast away my selfe after this maner. For

to rede the rolle, said they, was but a smalle thyng and I was never the worse man, And I shuld se that my lord Cardinall woulde be good, and gracious unto me, And they woulde all speke for me, so that I supposed in very dede, y^t they wold have required no more of me, but for to have redde the rolle afore the face of the world, that I shulde not seme to have the victory agaynst them all, which thyng I did not greatly regarde. But in very dede, and yf I had knowen, that there had ben so myschevous poyson, tyranny, & cruelnes, in them, as I founde afterwarde, I wolde never have redde it, to have dyed for it. But God bryngeth al thynges to passe at his pleasure.

Nowe upon this opinion that I had in them, and by y^e reason of theyr good wordes and petuous, that they spake unto me I graunted to rede the rolle. But than when I wolde have red it, the byshop of Bathe sayd it was to late, so was there a great disputation betwene them, upon that matter: Tyll that doctour Querton sayde, my Lorde it is not to late, for it is al in one session, and in the tyme of one iudgement. But the byshop of Bathe (our Lorde forgive hym) sought all the meanes y^t he could, and used all maner of cruelnes to have destroyed me. Nevertheless, at y^e last he delyvered me that rolle for to rede.

Than was all y^e people y^t stode ther, called to here me. For in the other three dayes, was there no man suffered to here one worde that I spake. So after theyr commaundement that was gyven me, I red it, addyng nothyng to it, nor saying no word, y^t might make for myn excuse, supposyng that I shuld have founde the byshops the better.

After this, I was commaunded to subscribe it, and to make a crosse on it. Than was I commaunded to goe knel downe before the byshop of Bathe, & to require absolucion of hym, but he wolde not assoyle me, excepte I wold first swere, that I wolde fulfill the penaunce, that he shuld enioyn to me. So did I swere, not yet suspectyng, but these men had had some crom of charite within them. But whan I had sworne, than enioyned he me, that I shuld retourne that nighte agayne to prisone. And the nexte day, which was fastyngame sonday, I shuld do open penaunce at Paules.

And that the worlde shulde thynke that I was a merveyllous haynous heretyke, the Cardynal came the nexte daye with all the pompe and pryde, that he could make to Paules church,⁽¹⁾ and all to brynge me poore soule out of conseite, And moreover were there commaunded to come all the byshoppes that were at London, and all the abbotes dwellynge in London, that dydde were myters, in so muche that the pryour of sainte Marys spittel, and another monke, whiche I thinke was of towre hylle, were there also in their myters. And to sette the matter more forthe, and that the worlde shulde perfytly knowe and perceive, that the spiritual fathers had determined my matter substancially, The bishop of Rochester must preach there that same daye, and all his sermon was agaynst Lutherians as though they had convicted me for one: The whiche of truth, and afore god, was as farr from those thinges as any man coulde be, saynge that I was no tyrant nor no persecutour of Gods worde. And al this gorgyous fasyng with myters & cros-

(1) "In the monethe of February, the xi daie beyng Sondaie, the Cardinall with greate pompe came to the Cathedrall Church of Paules, on whom bishoppes, Abbottes and a great number of doctors gave their attendaunce, and there he sat in pontificalibus. under his cloth of estate of riche clothe of Golde, and there one Frier Barnes a Frier Augustine, bare a fagot for certain poyntes of heresie as the Bishoppes saied, and two Merchautes of the Stillerd bare faggottes for eatyng fleshe on a Fridaie, and there the bishop of Rochester, Doctor Fisher, made a sermon reprovyng Martin Luthers opinion, a Frier of Germany, whiche wrote against the power of the Bishophe of Rome, and in his sermon he spake so muche honor of the Pope and his Cardinales and of their dignitie and preheminance, that he forgat to speake any thyng of the Gospell which he toke in hand to declare, which sermon was muche praised of the Cardinall and bishoppes, wherefore the Cardinall gave to all the people his benediceion, and then departed."—Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1809, p. 708.

staves, abbotes, and pryours were doone, but to blynde the people, and to outface me. God amende all thynge that is amysse.

I had ben well content to have suffred all these thinges, so I myght have commen to any charitable ende. But I must retourne agayne after this to prison & there remayne, tyl my lorde Cardinals further pleasure. The which pleasure, I dyd abide fyrst and last two yeres and thre quarters, and yet coulde never be at any pointe with them. For I sent unto the byshop of London that was than,⁽¹⁾ certain worshypful men of the citie of London, whose names be these. Mayster Lamberte, whiche hath been maire, Mr. Rainolde, whiche hath beene sherive, M. Palmer, M. Petit, M. Jones, and M. Pernell. And desired these men in the waye of charitie, to go to the bishop of London, and to desyre hym to be good and gracious unto me. And yf I had offended, I wold be gladde to make amendes, as muche as he shuld reasonably require of me. Desyrange hym to shewe them what he wolde of his charitie require me to do, And they for to be bounde unto him, that I wolde kepe it.

This thei did but what aunswere that thei had of hym, they be men alive for the moost part, thei can tel. And amongst al other, maister Petyt sayde unto the bishoppe. Alas my lorde it is a pituous case. yf a man come in the daunger of your lawe, there is no remedy to helpe hym out. yes sayde the byshop. What is y^t sayd maister Petit? This is a yonge man, and hath good frendes, whiche woulde be righte loothe to have hym caste awaye, wherefore yf there be anye remedy, devise you it, And we wyll be bounde for him. At this the byshoppe was astonyed, and said at the last, that he woulde speake to my lord Cardinal for me. Than these men offered hym to go with him and to be bounde for me. He saide it shulde not nede: But nevertheles he spake so unto them or they departed, that when they came home, there was not one of them, that durste give me so muche breade & meate as he durst give his dogge, nor yet speake one worde to me. Immediatlye after this, the byshoppe founde the meanes that I was sent to Northampton, there to remaine as in a perpetuall prison.⁽²⁾

It may be added that Dr. Barnes escaped from prison at Northampton, fled beyond the seas, was sent as Ambassador from the King of Denmark to Henry the Eighth, subsequently returned to England, and preached for some time in London; went as Ambassador for the marriage of Henry VIII. to Anne of Cleves, and was at last burnt to death in Smithfield under a parliamentary attainder, for heresy.⁽³⁾

1526.

About this time, Cardinal Wolsey Chancellor of England, and the Chief Justices, acting under the composition between the University and town,⁽⁴⁾ and in consequence of articles presented to them, made a decree to the following effect:—

1. That every household servant of a scholar should have the like privileges as a scholar, and that all potecaries, stationers, lymners, scriveners, parchment-makers, bookbinders, physicians, surgeons, barbers, launders, cooks, manciples, butlers and

(1) Cuthbert Tonstall, afterwards Bishop of Durham.

(2) "The supplication of doctour Barnes unto the moost gracyous kynge Henry the eyght, with the declaration of his articles condemned for heresy by the byshops." 12mo. black letter, without date. "Imprinted at London in Poules churchyard, at the signe of S. Augustyne, by Hugh Syngleton."

(3) Fox, *Acts & Monuments*, ed. 1684, Hen. VIII. 437—445.—Fuller, *Church History*, 8vo. edit. ii. 103.—Hall's *Chronicle*, ed. 1809, pp. 837, 840.—Burnet, *Hist. of Reformation*, ed. 1841, i. 216, 217.

(4) Vide ante, p. 269.

their servants, with all common ministers of the University should enjoy the like privilege, and that in case any scholar or scholars by covenant retain any person or persons to be, go, or ride with him or them, or to do any service for a time, such person or persons should for that time be taken for his or their servant.

2. That the Chancellor should have cognition of contracts of victual only bought or sold, to be spent within the town of Cambridge, and the precincts of the same, (neither party being under the privilege of the University,) and that all victuallers should freely come and go, paying no money except for their stalls, to the owners of them. And that no victualler should pay any money unto the mayor or other officer of the town for opening their windows and selling their victuals.

3. That the mayor should have the presentment, correction, and reformation of all common nuisances, and in case of his default, the Chancellor of the University should for that time only, have the punishment and correction of them that made such annoyance, and see the reformation thereof according to the University charter.⁽¹⁾

Easter term was this year prorogued till the morrow of the Trinity, on account of the plague, power being given to confer degrees in a congregation of ten regents and as many non-regents.⁽²⁾

It had been customary for the Master and fellows of Corpus Christi College, after the annual procession on Corpus Christi day, "to invite the mayor and bailiffs, with some of the principal burgesses, to dine with them after the procession; which they at length seem to have omitted, because Richard Roulfe, at that time mayor, after having plentifully partook of this entertainment, which he ought to have accepted as an instance of hospitality and benevolence, was so uncivil as to put in his claim to as a debt. Whereupon a dispute arising, one of his companions very warmly contended that he could produce an instrument under the broad seal, by which it would appear that it was what they had a legal right to, and proceeded more-over to threaten that there would come a time, when a great part of the houses which the college had received from townsmen, would revert to them again, being ignorant that they were secured to it by licences of mortmain. With these expectations then, they petitioned the King to send commissioners⁽³⁾ with authority to examine the Master and fellows on that affair, who with all readiness appeared before them, and by only producing their licences, easily put an end to the controversy."⁽⁴⁾

The accounts of Thomas Alofte and Richard Bickardyke, treasurers of the town for the year ending Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

Item, payd in rewarde govyn to the Kyngs Mynstrells Waytts that yere cumyng to Cambrigge as in yeare presydent, vj^s. viij^d.

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 183.

(3) John Hind and John Hutton, Esquires.

(4) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 70.—Fuller (Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, ed. Prickett & Wright, 101,) places this dispute about 10 years later.

Item, payd for the makyng of a new Mace with the silver of the old mace, as appereth in the regester, xx^s.

Item, to Maister Rolf, Mayer, towards the charges of his harnes men in Stire-brigge fayer, xx^s.⁽¹⁾

1526 } A dispute which had arisen between William Abbot of the monastery
27 } of blessed Mary of Kenelworth, and the convent of that house, and the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of this town respecting the rent of 20s.⁽²⁾ claimed by the Abbot and convent, was put an end to by the mediation of Sir Anthony Fitzharbard knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and on the last day of February, the Abbot and convent, by deed under their common seal, in consideration of £24. paid to them for the redemption of the said rent, released the same to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses.⁽³⁾

1527.

On Whit Sunday, Thomas Arthur preached a sermon in the University, wherein he stated "that a bachelor of divinity admitted of the "University or any other person having or knowing the gospel of God "should go forth and preach in every place, and let for no man of "what estate or degree soever he were: and if any bishop did accurse "them for so doing, their curses should turn to the harm of themselves." For this, and his opinions elsewhere, he was cited before Cardinal Wolsey and certain of the bishops in the Chapter House at Westminster, and compelled to recant. On the same occasion, Thomas Bilney fellow of Trinity Hall (subsequently burnt to death at Norwich), was charged with heresy,⁽⁴⁾ as was George Joye fellow of Peterhouse, who however fled to Strasburgh⁽⁵⁾

On the 4th of July, an inquisition was taken before Edward Slegge and Henry Gylson coroners of the town and liberties, on view of the body of Robert Ashewell labourer. The jurors presented that on the night preceeding, about ten o'clock, the deceased was in Trumpington Street, whither came James Newland, "fisher or peddeler," who murdered him by striking him upon the head with "a faggott logge." That Newland fled, and had goods and chattels within the town and liberty of the value of 20 marks, which had been seized by the mayor and bailiffs as their right. This inquisition was removed by certiorari into the Court of King's Bench, and the mayor and bailiffs were called upon to answer the King of the said goods and chattels. In Easter

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 17 & 18 Hen. VIII.

(2) Vide ante, pp. 38, 86.

(3) Corporation Muniments.—MS. Baker, xxxv. 457.

(4) Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684, Hen. VIII. 212.

(5) Retrospective Review, second series, ii. 97.

term 1529, they pleaded that the town was a corporation by prescription, and set out the charter of the 9th of Richard the Second, granting the goods and chattels of felons and fugitives,⁽¹⁾ and the charter of the King confirming the same.⁽²⁾ They alleged that Newland was a free burgess of the town, and not a scholar or scholars servant, and justified the seizure of his goods under the before mentioned charters. To this plea the crown demurred, but the plea was held valid, and the court gave judgment that the mayor and bailiffs should have and enjoy the goods in question. The proceedings in this case were exemplified by letters patent, tested by John Fitzjamys chief justice of the King's Bench, on the 15th of May 1530.⁽³⁾

On the 4th of October, Roger Bolton alias Jackson, and Roger Hayward were expelled the University in the church of St. Mary next the market, before the Vicechancellor and proctors, and the mayor and bailiffs. Afterwards, at the intercession of Dr. Stephen Gardiner, Hayward was restored to the liberties and privileges of the University, on condition that he thenceforward behaved himself honestly and quietly.⁽⁴⁾

1528.

On Hock Tuesday this year the Corporation made the following ordinance for securing the responsibility of the treasurers, and preventing undue solicitations for that office:—

IT IS ORDAINED and enacted by the assent of the whole commonalty of the town of Cambridge, that every such burgess as hereafter shall be chosen to be treasurer of the said town, shall at the time of his oath that he or they shall take upon Michaelmas day, lay in a gage and for a pledge into the common hutch, the sum of 20 marks sterling, there to remain in the said hutch during such time as he hath made a good, true, and faithful account of his said office. To that intent, that he shall be the rather of good and true demeanour in his said office. And also it shall be an occasion that none person shall make sinister and unlawful labour to have the said office. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any person that shall be elect and chosen hereafter into the said office of treasurer, and after that he be elect and chosen unto the same, will swear upon a book that he is not of ability and power to lay down the said gage: That then upon his said oath he shall be discharge of his said office, and another chosen unto the same. FURTHERMORE, it is enacted and ordained that if any surplusage remain upon the making of their accompt, that all such surplusage shall be put into the common box, and applyed to the use of the said town by their common assent.⁽⁵⁾

A Synod of the diocese of Ely was held in the conventual church of Barnwell on the 9th of July. In this synod, various ordinances were

(1) Vide ante, p. 130.

(2) Vide ante, p. 292.

(3) Corporation Muniments.

(4) MS. Baker, xxxi. 185, 186.

(5) Corporation Cross Book.

made. One of them prohibited the celebration of mass in "ruggid gownes," and by another, all rectors and curates were forbidden to use the new translation of the Bible.⁽¹⁾

The accounts rendered at Michaelmas this year by Geoffrey Rankyn treasurer of the town, for himself and Roger Harrison his deceased colleague, contain the following charges :—

Item, For a Galon of Whyte Wyne & a Potell of Red Wynde att Mr. Meyers comandement to the Faucon for Mr. Paris the Kings Butteler, Mr. Smith, Mr. Braken, with other moo strangers of London, att Mr. Hasylls: price of the White Wyne and the Red Wyne, xxij^d.

Item, To Mr. Meyer in Wynne, apon seint Paulys day, to all the Justice of pesse, that is to say, Mr. Chyccelay, Mr. Parys, Mr. Frevell, & Mr. Hutton, wythe other moo, whan Stoks was sett upon the pellarey, v^s.

Item, payed upon Festyngham Tuesday, att Bayly Hasylls, for Mr. Meyer, Mr. Say, Mr. Bayys, M^{res}. Say Wyffe, and the Kyngs pleyers, wythe other moo iiij^s. iiij^d.

Item, Att the Sessions for Smalle lyen to fasten the prisoners together, iiij^d.⁽²⁾

Robert Clyffe LL.D. of Clement Hostel, having, as Chancellor to the Bishop of Ely, excommunicated a member of Bernard Hostel for incontinency alleged to have been committed out of the University; was himself, on the 29th of October, excommunicated by Dr. Edmunds Vicechancellor, for infringing the privileges of the University. Afterwards the matter was referred to Cardinal Wolsey, who confirmed what the Vicechancellor had done, and ordered Dr. Clyffe to submit himself, which he did, and obtained absolution.⁽³⁾

Subjoined is an account of the proceedings in this case by Dr. Thirleby, afterwards Bishop of Ely; given by him to Archbishop Parker nearly forty years after the transactions to which it refers :—

M^m. that in the yere of our Lord, 1529,⁽⁴⁾ D. Edmundes, m^r. of Peter College, being then vice-chancellor of Cambridge, the said D. Cliffe attempted to call before him one Sir Henry of Bernard Ostell, commonly called Sir Henry the conjurer,⁽⁵⁾ [who] for a certaine fact of incontinence charged upon him as

(1) Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 712.

(2) Account of the Treasurer of the Town, 19 & 20 Hen. VIII.

(3) Fiddes, *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, 187, 188. Collect. No. 24, No. 27, No. 25, No. 26.—MS. Baker, xxxi. 186.

(4) In the copy of this statement given in Fiddes's *Life of Cardinal Wolsey* (Collect. No. 24), the date assigned is 1528-9. The proceedings respecting Dr. Clyffe do not appear to have terminated till 1529, when Dr. Buckmaster succeeded Dr. Edmunds as Vicechancellor.

(5) Fox (*Acts & Monuments*, ed. 1684, Hen. VIII. p. 228,) in his account of George Stafford, fellow of Pembroke Hall, one of the earliest professors of the reformed faith, makes the following statement, "ex fideli testimonio D. Ridlei & Edmund, Episc. Lond." respecting Stafford's death :—"The plague was then sore in Cambridge, and amongst other, a certain Priest called Sir Henry Conjurer lay sore sick of the said Plague, Master Stafford hearing thereof, and seeing the horrible danger that his soul was in, was so moved in conscience to help the dangerous case of the Priest, that he neglecting his own bodily death to recover the other from eternal damnation, came unto him, exhorted, and so laboured him, that he would not leave him before he had converted him, and saw his conjuring books burned before his face. Which being done, Mr. Stafford went home, and immediately sickened, and shortly after most Christianly deceased." The term conjurer seems about this time to have been employed to denote a mathematician, thus in *Hormanni Vulgaria*, "He is all sette to nygrymancy and conjuryng—addictus est mathematicæ." Perhaps therefore, Sir Henry the conjurer and Nandik the "nigromansier," mentioned ante p. 228, were merely mathematicians.

done withoute the teritorye of the university, the said Cliffe proceded against him, and did excommunicate him, which thing was complained of to the vice-chancellor, and the said D. Cliffe charged with perjury, for infringing the liberties of the university. And thereuppon, for his contempt, was excommunicated by the said vice-chancellor, and a daye appointed, when the vice-chancellor, with his assistance, should call the said D. Cliffe before him to make answer. Whereuppon the vice-chancellor did chose for the place of examination the logick scholes, sitting in the seat comonlye apointed for answerer, and his assistance being rownd abowte him, amongst which assistance T. Thorlbye D. of the Civill Lawe, was.

Then the said D. Cliffe was called, and he with his company made appearance, and being much charged for breaking of the privileges, which weare then alleged by the proctors, and openly read; the said Cliffe in a great stomack and in a stoute glory, awnswered that he had done nothing otherwise than the lawe did beare him, and to the lawe would he stande with solemne protestation in the B. name his master, and in conclusion, brought forth this booke of the sixt titulo de privelegiis capite volentes titulo, 7^{mo}, And read therforth parte of the lawe very seriouslye triumphing before the victorie, and said theis words to the vice-chancellor: Sir, yow se the plaine ground that I stand uppon, the lawe is manifest and open to justefie my doing, and for that it is not your profession to expend the lawe, I here offer my booke, and wher yow have amongst your assistance a lerned man in the lawe [meaning D. Thorlbe] who I am sure will so judge of this lawe as I do alledge yt. Theruppon I offer him my booke to do the lawe. And your mastershippe shall preceive how I am unjustly molested, and therefore desier to be dismissed with my costes, and the interest of my master the reverent father the B. of Ely, may be acknowledged, and the adversarie put to perpetual silence."

Then the vice-chancellor required the said D. Thorlbe to consider of the said lawe alleged, which he did, and after a long expectation to understand what he should judge of this lawe, he said in conclusion thus, "Mr. D. Cliffe, as chancellor unto the Bishop of Ely, you have stoutly mayntained his jurisdiction, to the derogation of the priveledge of the universitie, etc. And for sum countenance yow have alleged this lawe which may seme at the first sight to make much for yow, but yf yt wold have pleased yow to have well weied the hole lawe, and have brought in the latter parte of the lawe, begynning thus, *In eos autem quibus ne interdicti suspendi vel excommunicari a quoquam valeant a sede apostolica est indultum* etc. you should have sene the perculer case, which we have now in hand, to be ther sufficientlie ruled, that standing such priveleges as the University have alleged plainly to them graunted, yow cold not have excommunicated this partie beinge out of your teritorie and so enfranchised. And thereuppon yow mistake the lawe, for yt will not serve your purpose, etc."

With this the universitie as many weare present rejoyced to se his hold so well wiped awaye, he and his complices amazed but yet wold not so give over, but wrangled as they cold, and after many words the matter was suspended and referred to the judgement of the cardinall [Wolcey] and of his learned counsell. And so yt was brought up before the cardinal, his secretary taking the parte of the Univer-sitye against D. Cliffe, who with his counsell awnswered for himself. But in conclusion the said D. Cliffe was comaunded to repaire home to the universitie to submit himself to the vice-chancellor praying him to have his absolution, promising that he wold for hereafter attempt no more such matter against the priveledge of the universitie whereto he was sworne, saying that he was sorry that ther shold be any variance betwixt the university and the B. And so uppon this submission on his knees before the vice-chancellor mekely taking his absolution, he was dismissed from any further pennaunce, and therwith at the request of his freends

before the cardinal he was restored againe to his place and degree within the university as before. And so the priveleges of the university in their exemptions from the jurisdiction of the B. of Ely corroborated and renewed after a like processe that sumtyme was had betwixt the B. and the university in Annis 1429 et 1430, so deligated by Martin then B. of Rome to the Prior of Barnwell and to D. J. Deping which processe was recorded in the black book of the universitie, etc.(1)

1528 } A decree concerning strangers artificers, made on the 20th of
29 } February, in the Star Chamber, by Cardinal Wolsey Lord Chancellor of England, and others of the King's Council, contains a clause that the strangers artificers, denizens or not denizens, inhabiting in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, should enjoy all the benefits and advantages reserved to them by the act of 14 and 15 Hen. VIII.(2)

1529.

About this time, Sygar Nicholson stationer of this town,(3) was charged with holding Protestant opinions, and having in his house the works of Luther and other prohibited books without presenting them to the ordinary. He was compelled to abjure, having been treated, as it is said, with extreme barbarity.(4) The following charges in the accounts of John Lyndesey and Thomas Wylson proctors, appear to refer to this matter:—

To Edw. Heynes on account of his office of Scribe in the proceedings against Sygar for Heresy, 8s.

To the Minister of the University for the keeping of the same Sygar in prison during the time of his examination, 3s. 4d.

For faggots for burning books, 4d.(5)

The University presented a petition to Cardinal Wolsey, that for the suppression of error, there should be three booksellers allowed in Cambridge by the King, who should be sworn not to bring in or sell any book which had not first been approved of by the censors of books in the University, that such booksellers should be men of reputation and gravity, and foreigners, (so it should be best for the prizing of books,) and that they might have the privilege to buy books of foreign merchants.(6)

About this time, a visitation of the University with a view to the extirpation of heretical opinions was contemplated by the bishops, but was prohibited by Cardinal Wolsey. This was charged against him

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 12.

(2) Stat. 21 Hen. VIII. c. 16, s. 20.—Vide ante, p. 306.

(3) He seems to have been also a member of Gonville Hall.—Strype, Life & Acts of Abp Parker, 7.

(4) Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684, Hen. VIII. 260.

(5) MS. Baker, xxiv. 82.

(6) Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 50.—Fiddes, Life of Cardinal Wolsey, 188, Collect. No. 25.—See a grant from the King to the University under the year 1534.

after his fall, in the forty-third article of accusation, which was in these terms :—

Also whereas in the Parliament Chamber, and in open Parliament, communication and devises were had and moved, wherein mention was an incident made of matters touching heresies and erroneous sects, It was spoken and reported by one Bishop there being present, and confirmed by a good number of the same Bishops, in presence of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then assembled, that two of the said Bishops were minded and desired to repair unto the University of Cambridge for examination, reformation, and correction of such errors as then seemed and were reported to reign amongst the students and scholars of the same as well touching the Lutheran sect and opinions as otherwise. The Lord Cardinal informed of the good minds and intents of the said two Bishops in that behalf, expressly inhibited and commanded them in no wise so to do. By means whereof, the same errors as they affirmed, crept more abroad and took greater place, saying furthermore, that it was not in their defaults that the said heresies were not punished, but in the said Lord Cardinal, and that it was no reason any blame or lacke should be arrected to them for his offence, whereby it evidently appeareth, that the said Lord Cardinal besides all other his hainous offences, hath been the impeacher and disturber of due and direct correction of heresies, being highly to the danger and peril of the whole body and good christian people of this your realm.(1)

Easter term was dissolved till the morrow of the Visitation of the Virgin, for fear of the plague.(2)

This year, Thomas Duke of Norfolk was appointed High Steward of the town, with the annual fee of 40s. The patent of appointment was sent to him at London by John Thirleby, whose charges on the occasion are subjoined :—

THE EXPENCES of John Thirleby Rydyng towards London the xx day of Junij A^c. xxj^o, r. r. H. viij. w^t the patent Sealed w^t the Comen Sealle for my lorde of Norffolk.

Resceyved of Mr. Thresoror iij^{li}. wherof payed,

Fyrste to the Duke of Norffolke for his fee, xl^s.

Item, for a pursse to putt in the same fee, xij^s.

Summa liij^s.

SONDAY.

To London warde for my horsse mett fett from the Grasse a Saterdag att nyght and for stondyng att the lylleypotte the same nyght on tyll Sunday thre afternone, iijj^d.

Item, for my diner att Berkeway, iij^d.

Item, for my horsse meat ther, jd. ob.

Att Ware the same nyght for my Soper w^t Mr. Roberte Bokenham & oon of my lorde of Elys servuants & for drynke after Soper, viij^d.

Item, for my horsse meatt ther, iij^d.

Paid for Clenynyng of my botts & for kepyng of my horsse, ld.

Summa xx^d. ob.

MONDAY.

Item, for my breake faste in the mornyng att Westminster w^t Frogge & others, vj^d.

Item, for my botte hyre to Westminster jd.

(1) Coke, fourth Institute, 94.—Fiddes, Life of Cardinal Wolsey, Collect. No. 101.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 186.

Item, for botte hyre from Westminster w^t Mr. Hynde, Mr. Jonner, Mr. Wynde, & others, iij^d.

Item, for dyner w^t Mr. Wynde att the Kyngs hedde att the Temple Barre, xvj^d.

Item, for my Soper the same nyght att the Swane in Holborne, iiij^d.

Item, for drynke the same afternone, j^d.

Summa ijs. vij^d.

TUESDAY.

Item, for botte hyre w^t Mr. Hynde from Temple brygge to broken wharf and from broken wharfe to my Lorde of Norfolks brigge and from thens to Westminster, vj^d.

Item, payed for brekefast att Westminster w^t Mr. Myn & other of the eschequer, viij^d.

Item, for dyner att the Swanne in Holborne w^t Mr. Wynde & w^t Mr. Raf. Jee & Mr. Huttons clerke, vj^d.

Item, payed for my horse mete att london from Monday viij of the Cloke unto Tuysday vj of the cloke att afternone, viij^d.

Item, to hym that keypyd my horse, j^d.

Item, for clenying of my bots, j^d.

Item, for Drynke ther, j^d.

Summa ijs. vij^d.

HOME WARDE ATT WARE TUISDAY NYGHT.

W^t Mr. Hynde, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Frevyll, Mr. Okyns, Comysarrie Raf. Jee & my sylf for o^r soper there, ijs. v^d.

Item, for horse mete ther v horses all nyght & in the mornying, ij^s.

Item, for my horsse hyrre, xx^d.

Item, for fyer in Mr. Hynds Chambir, j^d.

Summa, vis. ij^d.

WEDENYSDAY.

Item, for drynke in the mornying w^t spiced kakes att Ware, iiij^d.

Item, for the dyner of Mr. Hynde, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Frevyle, Mr. Huttons Clerke, Mr. Okyns, Comysarye Raf Jee, Mr. Commisaries Servaunte & Thirleby, in meate & drynke, iiij^s.

Item, for all ther horse meate, viij^d.

Item, payed for a box to put in the patent, j^d.

Summa, vs. j^d.

Summa totalis lxx^s. j^d. ob.

And so they the sayd Thresurers owe unto me, x^s. j^d. ob.(1)

Amongst the ecclesiastical constitutions of the province of Canterbury made at this period, was one requiring every monastery and religious house to have a schoolmaster to teach grammar &c. to the religious, the more apt of whom were to be sent to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge to study divinity.(2)

On the 23rd of August, John Venetus D.D. Deputy Vicechancellor, excommunicated Edward Slegge mayor of the town, for contumaciously refusing to answer to a charge of violating the privileges of the University. The instrument of excommunication was affixed to the market cross, the parish churches, and all other places in the town where divine service was celebrated.(3)

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) Wilkins, Concilia, iii. 723.

(3) MS. Baker, x. 241.—MS. Parker, cvi. 167. See the articles of the town against the University, 1529, art. 2, 1532 art. 6, and 1533 art. 16.

The following articles against the University seem to have been drawn up about this time, when the University appointed Dr. Edmunds Vicechancellor, Dr. Marchall and Dr. Thyrlby, their proctors in the matter of the controversy between the University and the mayor, with an allowance of £6. 13s. 4d. for their expences.⁽¹⁾

ARTICLES of wrong and usurpation done and committed by the Vicechancellor, proctors, masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge, against the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the same town, whereof the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses complain them to the Lords Chancellor and Treasurer of England, and the two chief justices of the King our Sovereign Lord, according to the tenour of a composition late made between the said parties, thereof to have reformation, according to equity and justice.

FIRST, the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses complain that the said Vicechancellor, proctors, masters, and scholars of the said University wrongfully take upon them contrary to the King's laws, to banish and exile out of the said town the free burgesses of the same town, after their own will and pleasure. And, putting the same in execution, have lately banished one Thomas Slater, being a free burgess of the same town, and common servant to the mayor. The like whereof hath not been seen heretofore.

2. ITEM, the said Vicechancellor, proctors, masters, and scholars cited and convened one Edward Slegge, late mayor of the said town, to appear before them, and thereupon monished and commanded the said mayor that he should avoid and expel the said Thomas Slater out of the same town, according to their said banishment. And because the said mayor refused to execute their unlawful desire in that behalf, the said Vicechancellor, proctors, masters, and scholars, openly declared the said mayor to be excommunicate, and so published the said excommunication in writing, upon the market cross of the same town, in derogation of the Kings crown and prerogative royal.⁽²⁾

3. ITEM, the said Vicechancellor, proctors, masters, and scholars, after they had convened the said late mayor before them, would have compelled him to be sworn to certain articles, devised after their own appetites. And in the same manner they commonly use to cite and convent the mayor of the same town to appear before them, at such times and places as they will appoint, and as often as they be disposed, will compel the said mayor to answer to such articles as they will administer to him. And if he refuse so to swear, then they put him to vexation and to do open penance, by authority of the censure and excommunication of the church, contrary to the laws of the realm, and the crown and dignity royal of our sovereign lord the King.

4. ITEM, the said Vicechancellor, proctors, masters, and scholars usurp and pretend to hold pleas in all actions personal, after the course of the laws civil, within the said town and suburbs thereof. And by colour of the same, convent before them all manner of strangers the Kings subjects repairing to the same town and suburbs, and in especial at the time of Sturbridge fair. And they take upon them to search and forfeit to their own lucre and avail all manner of forfeitures, by reason of any statute or otherwise, at their own will and pleasure, to the great vexation of all such the Kings subjects as do repair to the same town and fair, contrary to the laws of the land, and to the utter decay of the same town and fair, if remedy be not provided.

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 186.

(2) Vide ante, p. 331.

5. ITEM, the said late mayor hath been called divers times before the said Vicechancellor, for that he did put in execution the Kings commandment in burning tables, dice, and cards belonging to certain lay persons, which pretend to be scholars servants of the said University, And the Kings constables were so menaced and threatened by the proctors and officers of the University, that they durst not execute their office in that behalf.

6. ITEM, where of late one Peter Cheek, and other certain persons artificers dwelling in the said town, were indicted before the Kings justices of his peace, at the Sessions of peace holden within the same town, for using of unlawful games, and other misorders, contrary to the Kings statute, proclamations, and ordinances ; The said Vicechancellor, at the procurement of the said Peter and others, called the said mayor before him, for violating his oath and breaking the privilege of the University, whereby they remained unpunished, to the great boldness of all other offenders.

7. ITEM, there be divers and many artificers within the said town, which by the bearing, maintenance, and supportation of the said Vicechancellor, proctors, masters, and scholars, not only refuse to appear afore the Kings justices of the peace assigned within the said town, but also pretend to be exempt from the correction and reformation of the same justices. And in case any of them be presented or indicted for their unlawful demeanours by them used, contrary to the peace and statutes of the realm ; then the said Vicechancellor, proctors, masters, and scholars convent and cite the mayor from time to time, and from place to place, alledging and surmising that he hath broken their liberties and privileges in the premises, whereby the said mayor is put continually to trouble, dishononesty, shame, and vexation, and the offenders remain unpunished, to the great let and hindrance of justice, and violation of the Kings peace.⁽¹⁾

In the Parliament which began on the 3rd of November, an act was passed against pluralities and non-residence, with provisos that all doctors and bachelors of divinity, doctors of law, and bachelors of the law canon, admitted to any of the said degrees by any of the Universities of this realm, and not by grace only, might purchase license, and take, have, and keep two parsonages or benefices with cure of soul ; and that the provisions against non-residence should not extend or be prejudicial to any scholar or scholars being conversant and abiding for study, without fraud or covin, at any University within this realm or without ;⁽²⁾ and in an act passed in the same Parliament respecting strangers artificers, a proviso was inserted, that no artificer, alien or stranger, born out of the King's obeisance, being a householder, or inhabiting within any of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, should have or retain in their service at one time above ten journey-men or apprentices being strangers born.⁽³⁾

This year, by a grace of the University, it was provided that all letters sent to the King or great men should be copied in a register book, to be kept by the Vicechancellor for the time being. It had been before customary to deposit copies of such letters in the common

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) Stat. 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, ss. 23, 28.

(3) Ibid, c. 16, s. 9.

chest, but few then remained there, and these were for the most part so obliterated and worm-eaten, that they were scarcely legible.⁽¹⁾

In Advent, Hugh Latimer afterwards Bishop of Worcester, preached at St. Edward's and the church of the friars Augustine. He quaintly conformed his discourses to the playing at cards, making the heart triumph, and exhorting his hearers to serve God in sincerity and truth, and in works of mercy, rather than in offerings in the church, setting up candles, gilding, painting, and building of churches, giving of ornaments, going on pilgrimages, &c.⁽²⁾ These sermons were answered by Dr. Buckenham prior or proctor of the Black friars, who preached at St. Edward's in the beginning of January, and whose sermon, in imitation of Latimer's, contained repeated allusions to dice. On the following Sunday, Latimer replied to Buckenham with great severity, but the Romanists prevailed on Dr. John Venetus, a learned foreigner, to undertake the defence of the tenets of their Church against Latimer.⁽³⁾ Dr. West bishop of Ely, also preached against Latimer in the church of Barnwell Priory,⁽³⁾ and many others attacked him, especially Bayn, Briganden, and Grenewod, bachelors of divinity of St. John's. The Court took up the matter, and although the King seems rather to have countenanced Latimer, as being friendly to the divorce of his Queen, yet it seems to have been considered necessary to put an end to all further controversy. Accordingly, the following letter was sent by Edward Foxe Provost of King's College the Royal Almoner, to Dr. Buckmaster the Vicechancellor:—

Mr. Vicechancellor, I hartily commend me unto you, Advertising the same that it hath been greatly complained unto the kinges highnes of the shaimfull contentions used now of late in sermons made betweene Mr. Latymer and certayne of St. John's Colledge, insomuch his grace intendeth to set some ordre therin, which shulde not be greatly to yours and other the heades of the universities worship. Wherefore I pray you to use all your wisdom and authoritie ye can to appease the same, so that no further complaintes be made theroff. It is not unlikely that they of St. John's proceedeth of some private malice towards Mr. Latymer, and that also thei be anymated so to do by their master, Mr. Watson, and soche other my

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 114.

(2) Latimer's Sermons, edit. 1758, xix.—xxii. 902—929. These sermons are said to have been preached in 1527, but 1529 seems the correct date.—“This blunt preaching was in those ‘dark days admirably effectual, which would justly be ridiculous in our age. I remember in ‘my time a country minister preached at St. Mary's. His text, Rom. xii. 3, ‘As God hath dealt to every man a measure of faith.’ In a forced imitation of Latimer's card sermon, he ‘prosecuted the metaphor of dealing, that men should play above board, that is avoid all ‘dissembling, not pocket cards, but improve their gifts and graces, follow suit, weare the ‘surplice, and conform in ceremonies, &c. All produced nothing but laughter in the audience. ‘Thus the same actions are by several persons and times made not the same actions, yea ‘differenced from commendable discretion to ridiculous absurdity. And thus he will make ‘but bad music who hath the instrument and fiddle-stick, but none of the rosin of Mr. Latimer.”—Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 205.

(3) Fox says Bishop West forbad Latimer to preach any more within the Churches of the University, and that Dr. Barnes prior of the Augustines, licensed him to preach in his church, whilst he, Barnes, preached in St. Edwards; but that at this period Dr. Barnes was either in prison or abroad. It is probable that Bishop West's opposition to Latimer was antecedent to the card sermons. See Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, iii. 233, 234.

Lorde of Rochester's freendes. Which malice also, peradventure, cometh partly for that Mr Latymer favoureth the king's cause, and I assure you it is so reported to the kinge. And contrary, peradventure, Mr. Latymer being by them exasperated, is more vehemente than becometh the very evangeliste of Christe, and de industria, speaketh in his sermons certen paradoxa to offende and sklaunde the people, which I assure you in my mynde is neither wisely donne ut nunc sunt tempora, neither like a gode evangeliste. Ye shall therefore, in my opynyon do well to commaunde bothe of them to silence, and that neither of them from hence-forthe preche untill ye know farther of the kinge's pleasure, or elles by some other waies to reduce them in concordance, the wayes how to ordre the same I remyt to your wysdom, and Mr. Edmondes, to whom I praye you have me heartily commended, trustinge to see you shortly. At London, the xxiiith day of January.

Your lovinge freende,

EDWARDE FOXE.(1)

The Vicechancellor assembled the Senate on the 29th of January, and publicly addressed the contending parties, in "theis wordes, or such other like:"—

I, William Buckmaster Vicechancellor of Cambridge, for the extynction of infamy and sklaundre whiche hathe ryson and spronge of our university by reason of certen prechers within the same usyng contemptuose manner, and imponyng one the others saying, Also for the quyetnes of our studies and a concorde to be had amongst us. Consideryng my paynes and dylygence takyn all redy in the appeasyng and pacyfyng the same, now for the accomplysshmente and holl performance of my purpose, I have thought it expedient to call you togythers, and to declare unto youe herein my further mynde, for as I thynke standyng the malice of the persones, and agayne the liberall tongues of sum other, furthermore the zeale that sum hathe, etsi non secundum scientiam. It is not well possible, and much the more it is unlykely, that by any thyng that we have don, quyetnes and tranquillitie shulde ensue, oneless we shulde take further dyrection in the same, therefore, for as muche as I assygned a day this weke if any man had any thing to lay unto Mr. Latymer's charge, he shoulde cum in and shulde be hard with justice and due examination, and no man came in.

Agayne, forasmuche as touching certen articles imputed to the said Mr. Latymer judged to be sklaunderouse and not discretely spoken, he hathe declared them so playnly, that no man now being indyfferent or yet well affecte agaynste him ought or can be offended. Now this due satisfaction made on his behalfe, I truste quyetnes and concorde shall ensue, but yet rememberyng the blynde affections which reigneth in sum persons, agayn the burnyng zeale of some other, which is non secundum scientiam, moreover the liberall tongues of many one unbryddled and runnyng at liberty, I thynke all my paynes and diligence taken in this cause in appeasing and pacyfyng their seditiouse contentions shall be of little effecte, oneles I use my further authoritie and power in accomplishment therfore, and full performance of my entent and purpose, that is to say of unite and concorde to be had amongeste us, and so consequently to be delyveryd from the sklaunderouse brute which flyethe about of us almost in every place, I have called before me Mr. Latymer, Masters Bayn, Bryganden, Grenewod, and Mr. Proctor of the blak frears, through whose preching this sklaunde hath ryson, and here I shall desyre you all to testyfie what I shall say unto them.

Mr. Latymer, firste I commaunde youe sub pœna excommunicationis, that henseforthe ye touche no suche thynges in the pulpet as hath ben in contraversy

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 14.

betwyxte youe & other, and whearuppon contention hath ryson. Moreover I commaunde youe that ye be cyrcumspecte and discrete in your sermons, and that ye speeke no suche thyng which may be occasion off offence unto your audience in anywise.

Now unto you Masters Bayn, Bryganden, Grenewod, and Mr. Proctor, Under the same payne of excommunication, I charge and commaunde youe that here in tyme to cum ye touche no suche matters as hathe been in controversy, ne to invey or crye out in the pulpet as ye have don in tymys paste, for this hath caused the sklaunderouse brute which runneth of us in every place to our shame and rebuke. Ye knowe and remembre certen articles which wer imputed unto Mr. Latymer, and that they wer sklaunderouse and suspiciouly spoken, ye knowe what satisfaction he hath made in the same, ye knowe what declaration he hath made concerning the said articles. As I am enforced he hath declared them so playnly and so openly, that now no manner of man, beyng indifferente or yet well affecte towards hym, can be offended with him, or yet thynke that he hathe not on this behalfe made due satisfaction. In case that he hath not satisfied every man, he is redy and shall be at all tymes (that knowne) to satisfye them unto his power and lurnyng. This beyng true, as it is in dede, me thynke every man ought to be contented.

And agayne, forasmuch as I appoynted you a day, if ye had any thyng to laye unto Mr. Latymers charge, ye shuld cum in before me, and ye shulde be herde according unto equity and justice, and than ye came not in; now if ye wolde accuse him it might be thought to be don more of malice and of sum evyll passion than of cherite, or any good zeele towards the faithe of Christie, butt muche the more it shulde be thought and judged to be mysdon if ye shulde persever in cryeng oute in the pullpet, as ye have done to fore. In case that Mr. Latymer shall hereafter offende youe, or asferme anything that is contrary unto the catholicke faithe, than come ye unto me and shew me of it, and I shall so advertise the matter by due correction and justice that ye shal be contented withall, this seemeth unto me a better waye, that I shulde first examine the matter befor that ye passe uppon the same, for in case he said amysse and will be reformed, who shall better make amends than hymself? unto whom shall more credence be giffon of the audience to hym or to youe? in case he wil be reformed, have ye not than won your Brother? In case hissillfe will revoke that thyng that hath been evyll spoken, and declare his faithe unto his audience accordyng unto the truthe, what can ye or ought ye desyre more? If ye be not thus satisfied and contented, but styll invey and crye oute in the pulpet, as ye have been accustomed, what shall men say uppon youe but that ye be malytyouse, contencyouse, and frowarde, sekyng nothing the correction of your brother, but to satisfy your owne noughty affections? What peace and tranquillitie shall we truste off, sythe ye shall so exasperate your brother by that ungodly manner, that he must needes defende hymselfe, and so retaliate his injury uppon youe. If ye persevere as ye have begon, how and by what meanes shall we brynge downe this sklaunderouse brute which is ryson upon us almoste in every place, to our utter rebuke and shame? Lat us regarde our goode name. It is not a little to be esteemed. If it shal be famed that we be thus at contention still emongeste ourselves, what credence shall be giffon unto our prechinges whan we shall cum abroad? O what prejudice shall this be to Goddes worde. What hindrance and what hurte? Every man shal be brought unto such a doute and perplexite by this manner, that thei shall not know whom to beleve.(1)

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 15.

1529 } The King became desirous of obtaining the opinions of the Univer-
 30 } sities⁽¹⁾ as to the legality of his marriage with Queen Catharine, and
 on the 16th of February he addressed the subjoined letter to the Vice-
 chancellor, regents, and non-regents of this University, and dispatched
 Doctor Stephen Gardiner his secretary, and Edward Fox Provost of
 King's College his almoner, to use their utmost exertions to procure
 a determination in accordance with his views:—

To our trusty and well-beloved, the Vicechancellor, Doctors, and other
 Regentes and Non-Regentes of our Universitie of Cambridge.

BY THE KYNG.

Trusty and well beloved, we grete you well. And wheras in the matter of
 matrymonie between us and the Quene, uppon consultation had with the gretest
 clerks of Cristendom, as well withoute this our realme as within the same, thei
 have in a grete nombre affermed unto us in writing, and therunto subscribed their
 names, that Ducere uxorem fratris mortui sine liberis sit prohibitum jure divino et
 naturali, which is the chief and principall point in our cause. We therefore, desirouse
 to knowe and understande your myndes and opynions in that bihalse, and nothinge
 dowtinge but like as ye have all wayes founde us to you and that our universitie,
 favourable benivolent, and glad to extend our auctoritie for your wealth and benefite
 when ye have required the same, ye will now likewise not omytt to doo any thing
 whereby ye shulde ministre unto us gratuite and pleasor, specially in declaration
 of the truthe in a cause so nere touching us your prince and souveraine lorde, our
 soule, the wealth allso and benefite of this our realme, have sente hither presently
 for that our purpose, our trusty and right wel biloved Clerkes and Counsaillors,
 Maister Doctor Gardynner our secretary, and Maister Fox, who shall oon our bihaulf
 further open and declare unto you the circumstances of the premiss. Wherefore
 we will and require you not oonly to gyve ferme credence unto them, but also to
 advertise us by the same, under the common seale of that our universitie, of such
 opynyon in the proposition aforesaid as shal be then concluded, and by the consente
 of lerned men shall be agreed uppon. In doying whereof, ye shall deserve our
 especiall thankses, and geve us cause to encrease our favor towards you, as we shall
 not faile to do accordingly. Yeven under our Signet at Yorkes Place the xviith daye
 of February.⁽²⁾

The proceedings which took place in consequence of the foregoing
 letter, will be best understood from the following report from Gardiner
 and Fox to the King:—

TO THE KING'S HIGHNESS.

Pleaseth it your highness to be advertised, that arriving here at Cambridge
 upon Saturday last past at noon, that same night and Sunday in the morning, we
 devised with the vicechancellor and such other as favoureth your grace's cause,
 how and in what sort to compass and attain your grace's purpose and intent;
 wherein we assure your grace we found much towardness, good will, and diligence,
 in the vicechancellor and Dr. Edmunds, being as studious to serve your grace

(1) It would appear that the King had previously "sent to six of the best learned men of Cam-
 bridge, and as many of Oxford, to debate this question, 'Whether it were lawful for one
 brother to marry his brother's wife being known of his brother?' Of the which Cambridge
 doctors, Cranmer was appointed for one, such was his fame then in that University for learning.
 "But because he was not then at Cambridge, another was chosen in his stead. These learned
 men agreed fully with one consent that it was lawful, with the Pope's dispensation, so to do."
 Strype, Memorials of Abp. Cranmer, ed. 1840, p. 4.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 19.—Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, Records,
 part iii. book ii. No. xvi.

as we could wish or desire: nevertheless there was not so much care, labour, study, and diligence employed on our party, by them, ourself, and other, for attaining your grace's purpose, but there was as much done by others for the lett and empeachment of the same; and as we assembled they assembled; as we made friends they made friends, to lett that nothing should pass as in the Universities name; wherein the first day they were superiors, for they had put in the ears of them by whose voices such things do pass, multas fabulas, too tedious to write unto your grace. Upon Sunday at afternoon were assembled after the manner of the University, all the doctors, batchelors of divinity, and masters of art, being in number almost two hundred: in that congregation we delivered your grace's letters, which were read openly by the vicechancellor, And for answer to be made unto them, first the vicechancellor, calling apart the doctors, asked their advice and opinion; whereunto they answered severally, as their affections led them, et res erat in multa confusione. Tandem they were content answer should be made to the questions by indifferent men: but then they came to exceptions against the abbot of St. Benet's, who seemed to come for that purpose; and likewise against Dr. Reppes and Dr. Crome; and also generally against all such as had allowed Dr. Cranmer's book, inasmuch as they had already declared their opinion. We said thereunto, that by that reason they might except against all, for it was lightly, that in a question so notable as this is, every man learned hath said to his friend as he thinketh in it for the time; but we ought not to judge of any man that he setteth more to defend that which he hath once said, than truth afterward known. Finally, the vicechancellor, because the day was much spent in those altercations, commanding every man to resort to his seat apart, as the manner is in those assemblies, willed every man's mind to be known secretly, whether they would be content with such an order as he had conceived, for answer to be made by the University to your grace's letters; whereunto that night they would in nowise agree. And forasmuch as it was then dark night, the vicechancellor continued the congregation till the next day at one of the clock; at which time the vicechancellor proponed a grace after the form herein inclosed; and it was first denied: when it was asked again it was even on both parties to be denied or granted; and at the last, by labour of friends to cause some to depart the house which were against it, it was obtained in such form as the schedule herein enclosed purporteth; wherein be two points which we would have left out; but considering by putting in of them we allured many, and that indeed they shall not hurt the determination for your grace's part, we were finally content therewith. The one point is, that where it was first that quicquid major pars of them that be named decreverit should be taken for the determination of the University. Now it referred, ad duas partes, wherein we suppose shall be no difficulty. The other point is, that your grace's question shall be openly disputed, which we think to be very honourable; and it is agreed amongst us that in that disputation shall answer the Abbot of St. Benets, Dr. Reppes, and I, Mr. Fox, to all such as will object any thing, or reason against the conclusion to be sustained for your grace's part. And because Mr. Dr. Clyff hath said, that he hath somewhat to say concerning the canon law; I, your secretary, shall be adjoined unto them for answer to be made therein. In the schedule, which we send unto your grace herewith, containing the names of those who shall determine your grace's question, all marked with the letter A be already of your grace's opinion; by which we trust, and with other good means, to induce and obtain a great part of the rest. Thus we beseech Almighty God to preserve your most noble and royal estate. From Cambridge, the . . . day of February.

Your Highness's most humble

Subjects and servants,

STEPHEN GARDINER,
EDWARD FOX.

The Grace purposed and obtained February 1530.

Placet Vobis ut,

A Vicecancellarius.	Magistri in Theologia
Doctores	Middleton,
A Salcot, the Abbot of St. Benets,	A Heynes,
Watson,	Mylsent, <i>de isto bene speratur</i> ,
A Repps,	A Shaxton,
Tomson,	A Latimer,
Venetus, <i>de isto bene speratur</i> ,	A Simon [Matthew]
A Edmunds,	Longford, <i>de isto bene speratur</i> ,
Downes,	Thyxtel,
A Crome,	Nicols,
A Wygan,	Hutton,
A Boston.	A Skip,
	A Goodrich,
	A Heth,
	Hadway, <i>de isto bene speratur</i> ,
	Dey,
	Bayne,
	A A Duo Procuratores.

Habeant plenam facultatem et auctoritatem, nomine totius Universitatis respondendi literis Regiæ Majestatis in hac Congregatione lectis, ac nomine totius Universitatis definiendi et determinandi quæstionem in dictis literis propositam. Ita quod quicquid duæ partes eorum præsentium inter se decreverint respondendi dictis literis, et definierint ac determinaverint super quæstione proposita, in iisdem habeatur, et reputetur pro responsione definitione et determinatione totius Universitatis, et quod liceat Vicecancellario Procuratoribus et Scrutatoribus literis super dictarum duarum partium definitione et determinatione concipienda sigillum commune Universitatis apponere: Sic quod disputetur quæstio publice et antea legantur coram Universitate absq. ulteriori gratia desuper petenda aut obtinenda.

Your highness may perceive by the notes that we be already sure of as many as be requisite, wanting only three; and we have good hope of four; of which four if we get two, and obtain of another to be absent, it is sufficient for our purpose.⁽¹⁾

A determination of the delegates against the legality of the marriage, though somewhat qualified in its terms, was at length obtained,⁽²⁾ and read to the senate on the 9th of March. It is subjoined:—

Nos Universitas studentium academici Cantabrigiensi Omnibus infra scripta lecturis auditurive salutem. Cum occasione causæ matrimonialis inter invictissimum et potentissimum principem et Dominum nostrum Henricum octavum Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæque, Regem, fidei defensorem, ac Dominum Hiberniæ, et illustrissimam Dominam Catharinam reginam, controversæ de illa questione nostra rogaretur sententia, Videlicet. an sit jure divino et naturali prohibitum ne frater ducat^r in uxorem relictam fratris mortui sine liberis? Nos de ea re deliberaturi more solito convenientes atque communicatis consillis matura consultatione tractantes quomodo quo ordine ad investigationem veritatis certius procederetur ac omnium tandem suffragiis selectis quibusdam ex doctissimis sacræ

(1) Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, Records, part i. book ii. No. xxii.

(2) The stat. 1 Mary sess. 2 cap. 1, declares that the determinations of the foreign Universities on this question were obtained by corruption, and that "the seals of the universities of this realm were obtained by great travel, sinister working, secret threatenings and entreatings of some men of authority, specially sent at that time thither for the same purposes."

theologiæ professoribus bachalauriis ac aliis magistris cura demandata ut scrutatis diligentissime sacræ scripturæ locis, illisque collatis referrent ac renunciarent quid ipsi dictæ quæstioni respondendum putarent. Quoniam auditis perpensis ac post publicam super dicta quæstione disputationem matura deliberatione discussis hiis quæ in quæstione prædicta alterutram partem statuere et convellere possint, illa nobis probabiliora validiora veriora etiam et certiora ac genuinum et syncerum sacræ scripturæ intellectum præ se ferentia, Interpretum etiam sententiis magis consona visa sunt quæ confirmant et probant jure divino et naturali prohibitum esse ne frater uxorem fratris mortui sine liberis accipiat in conjugem. Illis igitur persuasi et in unam opinionem convenientes ad quæstionem prædictam ita respondendum decrevimus et in hiis scriptis nomine totius universitatis respondemus ac pro conclusione nobis solidissimis rationibus et validissimis argumentis comprobata affirmamus, quod ducere uxorem fratris mortui sine liberis cognitam a priori viro per carnalem copulam nobis christianis hodie est prohibitum jure divino ac naturali. Atque in fidem et testimonium hujusmodi nostræ responsionis et affirmationis hiis literis sigillum nostrum commune curavimus apponi. Datum in congregatione nostra Cantebrigiæ die nono Martii, Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo nono.(1)

Dr. Buckmaster the Vicechancellor, accompanied by the junior proctor, conveyed the determination of the University to the King, to whom he presented it at Windsor on the second Sunday after Lent. In the following letter to Dr. Edmunds Master of Peterhouse, he gives an account of his reception at Court, and alludes to the unpopularity of the proceedings of the University on this occasion :—

To the right worshypful Master Doctor Edmondes, Vykar of Alborne in Wyltshire, be theis lettres dilivered.

My duty remembered I hartely commend me unto you, and I let you understand that dominica secunda at afternone I came to Wyndsore and also to part of Mr. Latymer's sermon, and after the ende of the same, I spoke with Mr. Secretary and also with Mr. Proveste, and so at after evensong I delyvered our letters in the chamber of presence, all the courte beholding. The Kyng with Mr. Secretary dyd there rede them, but not the letters of determynation, notwithstanding that I did there also delyver them with a proposition.(2) His highness gave me there greате thanks, and talked with me a good while. Hemuch lauded our wisdome and good conveyance in the matter, with the great quyetness in the same. He showed me also what he had in his hands for our university according unto that, that Mr. Secretary did express unto us, &c. So he departed. But by and by he greatly praised Mr. Latymer's sermon, and in so praysing said on this wise, "This displeaseth greatly Mr. Vicechancellor yonder." "Yon same," said he unto the Duke of Norfolk, "is Mr. Vicechancellour of Cambridge," and so poyned unto

(1) Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, Records, part iii. book ii. No. xvi.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 21.

(2) The "proposition" or speech of Dr. Buckmaster appears to have been prepared beforehand in these terms:—

"Your universitie of Cambridge have them most humbly commanded unto your grace, and here they have sent unto your highnes their lettres. [Then kisse them and so deliver them.] Furthermore, as touching your requeste expressed in your lettres dyrected unto them by Mr. Secretary and Mr. Fox, your most wyse counsellors, in th accomplishing of the same, they have donn their devors, and here in writinge under their common seale, they have sent unto your grace ther sentence, desyrryng the same to accepte and to take it in parte and good worthe, and if they had any thing ellys to gratifie your grace withall then lettres and their studies, your highness shulde be suer theroff to the uttermost of their powers."—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 22.

me. Than he spake secretly unto the said Duke, which after the Kings departure came unto me, and welcomed me, saying amongst other things that the King would speak with me on the next day; and here is the first acte. On the nexte daye I waited untill it was dynner time, and so at the last Doctor Butts came unto me and brought a rewarde, twenty nobles for me, and fyve marks for the younger Proctor which was with me,⁽¹⁾ saying that I should take that for a resolute answer, and that I might depart from the courte when I wolde. Then came Mr. Proveste, and when I had shewed him of our answer he said I should speake with the Kynge at after dynner for all that, and so brought me unto a prevy place where as he would have me to wait at after dynner. I came thither and he bothe, and by one of the clocke the King entered in. It was in a galery. There wer Mr. Secretary, Mr. Provest, Mr. Latymer, Mr. Proctor, and I, and no more. The Kyng there talked with us, untill fyve of the clock, I assure you he was scarce contented with Mr. Secretary and Mr. Provest that this was not also determined, An Papa possit dispensare, &c. I made the beste, and conformed the same that thei had shewed his Grace before, and how it wolde never have been so obteyned;⁽²⁾ than he opened his mind, saying that he would have it determined at after Ester, and of the same we counsailed a while.

I praie you therefore study for this, for our busynesse is not yet at an ende, An Papa possit dispensare cum jure divino, &c. much other communication we had which were to longe here to recyte. Thus his highness departed casting a little holy water of the courte, And I shortly after toke my leave of Mr. Secretary and Mr. Proveste, with whom I dyd not drink ne yet was bydden, and on the morrow departed from thence, thynking more than I did say, and being glad that I was out of the courte, where many men, as I did both hear and perceave, dyd wonder on me. And here shal be an end for this time of this fable.

All the worlde almost cryethe oute of Cambridge for this acte, and specially on me, but I must bear it as well as I maye. I have lost a benefice by it, which I should have had within this ten daies, for there hath one falne in Mr. Throkmorton's gyfte, which he hathe faithfully promysed unto me many a tyme, but now his mind is turned and alienat from me. If ye goo to the courte at after Ester I pray you have me in remembrance there, as ye shall thynke beste, but of this no more.

I have had much busynesse here in Cambridge syns your departure. Parson Dakers of St. Nicholas Hostell did hurt Christopher Mr. Secretaries servant, and where I dyd enquire with my assistance according unto our statutes, De perturbatione pacis and baryng of armur, the principall and he did so ordre me as no man hathe been ordered here tofore, he refused me for his judge in causa correctionis, bycause I was famylyer, as he said, with Mr. Secretary and Mr. Dr. Thirleby. I wolde not admyt that recusation, but when he wolde no otherwise be counsailed I commaunded hym unto ward, and so he appealed but I would not admytt his appeale, ne yet the younger Proctor, and so in goyng to warde he wente from the bedle, and that night there was such a jettyng in Cambridge as ye never harde of,

(1) In the King's Privy Purse expences for March 1529-30, are the following items:—

Item, the xv daye paied to the vicechancellor of Cambridge by the Kings comaundement in Rewarde, *vj*l*. xiijs. iiij*d*.*

Item, the xvi daye paied to maister latymer that preched bifore the king the ijde sonday of lent, *vii*l*.*

Item, the same daye paied to the proctor that cam with them from Cambrige, *ii*l*. vjs. viij*d*.*
—Nicolas, Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. 30.

(2) Dr. Lingard (Hist. of England, 12mo. edit. vi. 386,) states that the King was disappointed with the answer of the University, as it embraced a condition, "*cognitam a priori viro per carnalem copulam*," which he had excluded from the question, and that Dr. Buckmaster assured him that it was so necessary to admit it, that without such admission they would have been left in a minority. It seems, however, from the above letter that the King's dissatisfaction related to the omission to determine as to the Pope's power of dispensation.

with such boyng and cryeng even agaynst our Colledge that all Cambridge might perceave it was in despite of me. Afterwards the elder Proctor dyd inhybet me, contrary to all counsaill and so wolde have prosecuted the appeale, but I wolde not suffer hym. We had such busynesse for this matter as ye have not harde off. And I have perceived his malyciouse stomacke towards me. But he had shame inough thereof. It was made a cuntre matter and greatly labored, but yet it is approved by the university quod non licebit cuiquam recusar D. Vice. pro suo iudice in causa correctionis.

Mr. Latymer precheth styllyl quod emuli ejus graviter ferunt. I am informed that Oxforde hathe now elected certain persones to determine the Kinges question. I here saie also that Mr. Proveste was there in great Jeopardy. Other tidings I have none at this tyme, but that all the company be in good helthe, and heartely saluteth youe, And thus fare ye hartely well. At Cambridge in Crastino dominic. palmarum,

Your owne to his power,

WILLIAM BUCKMASTER.

The Kynge willed me to sende unto youe and to giff youe worde of his pleasure in the said question.(1)

The question whether the Pope might dispense with the brother to marry the brother's wife after carnal knowledge, was subsequently discussed in the University, and determined in the negative. Gardiner and Fox appear to have been active in procuring this determination, and "Dr. Cranmer by his authority, learning, and persuasion, brought over divers learned men in one day of the contrary part and opinion, to be on his part."(2)

1530.

On the 4th of May, the King addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor:—

To our trusty and welbeloved Vicechauncelor of our University of Cambridge.

Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you well. And wheras we be enformed that in the handes of our people be now conversant and commonly red and divulged certayn printed bokes, written in the Englyshe tonge, conteynynge suche erroneous and pestiferous wordes, sentences, and conclusions as might preverte and corrupte ther judgements and opinions, and be occasion of division, contention, and debate in the chief and principal points and articles of our faith and religion, Whereupon is lyke to ensue, onles it be foreseen and repressed in tyme, the dissolution of our common wealthe, with the total confusion and destruction of the same. We therfor callyng to our remembrance the care and charge committed unto us by almyghty God, in the administration and governaunce of this our realme, and that in the same is specially to be regarded the unite and agreement in oone persuasion of faythe and religion, the dissension wherein as being grounde and fondement, movithe, confoundeth, and totally subvertethe all the reste, besides the juste provocation of the indignation of almighty God against such as abuse their knoleage, and understand after that sorte. Upon theise considerations, entendynge with the

(1) Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, Records, part iii. book ii. No. xvi.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 23.

(2) Strype, Memorials of Abp. Cranmer, ed. 1840. p. 7.

advise and counsailes of the beste clerkes and lerned men within this our realme, to vieu and persue suche bokes, and to perpende and consyde the contents of the same with so indifferent examination, as oonly respecte and regarde shal be had to the pure and syncere trouthe of Goddes faythe and religion, reprovyng and rejecting that which is erroneous and sedicious, and likewise allowing and approving the reste that is good and frutefull, desire and praye you that of the beste lerned men in divinitie within that our university of Cambridge, ye will chose out and apointe the nombre of twelve, willyng and commaundyng them to resorte to London, so as they may be there by tuesdaye at night at the furthest. At what tyme, ther shall also convene a lyke nomre of our universitie of Oxorde for that purpose, where we be mynded also thaine to be to entend therunto, and by ther advyses and judgements to take such ordre and direction in that matter as may be to the pleasur of God, the avauncement of the truthe, and the repressyng and the removing of errours and seditions, to the quiet and tranquillite of this our realme and our subgiettes in the same. Wherefor faylle ye not to accomplyshe the premysses, as ye tendre our pleasur. Even under our signet at Enfelde, the fourthe daye of Maye 1530, on Wensdaye.

The Vicechancellor appointed Drs. Watson, Wygan, Crome, and Downes, Mr. Shaxton, Mr. Latymer, Mr. Thyxtell, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Tylson, Mr. Skyppe, Mr. Hethe, and Mr. Bayne.⁽¹⁾

Amongst the King's privy purse expences for September this year, is the following charge :—

Item, the xvij daye to Maister Foxe, for that he layed out to mr. latymer and other Scholars of Cambrige, for their costs from Cambrige to london, and fro thens to Cambrige ayen, viij^{li}.⁽²⁾

The disputes between the Corporation and the Prior of Cawdewell, respecting the rent payable to the latter,⁽³⁾ still continued; but on the 10th of July, the parties gave mutual bonds to abide the award of Sir John Mordaunt knt. and Thomas Awdeley, Esq. who adjudged that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses should pay £125. to the Prior and Convent of Cawdewell, who in consideration thereof should release the said rent for ever, as they accordingly did, by an instrument under their common seal, bearing date the 22nd of September.⁽⁴⁾

1530 } In the Parliament which met on the 16th of January, an act was
31 } passed for the punishment of beggars and vagabonds, with a clause that the scholars of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge that go about begging, not being authorised under the seal of the said Universities by the Commissary, Chancellor, or Vicechancellor of the same, should be punished as strong beggars, that is, by whipping or by imprisonment in the stocks for three days and three nights.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 26.

(2) Nicolas, Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. 73.

(3) Vide ante, pp. 38, 109, 301, 310.

(4) Corporation Muniments.

(5) Stat. 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12. — In MS. Parker, evi. 589, is a licence, dated 16 Sept. 1540, to Henry Wood, a poor scholar, to gather alms.

1531.

Thomas Lucas, Esq. Solicitor-General, by his will dated the 1st of July, (a few days before his death) gave £49. to the finding and exhibition of poor scholars in this University, and other charitable purposes.⁽¹⁾

From the accounts of Hugh Johnson and Nicholas Symonds treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, it appears that saffron was at this period planted in Barnwell and Cambridge fields, and that the owners paid to the Corporation after the rate of 4*d.* an acre. The quantity planted in Barnwell field appears to have been 12 acres, of which the Prior of Barnwell had 10 acres. In Cambridge field there were 8 acres 3 roods so planted. In these accounts, John Thirleby is first mentioned as town-clerk, though he seems to have held the office for some years previously. The subjoined charges also occur in these accounts :—

Item, payed for 5 Players at the Guyldehalle by the comaundement of the Mayer, *iijs. iiij^d.*

Item, payed for a Commen Bulle for the Common Herde of Cambrigge, *xvijs.*

Item, payd at Mr. Hasylls for a banket made for the Prior of Caldwel ther beyng, for sealyng of certeyn oblygacions, &c.⁽²⁾ *xxs. ix^d.*

Item, payed to Mr. Brakyn and Mr. Robert Chapman Burgeyses of the parlyament, ther beyng from the monday next after seint Hillary Day unto the . . . next before Palme Sondag, *vij^{li}. xiiij^s.*

Item, payed for the lyveryes of the Wayts of Cambrigge, *xxx^s.*

Item, in reward goven to the Trumpettor of my Lord of Essex, *ij^s.*

Item, in reward goven to the Kyngs Mynstorells this yere, *vi^s. viij^d.*

Item, to the said Mynstoralls in wyne at the Taverne, *iiij^s. vj^d.*

Item, payed to the Duke of Norfolk, honorable Lord, for his fee, *xl^s.*

Item, payed for a bore goven to the said Duke;

Item, payed for a man to fetch the said bore at } *xviij^s. iiij^d*

Milborne

Item, paid for caryage up of the said bore to London, *iijs. iiij^d.*

Item, payed for horse hyr and other expences of rydyng up to London with the said bore to Nicholas Symonds goldsmyth, *vjs. viij^d.*

Item, in reward govyn to Thomas Threheron rydyng from Cambrigge to Camps Park to know whether the Duke wer ther or no, by the comaundymnt of Mr. Mayer, *xx^d.*

Item, in a pyke & a Tenche and Wyne govyn to my lady Duchesse of Norfolk, at the Blake Fryers in Cambrigge, *vjs. viij^d.*

Item, in reward goven to the Trumpetors of the erle of Northumberland, and in wyne goven to the same, *iijs. x^d.*

(3) Item, in Wyne govyn to my lady of Oxynford, in Mr. Mayers house, *iiij^s. viij^d.*

(3) Item, in Wyne goven to the Prior of Coventry at John Casses, *vijij^d.*⁽⁴⁾

(1) Gage, History of Suffolk, Thingoe Hundred, 132.

(2) Vide ante, p. 343.

(3) These items are marked as disallowed.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 22 & 23 Hen. VIII.

1531 } On the 15th of January, Thomas Benet a native of this town and
 32 } a Master of Arts of this University, was burnt to death near Exeter
 for the maintenance of Protestant doctrines.⁽¹⁾

Nicholas Shaxton of Gonville Hall,⁽²⁾ was convened before Dr. Watson Vicechancellor and his assistants, Drs. Wilson and Edmunds, for having in a sermon *ad clerum*, at St. Mary's on Ash Wednesday, asserted, 1st, That it was evil and dangerous publicly to assert or preach that there is no purgatory, yet to believe there is no purgatory was by no means damnable; 2ndly, That it was impossible for a man to be continent or chaste, although he mortify himself with fasting, is diligent in his prayers, and abstain and refrain from company, sight, and thoughts, unless God give him grace; 3rdly, That in his daily celebration of mass, he offered continual prayers to God that celibacy should be wholly taken away from the clergy, and that wedlock might be granted and permitted them. He adhered to these opinions for some time, but was at length persuaded to renounce them, in order to avoid an open abjuration. The Vicechancellor, however, compelled him to take the following oath:—

“You shall swear by the holy contents of this book, that you shall not keep, hold, maintain and defend, at any time during your life, any opinion erroneous, or error of Wickliff, Hus, Luther, or any other condemned of heresy: and that ye shall keep, hold, maintain and defend, generally and especially, all such articles and points as the Catholic Church of Rome believeth, holdeth, or maintaineth at this time; and that ye shall allow and accept, maintain and defend, for their power, all traditions, institutions, rites, ceremonies, and laudable customs, as the said Church of Rome taketh them, and alloweth them, and approveth them; and that you shall namely and specially hold as the said Catholic Church holdeth in all these articles, wherein lately hath been controversy, dissension and error: as concerning faith and works, grace and free will, of sin in a good work, of the sacrifice of the New Testament, of the priesthood, of the new law, of communion under both kinds, of baptism and Christian liberty, of monastic vows, of fasting and choice of meats, of the single life of priests, of the Church, of the canonical books, of the firm holding of matters not expressed in the Scriptures, of the inerrability of general councils in faith and manners, of the power of the Church to make laws, of the Church's sacraments and their efficacy, of the power of excommunication conferred upon the Church, of punishing heretics, of the sacrifice of the mass, of purgatory, of worshipping saints and praying to them, of worshipping the images of saints, of pilgrimages, of evangelical precepts, and councils. And likewise of all other articles wherein controversy or dissension hath been in the Church before this day.”

The like oath was administered to all others that proceeded to divinity degrees this year, but it is supposed to have been discon-

(1) Fox, *Acts & Monuments*, ed. 1684, Hen. VIII. 257—260.—Dr. Lamb in his edition of *Masters's Hist. of Corpus Christi College* (p. 313), mentions a John Bennet, fellow of that College in 1516, and inclines to think he was the individual referred to above.

(2) Afterwards Master of that society, and Bishop of Salisbury, which see he resigned rather than conform to the Six Articles. He subsequently apostasized, and in the reign of Mary was a bitter persecutor of the Protestants.

tinued the next year, when Dr. Watson was succeeded as Vicechancellor by Dr. Simon Haynes, "a man of other principles."⁽¹⁾

1532.

This year a grace passed for dispensing with the residence of the fellows, scholars, and bachelors of St. John's College in Easter term, during which, for fear of the plague, they had dwelt in the country.⁽²⁾

A grace was also passed, empowering the Vicechancellor, with the Masters and Presidents of Colleges and the Principals of Hostels, to make a statute "that no scholar nor scholars servant shall buy their "vytell and other things necessary, within the town, of any freeman, "from the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle next coming, but of "such persons as shall be appointed by the said Masters, Presidents, "and Principals, or the more part of them."⁽³⁾

The subjoined complaint of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town, against the Vicechancellor, Masters, and scholars of the University, may be referred to the present year, when the University empowered the Vicechancellor and others to make answer to a bill of complaint of the townsmen.⁽⁴⁾ It appears to have been addressed to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer of England, and the Chief Justices, who by the composition of 1503⁽⁵⁾ were authorised to determine controversies between the parties:—

LIBERTIES AND PRIVILEGES now in variance between the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the town of Cambridge, and the Vicechancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, of which none order nor direction hath heretofore been made by the composition or otherwise.

1. THE mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses complain and find themselves grieved by the Vicechancellor, masters, and scholars of the said University, forasmuch as the said Vicechancellor and proctors of the same University, accompanied with a great number of persons, use every year upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, to come to the Guildhall of the said town, and there, without authority or any commission to them given or made in that behalf, usurp and take upon them, to minister a corporal oath to the said mayor, bailiffs, and other officers of the said town in their Guildhall, the said day assembled, to the manifest wrong and injury of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses. Wherefore the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses most humbly prayen, that good order and indifferent redress may be had and made in that behalf, by your high wisdoms, according to the authority to your honorable lordships committed, for by means of the said oath, no little trouble, vexation, and unquietness to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses hath growen and ensued. And over that, many and divers of the matters now in variance, have

(1) Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. iii. chap. xlv.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 190.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 115.

(4) MS. Baker, xxxi. 190.

(5) Vide ante, p. 269.

grown by reason of the said oath, which undoubtedly should cease, if the usurpation of the ministering of the said oath, were taken away and laid apart.

2. ITEM, where in the time of the noble King of famous memory [Henry the Third] for the good rule, peace, quietness, and maintenance of study in the said town and University ordained, and it was by his said highness provided, that every year after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, within fifteen days after the said masters shall resume and begin their reading, as well the said Chancellor, Vicechancellor, masters, and scholars, as the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses should assemble and meet together, which meeting to this day is called the Black Assembly; and at the same assembly, that as well the said clerks and scholars, that is to say, five scholars of every county of England, and three of Scotland, two of Wales and three of Ireland, of the most sage and discreet, resiant within the said University; and also ten burgesses, that is to say, seven for the borough and three for the suburbs, should be sworn every year at the said assembly, hinc modo tam clerici quam laici, to observe and keep the King's peace and quietness of study, as in a writing or cirograph between the said parties thereupon made, more at length is declared, and may appear.⁽¹⁾ The said Vicechancellor, proctors, masters, and scholars utterly refusing to observe and keep the said ordinances and provisions on their behalf, do compel and command the said burgesses, that is to say, two aldermen, four councillors, and two men of every parish within the said town, to take oaths before them, devising the said oath, in such forms as shall make most to their appetites and pleasures against the said burgesses. And in no wise will suffer any of the said masters and scholars to be sworn at the said Black Assembly, according to the ordinances before rehearsed, by means whereof, no little trouble, vexation, and unquietness, hath ensued to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and is not unlike more and more to ensue, if remedy the sooner be not provided; for the said scholars, being now-a-days in great number and multitude increased within the said town and University, and perceiving themselves not charged by oath in this behalf, be many times the bolder to make unlawful assemblies, routs, and riots upon the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses in the night-time, beating down their doors and windows, as of late time they have done, in the most riotous manner that could be devised, against God's peace and the King's, so that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses stand daily in great danger and fear of their bodies, lives, and goods. For remedy whereof, the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses most humbly beseech and prayen, that the said masters and scholars may every year be charged by oath and solemnly sworn, with the said laymen at the said assembly, called the Black Assembly, to keep the King's peace like as the said laymen be, according to the true meaning, tenor, and effect of the charters and grants thereupon had and obtained: or else, that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses may be discharged, and no more compellable to be sworn at the said Black Assembly, according to equity and good conscience.

3. ITEM, whereas now of late days, divers and many of the scholars and students of the said University, as well masters of art, bachelors of art and of law, as other scholars and students, giving themselves from the exercise of study and learning, have taken upon them the lay habit, and are become married men, using, exercising, and occupying within the said town, many and sundry occupations and mysteries, as drapers, mercers, grocers, innholders, bakers, brewers, and such other, getting thereby, and by other feats of buying and selling, great riches and substance, and by that mean, are men both meet, apt, and able to bear office of mayor, bailiff, and such other offices within the said town, and to do the King high service in the same, have hitherto, and yet daily do refuse and expressly deny, to serve the King at the com-

(1) Vide ante, p. 52.

mandment of the said mayor, not only in the leets and courts within the said town holden before the said mayor and bailiffs, and also in the King's sessions of the peace and gaol delivery holden before the King's commissioners in the said town, but also refuse and deny to be contributors with the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, in their fee farms, offices, or other necessary charges belonging to the said town, by reason whereof, the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses not only be sore hindered and greatly impoverished by the overweighty charges that they daily sustain in that behalf, but also grievously cumbered and annoyed with daily attendance in the King's said courts, leets, sessions, and other callings, from time to time made for the expedition of justice in that behalf. And forasmuch, as by the said ordinance between the said parties heretofore made, no mention is made ne order taken, for the said persons, and such other like so disobeying and offending, as is aforesaid; the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses most humbly prayen, that order may be taken in this behalf, according as by your high wisdoms shall be seen to stand with equity and good conscience.

4. ITEM, whereas in the charters and grants made to the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, masters, and scholars touching the assize and assay of bread, ale, and other victual within the said town and suburbs, which at this day they do use, exercise, and occupy, is contained this clause following, "*Et licet major ballivi et aldermanni seu alii homines dictæ villæ et suburbiorum ejusdem de præmissis seu aliquo præmissorum de cetero se non debeant intromittere, Volumus tamen et mandamus, quod in præmissis omnibus et singulis faciendis Cancellorio dictæ Universitatis qui pro tempore fuerit, vel ejus vices gerenti vel Commissario auxilienter pareant humiliter, et intendant, prout decet.*"⁽¹⁾ The said Vicechancellor, proctors, masters, and scholars of the said University, upon these words "*pareant humiliter,*" usurp and take upon them to command the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, to appear before them, as often and whensoever it pleaseth them, affirming that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses are bounden to come at all their callings and commandments, adding to the same, the pain of excommunication: which thing, the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses trust and suppose was never meant nor intended, at the time of the said grants and charters made, that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses should be made subjects and obedientaries to the said Vicechancellor and proctors, or to any of them. Wherefore the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses most humbly prayen, that effectual declaration may be had by your high wisdoms and learning, of the true meaning of these words "*pareant humiliter et intendant prout decet.*" And what pre-eminence or authority the said Chancellor or his deputy ought to claim and use, by force of the said words, "*pareant humiliter, &c.*" For at all times heretofore, when the said Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or their deputy, list to take displeasure or bear malice against the said mayor of Cambridge for the time being, he will by his high presumptuous power, cause the said mayor to be called and commanded to appear before him by one of his bedels, not showing or declaring at the time of the said commandment or calling, any manner of cause why or wherefore he doth so call the said mayor; and in case the said mayor appear not upon the said commandment or calling immediately, he shall be declared accursed, without respite or tarrying, saying and affirming, that the said mayor was called to assist and be present at the assize of bread and ale, which was no part of their intent nor mind, for they never have used to call the said mayor to be present with them at the said assize of bread and ale, by express words or knowledge before given, but after they have wrought a mischief or displeasure against the said mayor by excommunication as above,

(1) Vide ante, p. 125.

then they defend and colour the same by these words, "pareant humiliter, &c." saying, that by virtue of these words, the mayor is bounden to come and appear before the said Vicechancellor, at all his commandments and calling, adding thereunto, *pena excommunicationis*, which is not expressed in that charter, nor in any other the King's charters to the said University given or made. And in case the said Vicechancellor, would call or give warning to the said mayor, to be present with him at the said assize of bread and ale, and other things mentioned in the said charters touching that point, the said mayor would give attendance with all diligence; trusting that by his presence and being there, the common wealth of the town should the better be preferred, and also more indifferent order had as well in the said assize of bread and ale, as in other things specified in the said charters; for where, at the time of the said grants made to the University for the said assize of bread and ale, the substance and greatest part of the said University, consisted in hostels, halls, and other small places ordained for students, which at that time were furnished of all their bread and ale and other victual, of the poor occupiers and inhabitants of the said town: now at this present time, the great substance and more part of the said University consisteth in colleges as well of old time as now lately builded, which by reason of their great riches, substance, and possessions wherewith they be endowed, been waxen so politic and wise that they have provided brewhouses and bakehouses of their own, and so at these days the more part of the said colleges do brew and bake in their own houses, by means whereof, the officers of the said University give the less care and diligence to the true and just assize of bread and ale, but many times for lucre, meed, gifts, and rewards do suffer great misusage in that behalf. And when any offences be made either by brewers or bakers, or other victuallers there, they do not see due and just correction for the same, as they be bounden according to the order of the King's laws, but for the most part the said officers take fines, and otherwise agree with the said offenders for money and other like things. So that the common wealth of the said town little or nothing is regarded or tendered on their behalf. Wherefore the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses eftsoons most humbly prayen, that good and indifferent redress and reformation may be had by your high wisdoms in the premises, according to right, equity and conscience.

5. ITEM, where the said mayor, bailiffs, and every of them been under the ordinary jurisdiction of the Bishop and Archdeacon of Ely for time being, and for all manner of offences spiritual concerning the soul healths of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses or any of them have alway been at the correction, punishment, and reformation of the said Bishop and Archdeacon of Ely, and their officers spiritual, according to the order and laws of the church. The said Vicechancellor, masters, proctors, and scholars, divers and many times bearing grudge, malice, and displeasure against the said mayor and bailiffs for exercising and using of their said offices and authorities within the said town (in such things as concern sometime the execution of the King's laws, and sometime the accomplishment of the King's pleasure and commandment, directed to the said mayor and bailiffs to be executed,) of their froward and malicious minds, have surmised causes and matters as well against the said mayor as against the said bailiffs and other burgesses; and thereupon have sent sometime for the said mayor, sometime for the said bailiffs or burgesses, by their officers and bedels, commanding as well the said mayor as other before rehearsed, to appear before the said Vicechancellor at such hour, time, and place as he list and appoint. And in case either the said mayor or the said bailiffs, or other burgesses, or any of them, having never so great let or business, about any matter touching the execution of their said offices, for the King or otherwise, do not appear at the very same hour and time by the said Vicechancellor appointed, immediately and without further respite, the said Vicechancellor will

excommunicate the party so by him called as above, be he mayor, bailiff, or burges, and thereupon without delay or tarrying, set up the excommunication upon the market cross, with rebuke and despite that can be devised. And when the party or parties thus unjustly excommunicate, have appeared, alleging his or their reasonable let and excuse, desiring and asking his or their absolution, like good christians and the King's faithful and humble subjects, the said Vicechancellor little or nothing regarding the learning of God, but more replete with malice than with good charity, hath utterly denied to minister absolution in that behalf, unless the party so by him unjustly excommunicate as above would be sworn upon a book to do such penance as he would enjoin him or them so unjustly excommunicate as above. Insomuch that one Croke, Doctor of Divinity, as deputy to the Vicechancellor of the said University, having none authority in that behalf, did excommunicate one George Foyster, sometime mayor of the said town of Cambridge, because only that he did not come and appear at the call and commandment of the said Doctor, the said mayor being then occupied and greatly busied in matters touching the town and his said office in that behalf. And when the said mayor came before the said Doctor Croke, alledging his reasonable let and lawful excuse as above, in nowise he could be heard, but immediately the said Doctor, replete with malice and pride, immediately denounced the said Foyster then being mayor, excommunicate by his pretended letters set and fixed upon the market cross. Whereupon the said mayor being a very simple man, unlearned and desiring rather to live in peace with his wrong, than to seek his remedy in that behalf, came to the said Doctor Croke desiring his absolution, which in no wise he could have, unto such time as the said mayor upon the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, within the church of the friars Augustines in Cambridge, holding a candle, the price of a halfpenny, in his hand, and kneeling on his knees openly before the image of our lady in the said church, at the commandment of the said Doctor Croke, offered the said candle therebefore the said image as a penance. And after that done, before the said mayor could be assailed, at the further commandment of the said Doctor Croke, he was compelled and constrained to make a submission, which the said Doctor Croke and one Thomas Hall Doctor of Divinity had before conceived in writing, and caused the said mayor to say at the instigation and bidding of the said Doctor Hall: the tenor of which submission hereafter followeth: "For the offence that I have committed against the University in maintaining the jurisdiction of my mayoralty against the liberties of the University, and refusing to come at the call of you Master Vicechancellor, contrary to mine oath and mine obedience in this behalf, I acknowledge myself guilty, and desire of you therefore absolution." Which submission, was conceived and devised only of a pride and malicious purpose, to bring in note and precedent the said mayor to be subject and obedient to the said Vicechancellor, which is expressly false, for the said mayor never professeth no such obedience to the said Vicechancellor, nor yet maketh any oath, by virtue whereof the said mayor is bound to come at the call of the said Vicechancellor, as in the said submission it is falsely and untruly deduced and surmised. And over this, the said Dr. Croke, then being deputy to the said Vicechancellor, of a mere displeasure, caused a public instrument to be made, under a notary's sign, purporting the whole process and circumstance of the penance done by the said mayor, with the tenor of his said submission; and the same instrument hath hanged upon the common schools of the said University, for a precedent and note, to be shewed and declared to all strangers that thither shall repair, in perpetual rebuke and reproach of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses.

6. ITEM, the said Vicechancellor and proctors of the said University, of a further malice and displeasure that they bear to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, in whom ne of whom they have no manner jurisdiction spiritual as above, at another

time, did excommunicate one Edward Slegge, then being mayor of the said town of Cambridge, because only, that the said mayor would not banish and put out of the town, at their commandment and pleasure, one Thomas Slater, a burgess and common officer of the said town, no cause, reasonable or good ground why the said Slater should be banished and put out of the town, to the said mayor before shown ne in any wise declared or lawfully proven, save only it was the wilful mind and pleasure of the said Vicechancellor so to have it done. And over this, the said Vicechancellor and proctors not herewith contented, but minding the further vexation, trouble, and unquietness of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, now of late days, did excommunicate one Edward Thompson, burgess of the said town, because the said Edward did serve one Richard Brashawe (a layman and an innholder dwelling within the said town) before the King's justices of the Common Place in an action of debt, according to the order of the King's laws, surmising the said Thompson by his so doing, to have broken the privileges of the University, which could not be proved. Wherefore, forasmuch as in the said award and composition no mention is yet made, nor order taken, for such manner of excommunication as it is before said, onjustly, oncharitably, and without authority against the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses by the said Vicechancellor and his deputies, fulminate, promulgate, and executed; by reason of which the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses been daily so sore vexed, troubled, and onquited, that they been purposed rather to forsake the town and inhabit themselves elsewhere, than thus to continue in such bondage and thralldom as of long time they have been, the same mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses most humbly prayen, that convenient redress and remedy may be to them provided by your high wisdoms and authority.

7. ITEM, whereas Oswald Thompson cordwainer, the King's natural subject born within this realm, by force and virtue of the King's statute and ordinances heretofore provided and made the 20th year of the King's reign, commenced an action of debt before the mayor of the said town of Cambridge against John Weale and John Hasenor, alien strangers born under the dominion of the Emperor, which by the maintenance of certain of the University of Cambridge had set up houses and shops within the said town, contrary to the King's laws as above, and the said Oswald the said John Weale and John Hasenor arrested upon the same action; the Vicechancellor of the University then being, called Doctor Watson, greatly favouring, bearing, and maintaining the said strangers in this behalf, called the said Oswald Thompson before him, and immediately committed him to prison, and there kept and detained him by the space of three days, in the most strange manner that could be devised, and still should so a continued unless he had withdrawn his said action. And so by fine, force, and compulsion the said Oswald Thompson was driven to withdraw his action as above, not only to the loss and hindrance of the said party and let of justice in that behalf, but also to the great prejudice of the said mayor and bailiffs, and in derogation of the King's court, there holden before the said mayor within the said town of Cambridge.

8. ITEM, where amongst other liberties and grants made to the said University it is contained as hereafter followeth, "*Quod si laicus inferat clerico gravem aut enormem lesionem, statim capiatur: et si magna sit lesio incarcerationetur in villa predicta, et ibi detineatur quousque clerico rationabiliter fuerit satisfactum. Et si clericus inferat gravem vel enormem lesionem laico, incarcerationetur in predicta villa, quousque cancellarius universitatis ipsum postulaverit.*"⁽¹⁾ And forasmuch as by the said grant is no manner provision had or made, for any manner recompence or other satisfaction to be made to the layman, for any offence or hurt to him committed or

(1) Vide ante, p. 50.

done by a clerk, but only incarceration till the Chancellor him shall ask, as is before rehearsed, which incarceration hath not been so done, ne put in execution at any time heretofore, nor any manner satisfaction or recompence made to any layman, be the offence or hurt never so manifest or duly proved, but contrarywise, the same offence by high power, supportation, and maintenance of the masters and scholars of the said University, shall colourably be defended, and imputed to the said poor laymen, which shall rather be compelled to make satisfaction and recompence, to the said scholar, than to receive any, as but of late it hath been seen, Wherefore the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses most humbly prayen, that order may be taken in this behalf accordingly.

9. ITEM, where the said Chancellor, Vicechancellor, masters, and scholars of the said University claim and pretend to have authority to hold two leets within the said town and University, at two several times in the year; the officers and ministers of the said leets do not use the same, according to the order of the King's laws, nor as other lords having leets do, appointing honest and indifferent men, burgesses of the said town, to be of the quest at the said leets, taking the presentment of the same indifferently, as from time to time they shall be made and found; but the said officers and rulers, and other ministers, have heretofore used to let the said leets to farm, to an officer called a bedel of the said University, for a sum certain, which officer hath paid for the same yearly £10. sterling, over and above the fees and rewards which he giveth to the officers of the said leets; that is to say, to the steward of the said leets, 40s.; to the under steward, 20s.; besides the costs and charges of dinners and other banquets, made to such as been of the quests, and besides the daily service which the said bedel doth to the said University, having none other fee nor wages of them for his said service, but only the fee farm of the said leets; all which charges, with the profits and advantages yearly coming and growing of the said leets, amounting by estimation to the sum of 40 marks or above, which sum the said officer doth yearly levy and gather, of the poor occupiers and inhabitants of the same town, specially freemen and burgesses, by reason of which great sum so yearly to be levied and gathered, as is above said, the said officer is partly enforced to use great exactions and false means, not only to levy and gather the said sum of money, for the which he is bounden as above, with the costs and charges above rehearsed, but also with the profits of the same leets to maintain his own living: and to bring that his said purpose to effect, the said bedel doth yearly and from time to time, appoint and choose such persons to be of the quest in the said leets, as shall be retaining unto him and to the said University, and ready to accomplish all his desires and onlawful requests, and to make such unreasonable fines and americiaments upon the said freemen, as by the officers of the said leets and the said bedel, before shall be to them limited and appointed: and over this the said unreasonable americiaments in the said leets, notwithstanding the proctors and taxors of the said University, as clerks of the market, have used to call before them the said occupiers and inhabitants of the said town, specially burgesses and freemen, and for the selfsame cause that they were before unjustly accused at the said leets, the same proctors or taxors, of pure malice and displeasure that they bear to the said freemen, not only will surmise cause of forfeiture of such stuff and ware, as the said occupiers use and occupy, and so in very deed forfeit the same, but also commit the same occupiers to prison, and there keep and detain them oncharitably, unto such time as the said poor occupiers have made new fine or fines with the same proctors or taxors, and either of them, for the same stuff and wares, for the which they were before amerced at the said leets, as is aforesaid. And nevertheless the said bedel hath levied and gathered the said americiaments made at the said leets, as above, as well to pay the £10. which the University ought to pay to the King, for their liberties of the assize of bread and ale, according to their

charters, as also to bear and sustain the charges above specified. Wherefore the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses most humbly prayen, that order may be taken in this behalf according to equity and good conscience; and that such indifferent persons, hereafter may be appointed and assigned to be of the quests at the said leets, as by the mayor and bailiffs of the said town of Cambridge, for time being, shall be thought meet and convenient, both in honesty and substance; and also, that the americiaments hereafter to be found and presented at the said leets, may be levied and gathered by the said mayor and bailiffs, or their officers, justly and truly, according to the presentments made in that behalf; the same money to be employed toward the payment of the King's fee farm of the said town, by the said mayor and bailiffs yearly to be made, by reason that the assize of bread and ale, which the said mayor and bailiffs of old time had, is now taken from them, and given to the said University.

10. ITEM, the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses complain and been grieved, forasmuch as they having the said town of Cambridge, in fee farm of our Sovereign Lord the King, with all and singular rivers, waters, fishings, pastures, feedings, and all other commodities whatever they be, to the same town in anywise appertaining and belonging, as by the said charters and grants, more at large may appear; the masters, scholars, and students of the said University, little or nothing regarding the said grants, by their extort power, and against all good right and conscience, do usurp and take upon them daily to fish, as well the common rivers of the said town, as the several waters belonging to the said mayor and bailiffs, which several waters, the said mayor and bailiffs, have used to let to farm in times past, for the sum of 40s. or 33s. 4d. at the least, by the year. And now the same waters can scanty be letten for 20s.; by reason that the poor men which were wont to hire the said waters, cannot quietly nor peaceably enjoy and occupy the same, but been many times driven out of their boats with stones and other like things, to the danger of their bodies and lives. And many times, their nets and tow cut and broken in pieces, not only to the great impoverishment of the said poor men, but also to the great loss, hindrance, trouble, and unquietness of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses. For remedy whereof, it may please your honourable lordships, to take order and direction, according to your most high wisdoms and discretions.

11. ALSO FURTHERMORE, as well the said masters, scholars, and students of the said University, as other laymen inhabitanting within the said town, and pretending themselves to be scholars servants, and common ministers of the said University, bearing neither scot, lot, offices, nor other impositions or charges, belonging to the said town, do usurp and take upon them, by extort and high power, not only to keep and feed their horses, geldings, sheep, bullocks, and other their beasts and cattle, upon the feedings, commons, and pastures belonging to the said town, which the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses have and hold in fee farm as above; but also many times, at their liberty and pleasure, dig and delve in the said common and pastures, utterly wasting and destroying a great part of the same, to the no little hurt and hindrance of the said mayor, bailiffs and burgesses. Wherein they most humbly prayen and beseech, that indifferent redress and reformation may be had, by your most high wisdoms in this behalf accordingly.

AND your said orators shall daily pray to Jesu in preservation of your said most honourable lordships.⁽¹⁾

From the accounts of John Fanne and John Richardson, treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, it appears that Thomas Brakyn and Richard Chapman received £5. 5s. each as burgesses of the Parliament, for attendance from the 15th of January to the 25th of

(1) Corporation Muniments.

March, and from the 10th of April to the 16th of May. These accounts also contain the subjoined charges :—

Item, payed to Wyse & Sympson and a stranger for setting up the galowes and takyng downe ageyne when Nutbeme was hanged, xiiij^d.

Item, to Natures for rydyng to Camps to know whether the Duke of Norffolke wer cum theder or noo, ij^s.

Item, payed for exspences at Haverell all nyght and other costs besyde, x^s. iiij^d.

Item, for the hire of iiij horses ij days, ij^s. viiij^d.

Item, to William Rycharson waterman, for caryng the fysshe to Camps, ij^s.

Item, for ij barells to carry the fysshe, & lyne to trusse them with, vij^d.

Item, to Mr. Mayer the Wednesday after seint Leonards Day, to carry up to London the gyfte to Mr. Hynde whan he was made Serjeaunte at the lawe, vj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Mr. Brakyn for iiij. pykks & vj tenchis that wer govyn to the Duke of Norfolk for a present when he was at Camps, xxxviij^s.(1)

Item, payed to Baayliff Cokeman for ij Galonns Malvesyn that was govyn to the erle of Sussex by the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, ij^s. viij^d.

Item, for a quarte of Malvesyn & a pece of byef for the erles servants the baylifs and thresorers hadde at Cokmans whan y^e erll of Sussex xij^d.

Item, to Mr. Brakyn for a pyke that was goven to the said Erle, iiij^s.

Item, to M^{res}. Brakyng for ij pyks that was govyn for a present to the Erle of Surrey at the comaundement of Mr. Maier, Mr. Slegge & other, iiij^s. viij^d.

Item, to Thomas at the Pumpe, for ij galons Rumney for the said Erle, ij^s. iiij^d.

Item, payed to the Kings Mynstrells with vj^d. in wyne, vij^s. ij^d.

Item, to John Blonnfeld yoman of the Kyngs garde cummyng in massage to enquir whether that the plage reynyd in Cambrige or no, v^s.(2)

For fear of the plague, Michaelmas term was postponed till the morrow of St. Martin, and then further postponed till the feast of St. Nicholas.(3)

This year the University made a statute, entitled “Statutum de vitellariis,” which was in the following terms :—

That whatsoever baker or brewer, bucher or chandelor, or other vitaylor occupier, belonging to the liberties and jurisdiction of the universite, shall be from henceforth for his mysordre and demeryts, suspended and forbidden to occupie, by the judycyall sentence of the chancellor, vicechancellor, or ther depute, or ellys for his mysordre intermyt and cease his occupieing and gyve up his craft, without convenient warning and specyall licence of the chancellor, vicechancellor, or ther depute, and of the proctors and taxors, to whose office they appertayne, and thereupon a cause alleged and approved by them, he shall never after occupie more agayne any such craft or occupation within the præincte of the universities liberties, so that it shall not be in the power of any chancellor, vicechancellor, proctors, or taxors, or ther deputes or successors, to restore any such person so suspended and forbidden to ther old liberties, ne to reverse any such suspension by the judyciall sentence before given.(4)

1532 }
33 } An act of Parliament passed at this period, for regulating the mode of selling and the price of meat, contains a proviso that such persons as then had, or thereafter should have, the authority of clerk of the market, or to set the price of victuals within the towns and Univer-

(1) Whilst the mayor and his brethren were at Camps, the Duke of Norfolk gave them two does, the charges of fetching which from Norfolk are given in detail in these accounts.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 23 & 24 Hen. VIII.

(3) MS. Baker, xxv. 190.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 115.

sities of Oxford and Cambridge, and none other should have power to execute the act within those towns and universities.⁽¹⁾

In another act of parliament, "for Reformacyon of Excesse in Apparayle," there is a clause permitting "Doctours, or Bachelours in Divinitie, Doctors of the one Lawe or the other, and also Doctours of other Sciences, which have taken that degree or be admitted in any Universitie, to weare sarcenett in the lynng of their gownes, blacke saten, or blacke chamlett in their doublettes and sleveles Cotes, and blacke velvett or blacke sarcenett or blacke saten in their Tippitts and Ryding hoodes or Girdels, and also Clothe of the Colours of scarlett, murey or violett, and Furres called gray blacke boge foynes shankes or menever in their gownes and sleveles Cotes," and prohibiting the clergy under those degrees to "weare any manner of Furres other than blacke cony boge grey cony shankes calaber gray fiche foxe lambe otter and bever;" the clergy under those degrees (except Masters of Arts, or Bachelors of the one law or the other of the Universities, and such as could dispend £20. per annum) were also prohibited from wearing sarcenet or silk in their tippets, and a proviso was inserted that the act should not be prejudicial "to any Graduates, Beadles, or Ministers to the Graduates in Universities and Scoles for wearing of their habittes or hoodes with furres lynnynges or otherwise, after such forme as heretofore they have been accustomed to doo."⁽²⁾

1533.

This year the University, by an instrument under its common seal, resigned the power of excommunication in personal causes.⁽³⁾

On the 11th of July the following articles of complaint⁽⁴⁾ were presented by the townsmen to the Vicechancellor in the church of St. Mary next the market. The answers given by the University are also subjoined:—

THE ARTICLES OF CERTEYN INJURIES DON BY THE OFFYCERS OF THE UNIVERSYTIE OF CAMBRYGE TO THE MAYRE, BAYLYFFYS AND BURGESSES OF THE SEYD TOWNE OF CAMBRYGE, AND TO THE YNHABITANTS OF THE SAME, AS FOLLOWYTH:—

ANSWERS BI THE COWNSAYL OF M^{RS}. CONYSBY AND MUNFORTH SERGEANTS AT LAWE:—

1. Fyrst, the Proctores commysary and other offycers of the seyde unyver-

They lawfully keep courte there as wythin the suburbs of Cambridge beyng

(1) Stat. 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3, s. 4.

(2) Stat. 24, Hen. VIII. c. 13, ss. 2 & 7.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 115.

(4) Amongst the Corporation Muniments is a paper endorsed, "A note of misdemeanors done

sytye kepe a courte wythyn the fayre called Styrbysge fayre without auctorytie.

2. ITEM, they hold plea wythyn the said courte of contractes and trespasses made as well within the said fayre as wythowte.

3. ITEM, they heare and determine pleas personalle as well betwene schollers and schollers servants as also foryns and other the Kinges subiectes before their comyssary wythin the same fayre courte, by order of Cyvyll lawe, by wytnesse or otherwyse, in derogation of the Kynges Crowne.

4. ITEM, they make proclamation in the same fayre before the proclamation of the Mayre of Cambrysge, wyche Mayre ys lord of the said fayre.

5. ITEM, the Vicechancellor and scholars of the seyde universytye, by ther proctors, usurpe and take upon them to searche all manner fyshe, as well saltefyshe as other fyshe, peanter heyres, gyrche webe, Sylkys, Fures, beddes and allupholstrye warys, Spycys, Rape seede, musterde seede, fustyans, worstede, bayes, honye, Sope, ware brought to be soulede by the wey of merchandise within the seyde fayre, and wyll have the forfeiture of the same premysses oftentymes though yt be able withowte any auctoryte.

6. ITEM, the seyde Proctors usurpe and take upon them Gawgyng, and take of every merchauntman that bryngeth Salmon to the fayre to be soulede, for gawgyng of every laste, xii^d. Item, for every laste Oyle gawgyng, xii^d. Item, for every laste Sope weyeng and gawgyng, xii^d. Item, for every laste honye wayeng and gawgyng, iiiii^{sh}. wyche ys brought to the seyde fayre to be soulede by the weye of merchaundysse.

the clarks of the market, and having correction of wayghts, mesures, and vytell within the same fayre.

We do therein no notherwise than the mayre and hys brothern do, and as we may by the composition.

We here the attaynts when a scholer is the one parte for all contracts and trespasses don within the town and suburbs by the ordre of cyvyll law, but the causes of vytell we judge after the Kynges law.

They may so lawfully do as by the Kynges letters patents as conservators of the peace and having thority of vytalls which are fyrst sold wythin the fayre.

We may so do by the Kings grawnte, and we desyre to know from whom the proctors have taken away ony thyng that ys able, and the party shall be restored and the proctors punyshed.

So we do by virtu of the Kynges wryte dyrecte unto us and as clarke of the market, and yff any man take more for gawgyng than the Kynges lawes suffer they shall be reformed and corrected.

by the officers of the Universitie in the fayer." It appears to have formed the ground-work of these articles, though there are some matters mentioned in the articles of which there is no notice in this paper, but the only matter in the latter not referred to in the article is the following :—

"Item, one Maister Powell now Taxer of the said Universitye, in Stirbrige fayer last past, "dyd forfett a certen bussell within the saide fayer, as onhabill and insufficyent, and afterward solde the same bussell, to one William Richardson of Cambridge, for an able bussell, "which Richardson doothe use and occupie the same bussell to this daye."

7. ITEM, the seyd Proctors toke for a fyne of iii laste of good and able Scottes salmon xx^{sh}. Item, the seyd Proctors toke for a fyne vi^{sh}. viii^d. for a salmon barell that was suffycient and able, and after that gave the owner lybertie to sell hytt within the fayre.

8. ITEM, the taxars of the seyd university usurpe and take of every vytualar that setteth uppe any sygne within the seyd fayre for settyng uppe of the same iii^d. and compel them to paye the seyd iii^d.

9. ITEM, they take for every carte lode Ottes brought to be soule within the seyd fayre iii^d. Item, for sygnynge and markyng of a measure called a busshell they take sum tyme xii^d. sum tyme xvi^d. for markyng of the same and that measure that ys marked one yere they will not allowe the nexte yere, but take every yere xii^d. or xvi^d. for markyng the same.

10. ITEM, they take of every person keping a hostrye within the seyd fayre of sum iii^d. of sum viii^d. of sum xii^d. Item, they take of every vyteller that sellyth ale within the seyd fayre for every barell ii^d. Item, of every of the sayde vytellers for sealyng of every ale measure ii^d. every yere though yt be sealed and marked byfore, or elles do agree otherwyse with them.

11. ITEM, for every yardwande sealing they take i^d. yerely, though it be marked in the yere presydent they will not admyt the olde markes and sealyngs of the sayde measures, but take yerely newe fees for sealing of the same measures.

12. ITEM, the Taxars take of every viteller burgeys of Cambryge that bryngythe by water ony manner corne or grayne for merchandysse, muskylls, oysteres, or other merchandysse of vytell that ys measured by the busshell onse in the yere at Cambryge brygg iii^d. Item, of every fornye for every manner grayne and other merchandysse that ys measured by the busshell onse in the yere, iii^d.

This is uncertayne and we say and thynke that no syche thyng is done by the Proctors, and yf yt can be proved there shall be restitution made to the parties.

It is slawndlyowsly spoken for to say this was don, and name no man.

They take not iii^d. for sygne, and whatsoever they take of vytellers is by agreement of the party for brekyng the assyse of breade and ale.

Of the busshell they take accordyng to the Kynges charter and the composition. And that measure that is sealyd one yere shall lacke of his true contentes the nexte yere in a pynte and sum a quart, or els they will allowe hytt.

They take hyt as amercement for sellyng of unlawful and unreasonable penyworthys of horsemete and lykewyse of the alewyves for the false measures usyd and contrary to the Kynges lawes.

That can not be proved, if yt could yt shall be redressed.

We take no more than we may do by the Kynges charter and by the composition, and he that can prove hymselfe hyndred shall be restored.

13. ITEM, they take also of every carte lodon wythe oysters, iiiid. Item of every bote lodon with russhes di. C^{the} russhes at every tyme that he cometh.

14. ITEM, the seyde Taxars take for a fyne of xl. barrells beare brought to be sould in styrbryge fayre one barrell of beare and viiid. in moneye.

15. ITEM, they kepe wythin the towne of Cambryge a cyvyll courte wekelye, and holde plee of all manner contractes and actyons personell as well between forens as between burgeyses and forens, and determyne the same by the order of cyvyll lawe in derogation of the kynges crowne.

16. ITEM, they did excommunicate Mr. Slegg late mayre of Cambryge bicause he wold not exhybytt at their commaundmente, and their banysshemente one Thomas Slater a burgeys of Cambryge and sargeant to the seid mayre. Item, they did excommunycate Mr. Foyster late mayre because he wold nott cum at their commaundment to take order for the syse of bread and ale, as they seyde.

17. ITEM, where Wylliam Rycherdson of Barnwell burgeys of Cambryge was condemned to Mr. Slegge in a certeyne some of money by the dewe order of the kynges lawe and commytted to warde for execution, the Vice-chancellor takyth uppon hym to delyver the partye so condemned owte of pryson, withowte the assent of the partye playntiffe, and seyeth he hathe auctorytie so for to doo.

18. ITEM, Mr. Blythe of the Kynge's hawle and Mr. R. Masterman late proctors of the seyd unyversytie toke for a fyne of the baylyff of Banbury for because that he bought of hys neybures cumyng to Styrbryge fayre certeyne barells of honey to be delyvered at the said fayre, x^{ls}.

19. ITEM, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Cake now Proctors of the seyd unyversytie toke for a fyne of one Thomas Clarke of Wysebyche for certeyne barells of Rape oyle beyng good and able and of trewe Gawge, the one of the seyd proc-

We claim nothing of ryght, but of the gyft and curtesy of the party as to clarke of the market to set a reasonable price therof.

Only of curtesy and by the free offer of the party.

We do herein as we may do by the Kynges chartor.

It was don for perjurie commytted by the sayde Slegge and Foyster.

It was done by the consent of Slegge that was partie.

It was because thys man was a fore-staller.

Itt was sold in the same towne beyng awgawged and therefore forfeit.

tors xv^{sh}. and the other proctor xii^{sh}. iiii^d. because the seyð barells were not marked wythe the merchaunts marke and the cowpars marke.

20. ITEM, Mr. Buckmaster late Vice-chancellor of the seyð unyversytie cawsyd and compelled one John Howes one of the baylyffes of the seyð towne of Cambryge to cum and apperie before hym, and at hys cuming askyd of hym how many stone talowe he had sowlde to men of Lyne as he the seyð Howes wold depose upon a booke and how myche money he had receavyd for the same, and the seyð Howes answered and seyde he sould one Cth stone talowe of hys owne proper goodes to a merchaunt of Lyne he had receavyd an Cth sh. for the same, and the seyð vyce-chancellor thereupon incontynently gave judgement that he the seyð Howes shold paye the seyð Cth sh. to Mr. Swynborne and to Mr. Blythe of the kinges college,⁽¹⁾ then proctors, and for because he wold not paye ytt commaundyd hym to tolbooth, and they kept hym by the space of xiiii deyes, and unto suche tyme as he the seyde Howes payde to the seyde proctors for a fyne xiii^s. iiii^d.

21. ITEM, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Cake now proctors of the unyversytie toke from the seyde Mr. Howes at ii several tymes xxviii^l. candelles and xxv peny worthe of candelles for a forfeiture, because the one halfe thereof was not made wythe cotton and the other halfe wythe weke, and also amercyd hym for the same candell in there unyversytie lete ii^s. viii^d.

22. ITEM, where the saturday in the weke of Myddlent laste paste one John Vause prentyse wythe the seyde Mr. Howes stode in the markett of Cambryge to sell his herrings and other hys merchaundyse, and cryed away wythe ytt, as many other dyd in the seyð markett, was therefore by the commaundment of the seyð nowe vycechauncellor sett in the stocks upon the markett hyll in Cambryge and faste

There was provysyon made by the Vycechauncellor and proctors because there was muche talow conveyed owte of Cambridge so as the Kynges people myght have no candle sufficient, against whose commawndment and provysyon the said Hawes secretly conveyed moche talow by hys own confession ere we sett a fyne on hys hedde xiii^s. iiii^d.

Part of the candle was made of unlawful stuffe, and part lacked weyght yn decepte of the Kynges poople and so owght to be forfeit.

It was don to avoyde farther ynconveyance that was lyk to ynsue by uson of lewde wordes sedycyowsly and openly spoken in the markett.

(1) Hall?

locked from iii a clocke untill viii a clocke at afternoon the same markett deye, to the greet shames rebuke and to the damage of the seyd Howes hys master of xx^s.

23. ITEM, the taxors of the seyd universitie at ther entyrynge into ther offyce yerely take of every baker within the seyd towne of Cambryge for hys usuell marke for hys breade to admytt the same marke ii^d. of every baker.

The bakers use to gyve them for their labors when they take payne to delyver to every baker his marke, and settinge the sayde marke in ther bock.⁽¹⁾

The answers of the University were given verbally in Great St. Mary's Church, as appears by the following statement:—

The Fryday before Michelmas day, the Vycechawnceler sent the Mayre worde to be at Sent Marys Church, at one of y^e clocke, for to tak & here the answere of the Lybell, under such forme: Fyrst, the Vycechawnceler cawsyd the Towne Clarke to sett the Copy thereof, & to rede every Artycle, & the Vycechawnceler orderly made answere to every one, by mowghte;⁽²⁾ But the Mayre & his Trayne, were not so content, but wolde in any case have yt yn wrytyng, to the Intente, (as they sayd) that they myght reply agaynst such as pleased them not; But the Vycechawnceler answered & sayd, he promysed y^m noe suche thing, nor no suche thinge they requyred of him, nor they shuld not compell to no suche thinge: yn many poynts they were content, yn other sum they were nott; When all were answered to, they departyd and dranke together, at the Pompe Taverne, & the Unyversyte paid for all. Ther was a very grete Multytude both of Scholars & other Townsmen in the Chyrche. At the same tyme, Mr. Chapman Mayre to cum, bid the Vycechawnceler to dyner upon Michelmas day, & so departed.⁽³⁾

On the 7th of September, the Princess Elizabeth (afterwards Queen) was born at Greenwich. Intelligence was brought to the mayor by the Queen's minstrels, during the time of Sturbridge fair, where the event was celebrated by bonfires and rejoicings. In the accounts of the treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, are the following charges:—

Item, payed to the Qwenys mynstrells that brought letters to Mr. Mayer of the birthe of the Pryncesse, v^s.

Item, payed for ij loods woode for gaudes at the bone fyer in Stirrebygge fayer, made in certain places within the said fayer, iij^s. x^d.

Item, for iiij galonns wyne spent at the said Gaudes, ij^s. viij^d.

From the same accounts it appears that this year Robert Chapman and Thomas Brackyn Esquires received 63*s*. each for their wages as burgesses in Parliament; that the Duke of Norfolk as high steward had a fee of 40*s*.; Serjeant Hynde as recorder a fee of 20*s*.; and that the like fee was paid to Thomas Hutton, Esq. Sir Giles Alyngton, Knt. Sir Robert

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 28—33, (corrected in two instances from the paper referred to at p. 355. n. 4.)

(2) by mouth.

(3) MS. Baker, xxvi. 75.

Peyton, Knt. and Philip Parys. Esq. There was also paid to Sir Thomas Elliot, Knt. sheriff, for his friendship, 53s. 4d.; to Mr. Castell, escheator, 9s. 2d.; to Thomas Ruddeston, man-of-law, 13s. 4d.; to John Wynde, gent. General Attorney for the town, 13s. 4d.; and to Mr. Fitz Hugh, Clerk of the Crown, 10s. These accounts also contain the subjoined items:—

Fyrst, payd to the yonge Duks players,⁽¹⁾ by the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, vjs. viij^d.

Item, payed for a present govyn to the Duke of Suffolk in lenton tyme, A^o xxiiij. H. viij., xxxvijs. viij^d.

Item, payed for a present govyn to Mr. Hynde Recorder, by the comaundement of Mr. Mayer & his Brethren, iiij^s. viij^d.

Item, paid for a present to Maistres Hynde beyng at Cambrigge, ij^s.

Item, in rewarde goven to my Lord of Derbyes players, by the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, &c. vs.

Item, in rewarde govyn to Mr. Brandon, the Kyngs juggler,⁽²⁾ at Mr. Hasylls, & in a banket ther mad, with all the chargs, &c. xs. iiij^d.

Item, payed for a great pykke govyn in present to my lord Mount Egle, by the comaundement of Mr. Brakyn, deputie to Mr. Mayer, iiij^s.

Item, payed for ij gallons wyne govyn to the said lord Mount Egle, xx^d.

Item, to the Kings Mynstrills at Styrrbrigge fayer time, vjs. viij^d.

From these accounts it appears that £2. 18s. was expended in presents of fish, &c. to the Duke of Norfolk, and that a buck was given to the corporation by Mr. Stockwith comptroller to the Archbishop of Canterbury.⁽³⁾

Subjoined is an account of some disturbances which took place this year, just before the election of proctors:—

Apon St. Denys Eve, was there a greate Company of Lawyars a Jettyng, w^{ch} came to the Quenes College, & to dyvers other Howses yn the nyght, abowte ten of the clocke, makyng a Proclamatyon at every Gate, after thys fasshyon, How yes, How yes, Take hede whome ye make youre Proctor, for fere of that that shall cum after yf ye doe Standysshe wrong, Loke ye make ye Stronge, &c. The nexte nyght after, they came agayne to every House with a greater Cumpany, by estymatyon there was 3 or 4 score knocking lykewyse at the Vycchancellors Gat, byddyng them cum owte, Knavys, Cowards, & Heretyks, wherupon the Cumpany drove them away with Stones, and they cryed fyre, to fyre the Gats, and that nyght they callyd a Congregatyon on thys maner, Congregatio Regentium tantum in Scolis publicis cum gladiis et fustibus. That nyght also, betwen 7 and 8, they got Mr. Palley, of Christ's College, owt of the Howse by a trayne, and so bette hym sore, and also polde of hys here, and the morrow after, at 8 of the Clocke, [the] Doctors,

(1) The young Duke was no doubt the King's natural son, Henry Fitzroy Duke of Richmond and Somerset, who was created in 1526, being then only six years old. See Collier, *Annals of the Stage*, i. 97.

(2) "The jocolator regis, or king's juggler, was anciently an officer of note in the royal household; and we find, from Domesday Book, that Berdic, who held that office in the reign of the Conqueror, was a man of property. In the succeeding century, or soon afterwards, the title of rex juglatorium, or king of the jugglers, was conferred upon the chief performer of the company, and the rest, I presume, were under his control. The King's juggler continued to have an establishment in the royal household till the time of Henry VIII.; and in his reign the office and title seem to have been discontinued." Strutt, *Sports & Pastimes of the People of England*, ed. Hone, 205. See also Bishop Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* (Essay on the Ancient Minstrels, notes Q Cc.)

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 24 & 25 Hen. VIII.

Masters, Pryncypalls, or Presydents, assemblyd at the Vycechauncelors commawndment, & they determyned every Presydent shuld be redy wyth a certayne Men apoynted, yf they wer sent for yn the tyme of the Electon of the Proctors, & the Pryncypalls wer commawnded to go home & pacifye y^r cumpany, and charge y^m that they shuld make noe busynes yn the Election tyme, & so yt was don.⁽¹⁾

At a congregation held on Michaelmas eve, were read certain letters to the King, the Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the Earls of Wiltshire, Sussex, and Oxford, and Secretary Cromwell. On the morrow of St. Edward these or similar letters were sealed, and on the same day, the Vicechancellor, Dr. Haynes, left Cambridge for London, in order to deliver them, and to sue to the King for the confirmation of the privileges of the University.⁽²⁾ It appears that the University were also desirous of obtaining a grant that the Vicechancellor should always be a justice of the peace, and that the townsmen infringing the University privileges might be punished by pecuniary penalties.⁽³⁾

At the Black Assembly, there were some disputes between the scholars and the townsmen, and the latter re-delivered to the proctors their bill of complaint against the University, with a new article added, and desired to have an answer with expedition and in writing. The proctors received it, and stated they would call the University together to have their advice, and this bill of complaint or libel was read at a congregation held the Friday after Hallowmas, when Dr. Buckmaster, the deputy Vicechancellor, read letters which Dr. Maye had brought from the Vicechancellor in London, stating that the King, the Queen, the Peers, and especially Mr. Cromwell, were very gracious concerning the confirmation and enlargement of the University privileges. Dr. Maye also brought from London a copy of the town privileges.⁽⁴⁾

This year the University granted a pension of 40s. a year to Secretary Cromwell for his life,⁽⁵⁾ and on the Friday after Hallowmas, a bedel was sent to town with the grant or patent, but it not being written to the satisfaction of the Vicechancellor (then in London), he sent the bedel back to get it better written and resealed.⁽⁶⁾

"Apon O Sapientia Day,⁽⁷⁾ the Erle of Sussex lodgyng at y^e Fawken " was presented [by the University] with a great Pyke & Ele & a " Tenche."⁽⁸⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xxvi. 76.

(2) Ibid, 76, 78.

(3) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 45.

(4) MS. Baker, xxvi. 79, 81.

(5) Ibid, 192.

(6) Ibid, xxvi. 81.

(7) December 16th.

(8) MS. Baker, xxvi. 82.

1533 } The importance of the fish trade carried on at Sturbridge fair at this
 34 } period appears by the following act of Parliament passed to prevent the
 forestalling and regrating of fish in that and other fairs in the neighbourhood:—

AN ACTE AGAYNST FORSTALLYNG AND REGRATYNG OF FYSSHE.

WHERE AS before this tyme dyverse Actis of Parliament have byn made by the Kingis most noble progenitours agaynst forstallers and regratours of vytaile and other marchaundisez in markettis and fayres within this Realme of Englonde, which former Statutes not only for lake of due execucion of the same but also for lake of condigne punysshement in the seid Statutes conteyned be lytill feared or regarded; for dyverse and many of the Kinges subjectis contrary to the meanyng of the seid estatutes nothyng regardyng the displeasure of Allmyghty God and of the Kynges Highnes, ne yet the love and charitie that they ought to have to theire neyghbours and commen welthe of this Realme, for theire pryvate lucre and singuler avayle commonly in every markett and fayre within this Realme doo forstall and regrate all maner of victuall as corne wynes fysshe and fleshe, and specially in Sturbruge fayre Seynte Ives faire and Elye fayre being the most notable faires within this Realme for provysions of fysshe, and moost to the releff of the Kyngs subjectes yf suche forstallyng and regratyng myght be sett on syde, whiche is moche used by the inhabytaunts of London and other the Kinges subjectts that only before the seid feyres resorte to the easte see side or see costes and there bye uppon the stone all maner of fysshe, aswell the fysshe that commyth from Iselande as the fysshe that is takyn in the seid est see or see costes nere adjoynyng to the parties of this Realme, and incontinently they repaire to the seid Sturbrige feyre and from thens to the seid other fayres and there they sell agayne the seid fishe in maner at theire owne price and pleasure, and not only sell the same fysshe there but also they bye up all maner of fyshe thether brought by any personne, as salte fyshe stoke fysshe lyege haburden lobbefyshe and suche other kyndys of saltfysshe, and sell the same ayen in the same fayre or fayres soo that the Kynges subjectes be dryven to bye all suche fysshe as to theym is requisite and necessarye at the seconde thirde or fourth honde, by reason whereof a greatte scarsenes and derthe dothe insue to the Kynges subjectes in all places through out this Realme, to the greate displeasure of Almyghty God and of the Kynges Highnes and to the great impoverysshing of the Kyngs subjectes: BE IT therefore enacted by auctorite of this present parliament that noo maner of person or persones of what estate degree or condicion he or they be, other than suche person or persones as now be or hereaftershalbe marchaunt venterers to Iselande, for the seid fysshe, or that be doggers otherwyse callid Doggermen, or suche as now or hereafter shalbe fysshermen that actually labour for the takyng of the seid fysshe in the said east see syde or east see coste, shall bye any of the kyndes of the seid fysshe at or upon the stone or at the seyde easte see syde or easte see costis, to sell the same fysshe agayn or any parte therof at any of the seid fayre or fayres callid Sturbrige feyre Sancte Ives or Elye fayre; And that no maner of person or persons other then the seid marchaunts venterors doggers or fysshermen shall from hensforth sell any salte fysshe stokefysshe lyege haburden lobbefyshe or suche other kynde of saltfysshe at or within any of the seid fayre or fayres wherof the kynde of the seid fysshe is usually wonte to be leyde upon londe at the seid este see syde.

Also it is enacted that no maner of person or persons being owner or owners of any of the seid shippe or shypys, ne yet any maister or maisters of the seid

shippes, shall at any tyme here after bie any dole or dooles of any of the maryners of any of the seid shyppe or shippes, called the maryners Dole fysshe.

AND also it is further enacted by the auctoritie abovesaid that no maner of person or persones from hensforth shall forstall and bye any of the seid fysshe in commyng to the seid fayre or fayres to sell the same agayn in any of the seid fayres, except it be for the necessarye vytallyng of the seid fayre or fayres to be there etyn and spente duryng the tyme of the seid feyres.

IT IS ALSO ENACTED by the auctoritie aforeseid that noo maner of person or persones at any tyme hereafter shall bye any stockefysshe saltfysshe lyng haburden lobbefysshe or any other kynde of saltfysshe within the seid faire or fayres, to sell the same agayn within the seid fayre or fayres, except it be for the necessarie victallyng of the seid faire or fayres to be eten and spente within the same faires duryng the tyme of the seid faire and faires; uppon the payne to every persone or persones soo offendyng any of the seid articles before rehersed contrary to the meanyng of this Acte, to forfeit the same fysshe so bought forstalledde or regrated, the one half therof to the Kynge our soveraigne Lorde the other half to be to the partie that wyll sease or take hys accion or suyte for the same. And that it be lefull to all and singuler the Kyngis Subjectes to take the same fysshe soo forfaita by the way of seyser, or to sue for the same by origynall wrytt byll informacion in the Kynges eschequier or in any other of the Kynges courtes of recorde or in the same Courte of the saide faire or faires called the courte of pepowders at hys or theire pleasure, in which accion or sute the defendand or defendaunts shall not wage theire lawe ne yet be ayded by essoyne or proteccion: And that the Stuard of every of the said faires for tyme being shall yerely cause this present estatute to be openly proclaymed and redde at thre severall dayes within the same faire, that is to sey at ij. severall dayes in the begynnyng of the same faire, and at an other day in the myddys, of the same faire, to the entent the Kynges subjectis may be thoroughly instructed of every article conteyned in this estatute, upon the payne of forfeiture of hys seid office of Stewardshipp and to forfeate to our Sovraigne Lorde the Kynge for every suche defeaute that proclamacion is not made as is abovesaid, fourtie shelynges.

PROVIDED ALWAYS and be it enacted that none of the seid marchauntis venterers Doggermen or Fysshermen shall at any tyme hereafter bye any Fysshe at the stone at the east see syde or see costes to sell the same Fyshe agayne in the seid faire or faires by covyn or fraude to the use of any other person or persones other then for theire only use or uses, uppon lyke payne as is above rehersed: And that every of the Kynges subjectis may have lyke advauntage by seysure of the same Fysshe or by way of accion or suyte for the wynnyng or gaynyng of the same as is aforeseid; And also that noo maner of person or persones hereafter be reputed or takyn to be a marchaunt venterer to take advauntage or benefite of this acte, excepte hys adventure in the seid ship or shippes to Iselonde shall amounte to the somme of xxli. without fraude or covyn.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that this acte nor any thyng therin conteyned shalbe in any wyse hurtfull or prejudiciall unto any person or persons being Fysshers dwellyng or inhabytyng in any place or places benorth the ryver of Humbre: but that they and every of theym may use theire crafte and sellyng of all maner of Fysshe by theym or any of theym hereafter to be takyn benorth the seid Ryver of Humbre aforeseid, in lyke maner and forme as they or any other theire predecesours Fysshers have used to doo here tofore, and that the byers of the same Fysshe may lawfully sell the same in any of the seid faires in maner and forme as in the abovesaid acte is conteyned; any thing in the seid acte to the contrary made or expressed to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽¹⁾

(1) Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 4.

The foregoing act was repealed after ten years experience of its mischievous tendency.⁽¹⁾

On Candlemas day, a pursuivant from London, assisted by a serjeant and a tollor of the town, served writs, at the suit of the mayor, upon various members of the University. One was served in St. Michael's church upon Mr. Peynell, who struck the pursuivant with a processionary. Dr. Buckmaster, the deputy Vicechancellor, sent for the pursuivant, serjeant, and tollor, and threatened to punish them, and reproved the pursuivant for wearing his cap in his presence. At night there was a great fray at Castle End, Genynys one of the bailiffs, Hugh Hare, and others, assaulting the proctors and their servants (whilst engaged in searching for a woman of loose character) with bills, staves, and flails; several on either side were hurt. On the night of Shrove Tuesday, about thirty "getters" assembled on the Market Hill, and pursued Dr. Buckmaster to King's Hall, where he closed the gates on them, they threatening him without. On Thursday in cleansing week,⁽²⁾ Dr. Buckmaster convened the doctors, masters, and presidents of colleges, and principals of hostels, at the Regent House, where he read letters from the Vicechancellor, which Mr. Paynell and other scholars sent up to London, had brought from thence on the Sunday previous. These letters intimated that it was the King's pleasure that the Vicechancellor with the assistance of the mayor, should sit and enquire of the late affray, and punish such as should be found faulty, and that a commandment should be set up under the Vicechancellor's seal of office, requiring the masters, presidents, and principals of hostels, to see the peace kept, and to have their gates shut at a due hour, for that they should answer for all their scholars. On the following day, Dr. Buckmaster convened Genynys, Hare, and others before him, for the affray at Castle End. Some of the parties submitted to be examined, but Genynys and Hare alleged that they had already answered for this matter before the King's council, and denied the Vicechancellor's jurisdiction.⁽³⁾

The townsmen had in Michaelmas term submitted their articles of complaint against the University to the King's council, and the University appointed the Vicechancellor, Robert Swynburne, and Ralph Aynesworth to make answer on their behalf. In a letter from Aynesworth to Dr. Edmunds dated at London the 22nd of February, he says that the townsmen "be wunderfull maliciouse and do "prosequute ther sayd suts with uncharitable lyes."⁽⁴⁾ And in another dated from Peterhouse the 20th of March, he informs Dr.

(1) See under the year 1543.

(2) The week before Passion week.

(3) MS. Baker, xxvi. 82, 83.

(4) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 34.

Edmunds "that the Kynges most honorable counsell hath made a
 "final ende of all matters late in contencon betwext the universitie
 "and the towne of Cambrydge, of suche a sort that I thinke we shall
 "hereafter live more qwiety among them, and they shall have no
 "greate joye to make like complaynts, for they have a sore injuncon
 "to be qwiety and to make no more such complayntte. And the uni-
 "versitie is debarred of no part of their charters nor composition, this
 "is our ende." (1)

1534.

About this time, Dr. Haynes the Vicechancellor and Dr. Skyp (afterwards Bishop of Hereford) were sent from the court to Cambridge, to preach in favour of the King's supremacy and against the authority of the Pope, (2) which was, however, stoutly maintained by a considerable number in the University, (3) and especially by Oliver Prior of the Black friars, whose conduct gave great offence to Archbishop Cranmer. (4) A public disputation was held on the question, whether the

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 34.

(2) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. i. chap. xxiii.

(3) Strype, to illustrate the feeling which prevailed on this subject, states that "Roger Ascham, that exquisite scholar then of St. John's college, being now Bachelor of Arts, stood for a fellowship of that house. And chancing among his company to speak against the Pope, was in all likelihood to be put by his election. For this coming to the ears of Dr. Metcalfe the Master, Ascham was called before him and the seniors. And after grievous rebuke, yea and some punishment, open warning was given to all the Fellows none to be so hardy as to give him his voice at that election. But notwithstanding he had the good fortune to be elected, by the Master's means privately favouring him, as it seems, for his learning and hopefulness. Which himself relates after this manner: 'Yet for all these open threats the good Father himself privily procured that I should even then be chosen Fellow. But the election being done, he made countenance of great discontentation thereat.' And then he goes on to express his gratitude in these words, which I must take leave to subjoin in memory of that useful man and excellent scholar: 'This good man's goodness and fatherly discretion used towards me on that day shall never out of my remembrance all the days of my life, &c. Next to God's providence surely that day was by that good Father's means my dies natalis to me, for the whole foundation of the poor learning I have, and for all the furtherance that hitherto elsewhere I have obtained.'

(4) This appears by the following letter from the Archbishop to Secretary Cromwell, given in Jenkens' Remains of Abp. Cranmer (i. 119):—

"Right Worshipful Master Crumwell, in my right hearty wise I commend me to you. So it is that the Provincial of the Friars Austyns hath of late constituted and ordained one Friar Olyver Prior of the Black Friars in Cambridge, which is not only a man of very small learning, sinister behaviour, ill qualities, and of suspected conversation of living (as by the letters of divers well learned personages of the said University, whereof I have sent you one, I have been credibly informed) but is also the very same man which of all other most indiscreetly preached against the King's Graces great cause and most defended the authority of the Bishop of Rome, and of all men most unapt to bear any rule in so noble a University, by whom also a great number of the best learned in the same is much offended, wherefore I pray you to be a mean that he may be moved from that office, and that Dr. Hilsey or some other worshipful man may have it. There be in the same house of the Black Friars men of good study, living, learning and judgment, and pity it were but that they should have such a head and ruler as is of like qualities. And I delivered unto you about Easter last passed, or else afore, a certain billet containing such matter as the same Friar Olyver preached in the last Lent, which bill if ye had remembered I doubt not but that ye would have provided for the same Friar afore this time, albeit (if it may please you now to remember him) there is no time yet lost, but that the same may be renewed again. From Croydon the viiith day of June.

"Your own, ever assured,

"THOMAS CANTUAR."

"To the Right Worshipful and my very loving friend Master Crumwell of the King's Grace's most honourable Council."

The Archbishop no doubt succeeded in obtaining Oliver's removal, for whether he were Prior of the Augustines or Dominicans (which seems doubtful), he did not hold his office in the following year, when Gregory Dod occurs as Prior of the Augustines, and John Hardyman as Prior of the Dominicans.—MS. Baker, xxxi. 195.

Pope had granted him by God in the scriptures any greater authority or power in this kingdom than any other foreign Bishop. This was determined in the negative, and an instrument, of which a translation is subjoined, passed the seal of the University on the 2nd of May, and was sent up to the King:—

TO ALL the sons of our holy mother church, to whom the present letter shall come, the whole assembly of regents and non-regents of the University of Cambridge, send greeting, in the name of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of all; WHEREAS now in these days a question has arisen concerning the power of the Roman Pontiff, which he claims to himself from the Holy Scriptures, over all the provinces inhabited by Christian people, and has exercised for a long course of time since in this realm of England, and whereas our opinion on this matter has been asked, viz.:—Whether the Roman Pontiff has, granted him by God in the Holy Scriptures, a greater authority and power in this kingdom of England than any other foreign bishop: we thought it right to apply with all diligence to sift out the truth of the said question, and at length to exhibit our opinion on that matter, and determination, to the world. For being persuaded that universities have been of old founded by princes chiefly for this purpose, that both the Christian people may be instructed in the law of God, and false errors (if any should arise) be altogether eradicated and dispelled, by the care and solicitude of learned divines: Wherefore meeting according to our custom, to deliberate on the aforesaid question, and on mature consultation comparing plans in what manner and order we should proceed with the greater certainty, to the investigation of truth, and the suffrages of all having at length been taken, the following office was required of the most learned doctors of divinity, bachelors of the same, and the other masters, that, having very diligently examined passages in holy writ and collated them, they should tell and relate what they thought to be adapted to answering the said question. Since, having heard, weighed, and discussed, after a public disputation on the said question, with mature deliberation, those things in the aforesaid question, which might establish or destroy either side, those appeared to us more probable and sound, and also true and certain, and to convey the genuine and true sense of scripture, which deny that such power was given to the Roman Pontiff by God in scripture. Persuaded therefore by these, and meeting with one opinion, we have decreed to answer thus to the aforesaid question, and we do answer in these writings in the name of the whole University; and in conclusion we assert that it is most true, that the Roman Pontiff has not greater authority or jurisdiction over this kingdom of England, granted him by God, than any other foreign bishop. And for the corroboration of and testimony to such our answer and affirmation, we have taken care that our seal be affixed to this letter. Given at Cambridge, from our house of regents, on the second day of May the year of redemption by Christ, 1534.(1)

In a letter from Dr. Haynes the Vicechancellor, dated at London the 9th of May, he beseeches the person to whom it is addressed, (apparently his deputy Dr. Buckmaster) to convene the Masters, Doctors, and Presidents to consult upon the defence of the University privileges. He states, “Mr. Panell and Mr. Tailor be vere evill
“trobilled, and will be rather content to agre and pay ther fynes, than

(1) Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, p. 194.—Wilkins, Concilia, iii. 771.—Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 211.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 37.

"continualli to be trobilled thos, Whiche shuld be an evill president, "and a mean thot never hereafter such thinges shulde be ponished "at home, but every man by the townes men ones indited must be "compelled to answer before the Kyngs Justices, to their extreme "trobill, gret cost, and perpetual infringing of our privileges." He suggests that some one should be appointed by the University to assist him and Dr. Thirleby in defence of other the University privileges, and that one of the proctors and Mr. Panell or Mr. Taylor should be sent to London, "of the university charge, to bring all maters to quietnes;" as to the expence he observes, "yowr monei serveth for such purposes, "and therfor whan we have suche grett and urgent causes, yow may "not kepe your money lockid fast in your coffers, your causes will not "be so ended." After requesting certain documents may be sent him, he thus concludes, "Also, I pray yow remember that ye send letters "to Mr. Crumwell, thankyng hym for his goodness and to desyre him "to contynew."⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of June, Sir Thomas Audley Lord High Chancellor of England, wrote to the Vicechancellor of the University, to inform him that the King's commission was directed to him, the mayor, and others, to accept the oaths of the King's subjects in Cambridge, as well scholars as others, and that the King's pleasure was that they jointly, friendly, and charitably, should use together without murmur or occasion, and to avoid doubts for the place of assembly, the lay subjects of the town were to assemble in the common hall of the town, and the scholars in St. Mary's Church or other convenient place.⁽²⁾ This letter appears referrible to this year, when all persons were required, on pain of misprision of treason, to swear to the observance of "An Acte for the establishment of the Kinges succession."⁽³⁾

On the 20th of July, the King by letters patent, gave license to the Chancellor, masters, and scholars to assign and elect from time to time, by writing under the seal of the Chancellor of the University, three stationers and printers, or sellers of books, residing within the University, who might be either aliens or natives, and hold either their own or hired houses. The stationers or printers thus assigned, and every of them, were empowered to print all manner of books approved of by the Chancellor and his vicegerent or three doctors, and to sell and expose to sale in the University or elsewhere within the realm, as well such books as other books printed within or without the realm, and approved of by the Chancellor or his vicegerent and three doctors.

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 35.

(2) MS. Baker, x. 245.

(3) Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22.

If aliens, these stationers or printers were empowered to reside in the University, in order to attend to their business, and were to be reputed and treated as the King's faithful subjects and lieges, and to enjoy the same liberties, customs, laws, and privileges; and to pay and contribute to lot, scot, tax, tallage, and other customs and impositions as the other subjects and lieges of the King. Provided, that the said stationers or printers, being aliens, paid all customs, subsidies, and other monies, for their goods and merchandizes imported or exported, as other aliens.⁽¹⁾

Shortly after this grant, Nicholas Speryng, Garrat Godfrey and Segar Nycholson were appointed stationers of the University.⁽²⁾

The disputes between the University and the town still continuing, a grace was passed empowering Dr. Edmunds and others, with the counsel and advice of Dr. Fox, Dr. Butt, Dr. Haynes, Dr. Thyrlby and Dr. Shaxton, to answer, determine, and conclude all such controversies as should be propounded by the mayor and burgesses before the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Norfolk;⁽³⁾ and by another grace Dr. Sampson Dean of the King's Chapel, Dr. Fox, Dr. Haynes, Dr. Shaxton, Dr. Thyrlby, Dr. Butt, and Dr. Lee were constituted proctors on the part of the University, to answer in all causes before the King's council, and letters of proxy in their favour, were sealed with the common seal.⁽³⁾ On the 24th of July, Sir Thomas Audley Lord Chancellor of England, Dr. Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Marquis of Exeter, met at Lambeth Palace, when there appeared Dr. Sampson Dean of the King's Chapel, Dr. Fox the King's almoner, Dr. Thyrlby, and Dr. Haynes on the part of the University, and Aldermen Brakyn, Slegge, Robert Chapman, and John Chapman, on the part of the town, "where it was decreed "by the said Lordes that Styrbridge Faire was in the subarbes of "Cambridge, and that the Vicechancellor or his commysary might "kepe courte cyvyll ther for plees wheare a scolar was the one party. "Item, that in the same faire the university had the oversight, correction, and punyshement of all weightes and mesures, of all maner of "victayll, of all Regraters and Forestallers. Item, It was determyned "that spyces be vytaill."⁽⁴⁾ The expences of the University this year for journies to London, &c. in consequence of the disputes with the townsmen, amounted to nearly £80.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Rot. Pat. 26 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 14.—Rymer, *Foedera*, xiv. 543.—Dyer, *Privileges of Univ. of Camb.* i. 107. Vide ante, p. 329.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 193.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Dr. Lamb's *Cambridge Documents*, 40.

(5) MS. Baker, xxiv. 87.

Edward Thompson, who entered upon the office of mayor at Michaelmas this year, "was excommunicated by the Vicechancellor for his stubbournness."⁽¹⁾

By an act passed this year, parliament conferred upon the King the first fruits and tenths of all archbishoprics, bishoprics, abbies, monasteries, priories, colleges, hospitals, archdeaconries, deaneries, provostships, prebends, parsonages, vicarages, chantries, free chapels, and other dignities, benefices, offices, or promotions spiritual.⁽²⁾ All these were directed to be valued by commissioners. In the survey of the diocese of Ely, made by virtue of this act, the several colleges, religious houses, churches, &c. in Cambridge were thus valued :—

COLLEGES.

	£.	s.	d.
Peterhouse	125	7	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Michaelhouse	124	15	6
Clare Hall	84	13	10
King's Hall	211	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geoffrey Blythe, clerk, master, or keeper	£8	7	4
Thirty-two fellows, viz.: thirty-one at	165	13	0
£5. 4s. and one at £4. 9s. per annum			
Wages of Edward Cousyn, bibleclerk	2	8	0
Pembroke	153	17	9
Gunvill Hall	99	6	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Trinity Hall	72	0	10
Corpus Christi	83	16	8
King's	751	7	0
Queen's	230	15	3
Katherine Hall	39	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jesus ⁽³⁾	87	18	3
Christ's	190	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. John's	507	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

Priory of Barnwell	256	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Priory of St. Edmund, the King and Martyr, commonly called the White Chanons	14	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

CHURCHES, &c.

All Saints, Vicarage	5	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Andrew, ⁽⁴⁾	1	10	0
St. Benedict, Rectory	4	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Botolph, Rectory	2	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Clement, Vicarage	4	5	8
Chantry there	7	11	8

(1) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 210. It is probable that Thompson was discomfited and not excommunicated, as the University had recently renounced the power of excommunication. Vide ante, p. 355.

(2) Stat. 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3.

(3) In the printed Valor Ecclesiasticus, this is termed "John's College."

(4) This church seems to have been inserted in the survey in 1588, on the certificate of Thomas Legg, LL.D.

St. Mary next the Market,			
Chantry	10	6	5
Rectory appropriated to King's Hall, no Vicarage			
St. Mary without Trumpington Gate,			
Chantry	2	5	2½
Rectory appropriated to Peterhouse, no Vicarage			
Holy Sepulchre, Vicarage	6	11	0
Holy Trinity, Vicarage	7	6	8
Chapel of Sturbrigg,	10	10	0
Chaplain of the University,	1	8	10(1)

The Colleges were shortly afterwards exonerated from first fruits and tenths.⁽²⁾

This year, by an act of Parliament, Cambridge was made the see of a suffragan bishop.⁽³⁾

1535.

This year, died William Blount Lord Montjoy, High Steward of the University (when so appointed does not appear), which office was on his death, conferred upon Thomas Cromwell Secretary of State, &c. with the accustomed stipend.⁽⁴⁾

On the 22nd of June, John Fisher Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor of the University, was beheaded on Tower Hill, for denying the King's supremacy; and it was probably shortly after the execution of this venerable and pious prelate, (one of the most atrocious acts of this sanguinary reign), that the University passed a grace empowering the Vicechancellor, Drs. Edmunds, Lockwood, and Taylor, Mr. Baynbrygge, Mr. Day, and Mr. Wylks, to frame a letter to the King for the election of a new Chancellor.⁽⁵⁾ Thomas Cromwell Master of the Rolls, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State, was subsequently appointed Chancellor of the University.

Subjoined is a letter from Sir Thomas Audley Lord Chancellor of England, and Thomas Cromwell Secretary of State, to the mayor and commonalty, relative to disputes between them and the University:—

After our hertye commendacions, wher variaunce debate and strif hath long depended betweene the Vycechauncellour of the Universite of Cambridge and the scolers of the same of the one partie, and you and the Cominaltye of the towne of

(1) Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Hen. VIII. vol. iii. pp. 505, 506.

(2) See under the next year.

(3) Stat. 26 Hen. VIII. c. 14, repealed by 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary, c. 8, and revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1.

(4) MS. Baker, xxxi. 194, where Cromwell is stated to be appointed in the place of the Lord Munge deceased.

(5) Ibid. In several lists of University officers, Cromwell occurs as Chancellor in 1533. He was certainly not appointed to that office previously to Michaelmas, 1534, and apparently not till after Bp. Fisher's decapitation. Fuller (Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, ed. Prickett & Wright, 214), says that Bishop Fisher continued Chancellor of the University "to his last hour, as chosen into that place during his life, not during his outward happiness. Being long a prisoner, he could not protect the University, as unable to enlarge himself. Yet Cambridge honoured him for what he had done, and continued him in his office."

Cambridge on the [other] party, concernyng both your iurisdiccions and liberties. And albeit we, wyth others of the king's counsaile by his graces comaundement, entended to have pacyfied the said variaunce or this tyme; yet neverthesles, for that we have had no convenient leasure for the same, the said variaunce as yet remainyth undeternyned. And forasmuche as Sturbridge fair is nowe nere at hand, at whiche tyme it is thought verely like that variaunce and breche of the Kings peax may happen betwixt you, bi reason of suche iurisdiccions as ether of you pretende to exercise in the same faire, if remedye were not provided for the same, we therfore, calling to remembraunce that for the conservacion of the Kings peax an order was takyn the last yere at Lambeheth, before the most Reverend father in god the archebysshop of Canterbury and other the Kings Counsaile, what ether of you shuld exercise in the said faire without interrupcion of other, till the variaunce betweene you were fully deternyned, Do nowe therfore advertise you, that the Kings pleasure is, that as well ye for your parts, as the said Vicechancellour and scolers for their parts, shall firmly for this faire tyme to cume this yere, observe and kepe the same order in every poynt without violacion therof; Signifying unto you that we have written our letters to the said Vycechauncellour and scolers for the same cause, Putting you out of doubt that by the due keping of the said order, ye shall take no preiudice of eny your lawfull liberties that of right ye ought to have, uppon examynacyon and fynall determinacyon of ether your titles, To the proceeding in the finall order wherof, we will with all diligence (god willing) put our effectuall endeavor this next terme, as the kings pleasure is we shuld do, requiring you to take pacyens in the meane season. And thus almyghtye Jhu have you in keping. Wrytten at London the xiiijth daye of July.

Your frends,
 THOMAS AUDELEY knt. Chauncell.
 THOM^s. CRUMWELL.

To the Maier and comynaltie of the Tōwne
 of Cambridge be this yeven.(1)

The following letters from Cromwell to the mayor and burgesses, appear to have been also written this year:—

After my moost harty comendacons, Understanding that the body of that the Universitie of Cambridge hath elected and chosen me to be their hed and Chauncellor, and that there is question at this tyme betwene you touching the exposition and qualifieng of the Decree made the last yeer by the kings counsaile, for an order to be had without contencion betwene youe and the Universitē in Sturberige fayr, whiche decree ye have already comaundement for this yere to observe and kepe, contending on yo^r part nothing to be comprehended under the name of Vitaill, but that whiche shuld be presently spent in the said faier, and calling Salmon in barrel, musterde sede, fishe, and suche other, with an exempcon from the terme of vitaille by the name of merchandise, denyeing in like maner the said Universitie to appoint two of their body to ioyn with two of youe in the serche of merchandises there, sayeing ther shal non other serche this yere for their parte, but those that being of their congregacon the last yere were thenne appointed for that purpose, whiche be nowe departed from them and ioyned to youe in the libertie and freedom of the towne. Bicause ye knowe that I have been ever desirous to establish a quiet order betweene youe, and that with as moche favour towards your parte as I might with indifferency and justice, And that I doubt not but that ye will at my contemplacon remembre the preservacon of the Kings peax, and use suche a temperaunce in yo^r proceedings, as with the saufgards thereof I may have cause to rest

(1) Corporation Muniments.

in your love and kindness towards me, Being again for myn owne parte, moche desirous nowe at the entree to the said Chauncelorschip, (which office with the Kings contentacon and pleasure I accepted not so moch upon any respecte as to be the rather a meane to set a quietnes betwene youe) to have al contentious and controversies cease on eyther side, tyl direction and final order may be taken therein, In the whiche I assure youe I shal with such celeritee and indifferency travyll, as ye shall not perceyve me a partie, but a personage holly bent without al respects to the advancement of the common weal; I have thought good to addresse my lettres unto youe, and by the same to desire and pray youe, al vayne and frivolous qualifcations set aparte, to permyt and suffer the said Universitie for this yere, according to the mynde and entent of the said decre, to use and exercise their privileges in the things specified, and also to use at their libertie the comen prison of the Tolbothe as they have doon, and as by their charters they clayme to doo, soo as their procede on yo^r part, no cause of breache of the peax, wherin ye shal serve the king as appertayneth, and administer unto me suche thankfull pleasure as I shal be gladd to deserve and requite towards youe, in like maner most hartely desiring and eftsones prayeing youe, touching their Civile courte to be kept in the fayr or any other thing that may com in to question, so to use yourself, as I may perceyve you remembre yo^r duties towards the king in the keping of his peax, and shewe yo^rselves gladd to doo unto me gratitude and pleasure. And thus fare youe hartely wel. From Whofall⁽¹⁾ the fift day of September.

Your lovyng frend,

THOM^s. CRUMWELL.

To my loving Frends the Mayre and his Brethern of
the towne of Cambridge, and to every of them.⁽²⁾

In my right harty maner I comende me unto youe. And whereas it hath pleased the king's highnes, uppon an election passed by the universitie of Cambridge wherin they chose me to be their hedde and Chanceler, to condescende that I shuld accept and take the same, to the intent that all matiers depending betwene you and them, in contencon and variaunce, might be rather by my meane and mediacon be finished, and soo determyned, as eyther parte myght enjoye such privileges as shuld be thought conveniente for them, with the advauncement of justice, the quiet and tranquillitie of the common weale, Wherin I purpose with suche dexteritie to travayl, as yo^e shall have good cause to think that all respects and affectionns laide aparte, I only mynd that which appertayneth to the office of a faithfule counsailor. Ye shall understande, that forasmoch as I am credibly advertised, that notwithstanding the said universitie hath hertefor had not only the serche of vitail, and the correccion of waigtes and measures there, and may by the king's Charters, (as they doo and of long tyme have doon) kepe two letes in the yere, to be furnyshed with the townesmen, for the punishment and amerciaiment of suche as shuld be founde offenders in that behaulf, but also the use of the king's prisonne there called the Tolbothe, for the punyshment of all such other offences, as they may by their said Charters correct and punish, the rather of perverse mynd than otherwise, doo from tyme to tyme, whence the said letes be summoned, as wel make slender appearance in the same, ne being theer charged, present and amerce the offenders, as by virtue of yo^r othe you be bounde, wherby the good order to be observed therin is utterly confounded, to the great detryment of the publike weale of the hole towne, with the inquietacon of the

(1) Wolfhall in Wiltshire, the seat of Sir John Seymour, whose daughter Elizabeth (sister to Edward Duke of Somerset, and Queen Jane Seymour,) married Cromwell's son Gregory, afterwards Lord Cromwell.

(2) Corporation Muniments.

king's subgiectts abiding within the same, As utterly deny them the use of the said prisonne; I have thought good, by these my lettres, to desire and praye youe, and nevertheles on the king's behaulf for the better preservacon of his graces peax, to comaunde youe, not only to mak yo^r due appearance in the said letes, and their to enquire, present, and amerce the offenders, as hath been accustomed, but also bothe to permytt and suffer them to have the correction of waightes and measures, and the use of the said prisonne at their liberties, as they have had, without yo^r denyal or interrupcon to the contrary, untill suche tyme as the king's highnes shal take finall order and direction in all things depending in variaunce or question betweene youe, whiche his Majestie wil not fayle to do with al speede and celeritie. And thus fare youe hartely well. From Stepnay, the 15th daye of Octobre.

Your lovyng freend,

THOM^s. CRUMWELL.

To my hartely beloved Freendes, the Mayre, Bailieffs, and Burgesses, of the towne of Cambridge, and to every of them.⁽¹⁾

From entries in the accounts of the treasurers of the town, it appears that a commission was this year issued to inquire if the lands belonging to the Colleges were "mortised or no," that is, whether the necessary licences had been obtained for holding the lands in question in mortmain. The Commissioners sat on the 3rd of November, when they were entertained by the corporation, as they were again on the 15th of January, 1535-6, and the 19th of August, 1536.⁽²⁾

This year, certain general injunctions were given on the King's behalf, to all monasteries and houses of religion. One of them required the Abbot or President to keep and find in some University, one or two of his brothers, according to the ability and possessions of the house; which brethren, after they were learned in good and holy letters, might, when they returned home, instruct their brethren, and diligently teach the word of God.⁽³⁾

About the beginning of October,⁽⁴⁾ Thomas Cromwell Chancellor of the University, Principal Secretary of State, Master of the Rolls, Vicegerent, Vicar General, and Official Principal in causes ecclesiastical, was by the King's letters, under his seal used for causes ecclesiastical, appointed Visitor of the University; and by the same instrument the King promulgated certain injunctions, which he required to be observed by the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Doctors, Masters, Bachelors, and all other students and scholars, under pain of loss of their dignities, benefices, and stipends, or expulsion from the University. In these injunctions, after deploring the barbarism and ignorance so

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 27 & 28 Hen. VIII.

(3) Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, Records, part i. book iii. No. ii.—Wilkins, Concilia, iii. 790.

(4) There is no date to the Injunctions, but they were in preparation on the 24th of Sept.—See Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. i. chap. xxix. App. No. lvii. No. lviii.

widely and generally spread in the University, protesting his desire to promote piety, and extirpate error, heresy, superstition, hypocrisy, and idolatry, and exhorting them to embrace Christ's doctrine in spirit and in truth; he directs to the following effect:—

1. That by a writing to be sealed with the common seal of the University, and subscribed with their hands, they should swear to the King's succession, and to obey the statutes of the realm made or to be made, for the extirpation of the papal usurpation, and for the assertion and confirmation of the King's jurisdiction, prerogative, and preeminence.

2. That in King's Hall, King's, St. John's, and Christ's Colleges, Michaelhouse, Peterhouse, Gonville, Trinity, and Pembroke Halls, Queen's, Jesus, and Buckingham Colleges, Clare Hall, and Benet College, there should be founded and continued for ever by the Masters and fellows, at the expence of those houses, two daily public lectures, one of Greek the other of Latin.

3. That neither in the University or any College, Hall, or other place, should any lecture be read upon any of the Doctors who had written upon the Master of the Sentences,⁽¹⁾ but that all divinity lectures should be upon the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, according to the true sense thereof, and not after the manner of Scotus, &c.

4. That all students should be permitted to read the Scriptures privately, or to repair to public lectures upon them.

5. That as the whole realm, as well clergy as laity, had renounced the Pope's right, and acknowledged the King to be supreme head of the Church, no one should thereafter publicly read the Canon Law, nor should any degrees in that Law be conferred.

6. That all ceremonies, constitutions, and observances, that hindered polite learning should be abolished.

7. That students in arts should be instructed in the elements of logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geography, music, and philosophy, and should read Aristotle, Rodolphus Agricola, Philip Melancthon, Trapezuntius, &c. and not the frivolous questions and obscure glosses of Scotus, Burleus, Anthony Trombet, Bricot, Bruliferius, &c.

8. That all statutes of the University or of any College, Hall, House, or Hostel, repugnant to these articles and injunctions, should be void.

9. That all Deans, Presidents, Wardens, Heads, Masters, Rectors, and officers in every College, Hall, House, or Hostel in the University, should on their admission be sworn to the due and faithful observance of these articles.

The King gave to Cromwell as Visitor, or to his surrogate in that behalf, full power to make other injunctions, to examine and abrogate the foundations, charters, donations, statutes, privileges, exemptions, or ordinances, and the bulls and other papistical muniments of the University; and to do all other things according to his discretion, judgment, and experience.⁽²⁾

(1) Peter Lombard, who in the middle of the twelfth century wrote the Book of the Sentences. It was a *summa theologiae*, comprehending a complete body of the authorized opinions of the Church of Rome, as sanctioned by the Fathers, general councils, and Popes. It expressed the authoritative and indisputable opinions of the church; and was therefore one of the most obnoxious bulwarks of the authority of the Popes, the study of which was inconsistent with the admission and maintenance of the King's supremacy. Previously to the injunction referred to in the text, Bachelors of Divinity were admitted *ad legendum quatuor libros sententiarum*. See Dr. Peacock's Observations on the Statutes of the University, 32 n. 3, App. A. p. xlvi. n. 1.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 134. Fuller, Hist. Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 219.

Cromwell delegated his power of visitation to his surrogate, Thomas Leigh, Doctor of Laws,⁽¹⁾ who on the 22nd of October issued additional injunctions. For want of an appropriate seal of his own, at his command the seal of the Official of the Archdeacon of Ely was affixed. They were to the following effect:—

1. That every Student and Scholar observe all and singular the statutes, constitutions, ordinances, and laudable customs of the University, and the College, Hall, Hostel, or House where he dwelt, according to the original foundation of the same, so far forth as they were not repugnant to the King's or these injunctions, or the study of good and sacred letters, or the laws and statutes of the realm.

2. That no Master or fellow of any College, Hall, or Hostel sell any fellowship, or take money for the reception of any scholar.

3. That all factions between persons of particular counties, cities, or colleges should cease, and that college elections, &c. be made freely from amongst the best learned and most meritorious.

4. That the Vicechancellor and Proctors of the University, and the Provost, Master, or Warden, of every College, Hostel, or Hall, having possessions or goods, immoveable or moveable, in common; should, before the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary then next, deliver their respective charters of foundation, donation, or appropriation; statutes, constitutions, pontifical bulls, and other diplomas and papistical muniments, with a rental of their immoveables, and a true inventory of their moveable goods, into the hands of Master Thomas Cromwell, the King's Visitor-General, to await his good pleasure.

5. That the University should maintain at its own expence, a public lecture either of Greek or Hebrew.

6. That all Provosts, Masters, Wardens, Scholars, and Students of the University, should within one month be present at a mass to be publicly celebrated in St. Mary's church, for the souls of the founders of the University, Colleges and Halls, and for the happy state of the King and the Lady Anne, his lawful wife, and Queen of the realm.

7. That every Provost, Master, or Warden of any College, Hall, or Hostel, should provide a copy of these and the King's injunctions, and cause them to be read monthly in his House to all the Scholars, and permit any one who would, to transcribe them.⁽²⁾

Shortly after the King's and Dr. Leigh's injunctions were promulgated, the University and the several Colleges acknowledged the King's supremacy, and renounced the authority of the Pope, and all papal bulls, exemptions, indulgences, and dispensations.⁽³⁾

About this time, there was a suit in the Duchy Court of Lancaster by John Leche, Roland Holden, and others, tenants of Huntingdon, against William Hassyll mayor of Cambridge, respecting a disputed claim of exemption from toll.⁽⁴⁾

(1) The following charge occurs in the Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 27 & 28 Hen. VIII.:—"payed for ij Galonns Wyne Marmalake & Soksetts govyn to Mr. Doctor leygh. "the kyngs visytor the xxvj day of October A.D. xxvij [xxvii?] by the commaundement of "Mr. Mayer iij s. iiij d."

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 139.—Fuller, Hist. Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 216.

(3) The submission of the Master and fellows of Gonville Hall, dated the 25th of October, is given in Fuller's Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 221.

(4) Ducatus Lancastriæ, i. 209.

A dispute arising between the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of this town, and the mayor and burgesses of Bishop's Lynn, respecting exemption from toll at that place, the former body on entering into a recognizance for payment of all toll and custom which might be due, obtained from the court of Star Chamber a decree injoining the mayor and burgesses of Lynn, "upon the pain of 1000 marks, to permit and suffer the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and inhabitants of the town of Cambridge, peaceably and quietly, without the interruption, let, or disturbance of them, or any of them, or of any other person or persons, by their procuring, stirring, or abetting, to ride in the stream or haven of Lynn, with their ships keels boats and lighters, or the ships keels boats and lighters of any other laden with their merchandizes, or the merchandizes of any of them, and there to tie them, or any of them, to the posts that be within full sea mark, and to the rings set in the walls purposely for the safeguard of all ships keels boats and lighters, and their merchandizes therein contained repairing thither, and there quietly to charge and discharge their said ships keels boats and lighters, with their merchandizes or any of them, and so to pass and repass the said stream or haven with the same, without paying any manner of toll and custom therefore, until a final end be had made and taken, by the Lord Chancellor and other of the King's most honourable Council, in the Star Chamber at Westminster as concerning the said toll and custom." The writ for the observance of this injunction was tested the 3rd of December.⁽¹⁾

On the 5th of December, the King, by letters patent, incorporated the churchwardens of Great St. Marys, and made them a community to hold lands, &c. not held of the King in chief.⁽²⁾

The subjoined letter, from Cromwell to the mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs, appears to have been written this year :—

In my right hartie maner, I comende me unto youe. Lating you wit that I cannot a little marvayle to understand that notwithstanding my sundrey lettres hertofoe addressed unto youe, tuching the permission of the use of the Tolboth, the furniture of the Universitie leates, the advoyding of newe practises, usages, or impositions, wherby might insewge debate and contention betweene you and the said universitie, to yo^r owne disquiet, with the offence of the kings peax, ye have both refused to doo and accomplish those things perswaded and enioined therein unto youe, and for the continuance and nutryment of discorde and trouble amonge the kings subiectts, devised newe things and meanes to augment and encrease the same. The prysonne first is the king's, and seing his grace by his charters and grauntes hath ioyned the universitie with youe in the use therof, I cannot conceyve what ye meane to denye that whiche his grace hath graunted, and by vertue thereof, they have so long enjoyed, which expressly your baylie Ousburn did bothe to the

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 90.—Lynn was called Bishop's Lynn till in this reign it was alienated by the Bishop of Norwich to the crown, and was thenceforward denominated Lynn Regis.

(2) MS. Cole, ix. 58.

procurators, and also to the vicechancellors deputie. A sergeant of yours also lately tok a peace of cloth from the stall of a commone minister of the Universities for non apparance in yo^r Leate contrary to the comandment given at the tyme of Sturberige fayr, that ye shuld reyse no newe custome, or gather any newe exaction or imposiccon, uppon any scoler, his servaunt or their comone ministers; ye have also refused alonly this yere, to make a certain othe before the congregacion at Saint Maryes church, for the conservation of the peax, and the presentement to the vicechauncelor of vagabundes and others, breakers and interrupters of the said peax. Nowe shal I, being only a Counsailor, and otherwise then honestie and justice wil no partie, whiche have not only proffessed to travayl for the quiet of both parties, but will devise and labor also to performe the same, desire youe to permytt them, first to have the free use of the tolboth as they have had; to see the cloth restored taken violently awaye by your sergeant; To see their leats furnished, and to tak such othe, and use all suche things and custumes as ye have doon, untill final direction may be taken betweene both parties. And yet I must ever saye, whiche ye shall also fynde true, that in cace ye shall doo any wrong, or not fulfill that ye be bound unto, wherby tumult and busines shuld rise amonge the kings people, though I do in dede favor yo^r cause, as appertayneth, and will also be gladd to doo therein what I canne for yo^r comoditie, Yet in cace prayer and gentle entreatie cannot pull and allure youe awaye from the doing of wrong and iniury, both to the king and his subjectts, I will not fayle to advaunce, to the uttermost of my power, Justice and to see punished with extremytie the interrupters thereof, to the example of other. And therfor eftsones, I most hartily praye youe to conforme yourselfs to quietnes in these pointes, and therein to performe that without contencon whiche the princes grauntes, ever to be reverently obeyed, doo require of youe, Ye shal by this waye and meane, doo your dueties, first toward his grace, to me administer most thankfull pleasure, and with yo^r honesties provyde yourselfs quiet and rest, with a good end in all suche controversies, as depende between youe and the said universitie. And thus fare youe hartely well. From Stepnaye, the xvth daye of Decembre.

Your freend,

THOM^s. CRUMWELL.

To my loving freendes, the Mayre, Aldermen,
and bailieffs of the towne of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of December, a pursuivant brought a letter from the Court for a privy watch, and was paid 2s. by the treasurers of the town.⁽²⁾

1535 } In Hilary term, the corporation presented the Duke of Norfolk with
36 } four great pikes at 5s. and four tench at 3s. 4d. each. They also gave three pikes, and as many tench of the same price, to the Lord Chancellor, and a similar present to Secretary Cromwell.⁽³⁾

Archbishop Cranmer, in a letter to Cromwell dated from Knolle the 18th of January, after giving thanks for the appointment of the bearer, Dr. Mallet his chaplain, to the Mastership of Michaelhouse, says, "And where it is appointed by the King's Graces Visitation that he "should bring up to you or yours all manner statutes muniments and

(1) Corporation Muniments. In the Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 27 & 28 Hen. VIII. are charges for Henry Osborn's journeyes to London on the 6th Oct. and the 4th Nov. respecting disputes with the University as to taking distresses of scholars for the town dues, &c.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 27 & 28 Henry VIII.

(3) Ibid.

“writings, that appertaineth unto his College and to the foundation thereof before Candlemas next, I pray you, inasmuch as I have occupied him here in preaching within my diocese all this quarter last past, and have appointed him to preach at Pauls Cross the Sunday immediately before Candlemas that you will give him liberty till a fortnight after Candlemas day. And by that time he shall be ready to accomplish his injunction in that behalf. Over this, I heartily desire you to be so good unto him, as to hear him and favour his reasonable request, in a matter concerning not only his College, but also the quietness of the whole University; which thing if you stay not, he fears shall turn both to the hinderance of that good order which he hath already set in his own House, and also to the disquietness of the University.”⁽¹⁾

In obedience to Dr. Leigh's injunctions,⁽²⁾ the University before Candlemas, sent up all their charters, statutes, papal bulls, &c. with a rental of their lands and an inventory of their goods to the Lord Cromwell as the King's Visitor,⁽³⁾ and it may be presumed the several Colleges did the like at or about the same time.

In the session of Parliament, which began on the 4th of February, an act was passed for exonerating the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the colleges of Eton and Winchester, from the payment of first fruits and tenths. The preamble, after reciting the act granting first fruits and tenths to the King,⁽⁴⁾ is in the following terms:—

THE Kynges mooste Riall Magestie hath mooste graciously and of his mooste excellent goodnes and dyvynе charitie, with the fervent zele whiche his Majestie hath conceyvyd and bearith as well pryncipallye to the advauncement of the syncere and pure doctrine of Goddes worde and Holy Testament, as to the increase of the Knowledge in the seven liberall sciences and the thre tonges of laten greeke and hebrew to be by his people applied and larned, Considerid that if his Highnes shulde use his right in his Unyversities of Oxforde and Cambridge or in the College of our Ladye in Eton besyds Wyndesore or Saynt Marie College of Wynchestre, besids Wynchestre where yowth and good wyttс to educate and norysshed in vertue and larnyng, and of the Students or Ministers whiche be or shal be in the same or any of the same, receiave suche first frutes and tenthes as his Majestie by the said acte is lawfully intytelyd unto, the same shuld percaas discourage manuye of his subjectes whiche be both apte and wyllыng to applye theym selves to larnyng, and cause theym by reason of the tenuytie of lyvyng to withdrawe and gyve their myndes to suche other thynges and fantacies as shulde neyther be acceptable to God ne profittable for his publike welthe; His Majesty of his mooste aboundaunt and speciall grace, havыng conceyved suche hartie love and tender affection to the coutynuaunce and augmentation of all honeste and vertuose larnyng artes and sciences, wherewith it hath pleased Almyghtye God so abundauntely to endowe

(1) Jenkyns, *Remains of Abp. Cranmer*, i. 158.

(2) Vide ante, p. 376.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxi. 195.—Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 225.

(4) Vide ante, p. 370.

His Hignies as in Knowlege and wysdam he farre excellith any of his mooste noble progenytours, as his Grace cannot in enny wyse compare the same to annye Lawe, Acte Constitucion or Statute ne tollerate or suffer any suche ordynaunce, though the commoditie and benefice therof shulde never so highly redounde to his profute or pleasure, as myght by annye meane hynder the aduancement and setting fourth of the lyvely Worde of God wherewith his people muste be fedd noureshid and instructed, or impeache the knowlege of suche other good letters as in chrisoned Realmes be expedyent to be lerned for the conservacion of their good pollices and the breadying of discrete and prudent personages to serve and administre in his comen welth, hath as well for avoydyng of the occasion of these inconveniencies as for the revyving and quickenying of the courage of Students, to the entent they shulde the more joyously and gladlye bende theire wittis and holye gyve theym selves to the attaynyng of larnyng and knowledge principallie, and before all other thynges in and of the holsome doctrine of Almyghtye God, and after of the vij artes liberall and the said thre tonges whiche be requisite and necessarie not onely for the understanding of Scripture, but also for the conservacion and mayntenance of pollicie and comen justice, thought convenient for ever by the auctoritie of this his Highe Courte of parliament to discharge acquyte and exonerate as well the said Universities of Oxforde and Cambridge as the said Colleges of our Ladye in Eaton besides Wyndesore and Saynt Marie College of Wynchestre besydes Wynchester and everye of theym frome the payment of ennye suche firste frutes and tenth aforesaid.

It is accordingly enacted, that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the colleges of Eton and Winchester, "and the Deanes, " Wardeynes Provostes Maisters Presidentes Rectors Principalls " Prebendaries parsonnes Viccars Chauntries Preestes Felawes Scolers " Dymyes Brotherodes Chapleines Clerkes Corusters Scolers and " Studentes" and their successors, and their offices and possessions, should for ever be discharged of first fruits and tenths.

The fourth and fifth sections are as follow :—

IN CONSIDERACION of whiche his mooste gracious pardonne and release of the said firste frutes and tenth, and for encrease of larnyng in the saide Universities, His Graces pleasure is, that it be enacted by auctoritie of this present parliament that all the Colleges Houses and Halles corporate in eyther of the said Universities shall perpetuallie fromhensforth, at their own propre costs and charges, fynde in everye of the said Universities one discrete and larned personage to reade one opyn and publique lectour in every of the said Universities in any suche Science or tonge as the Kynges Majestie shall assigne or appoynte to be mooste profitable for the Studentes in either of the said Universities, every whiche lecture shal be called perpetually Kyng Henry the eight his lecture.

AND for a further perpetuall memoria'l, and leste suche inestimable goodnes and bounteouse gyfte by his Majestie at this tyme declared to his Universities and Collegies aforesaid, shuld be had in oblyvion, Be it enacted by the auctoritie aforesaid that as well the Chauncellours of the Universities aforesaid or ther Deputes, Masters and Scolers and their Successours and the Successours of every of theym, within the church of Saynt Marie in eyther of the said Universities, and the forsaid Provosts of oure Ladye College in Eaton besides Wyndesore with the Felawes Scolers and other Ministers in their Collegiate Church, and the said Wardeyne of Saynt Marie College of Wynchestre besides Winchester with the Felawes Scolers and Ministers in their Collegiate Church, and their Successours and the

Successours of every of theym shall yerely kepe severallye in every of the said Universities and Colleges two masses be there solempnelye songe, wherof one shal be of the Holye Trynyte the viij daye of Maye and the other of the olye Gooste, the eight day of October than next ensuyng, for the preservacion of the Kynges Highnes, and the mooste excellent Prynces Quene Anne his wyfe, and the right noble Princes Elizabeth doughter of our said Sovereigne Lorde and of the said Quene Anne duryng their lyves; and after the decease of our said Sovereigne Lorde shall yerely keepe for ever in the daies above rehersed two solempne annyversaries that is to saie dyrge over nyght and masse of requiem in the next morowe, in as devote fourme and manor as is devised and ordeyned for the annyversarie and obite of the mooste excellent Prynce, of famous memory, Kyng Henry the vijth father to oure said Sovereigne Lord; for the accomplissshemet wherof as well the said Chauncelers and their Deputes and the Deanes Provostes Maisters Wardeyns and every Graduate that nowe is resident in both the Universities, as every persone that shall in enny of the said Universities procede in eny degree in larnyng, as also the said Provostes of Eaton besides Wyndesore his Felawes and Ministers and the Wardeyne of Saynt Marie College of Wynchester besides Wynchester his Felawes and Ministers, that nowe be resident and hereafter shal be resident in enny of the said Universities or Colleges, at their firste admission unto eny Office or rowmeth in any of the said Universities or Colleges, shall receyve a corporall othe to se the premisses for their tymes and duryng their abode in any of the said Universities or Colleges inviolable observed and contynued in maner and fourme above specified in this present act.

In the sixth section is a proviso that the act should not extend to "the Monasteries of Osneye or Rewley within the Universitie of Oxford, ne unto Barnewell within the Subburbes of Cambrige," nor to persons having parsonages, vicarages, chantries, or any other promotion spiritual, of the patronage or gift of any colleges, &c. being no parcel of the livings of the heads or members of such colleges, &c.

The seventh section relates to Durham college in Oxford, and the eighth declares that the members of the Universities or colleges, shall not be exempt from first fruits and tenths, in respect of preferment out of the Universities, being no parcel of their preferments within the Universities or colleges, &c.⁽¹⁾

Dr. Crayford the Vicechancellor, and Mr. Ainsworth the senior proctor, were sent by the University to London to sollicit this act, and expended the amount of one years' tenths, which had been previously contributed by the colleges.⁽²⁾

1536.

The treasurers of the town paid 2s. to a pursuivant coming to Cambridge "uppon o^r lady evyn in lentton wth certeyn Comysshions and proclamations for Apparell & other things."⁽³⁾

(1) Stat. 27, Hen. VIII. c. 42.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 46.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 27 & 28 Henry VIII.

In the parliament which assembled on the 8th of June, an act was passed for "extynguysshynge the auctoryte of the Busshop of Rome." It required every person "promoted or preferred to any degree of lernynge in any Universitie within this realme," before "the Commysary of suche Universitie," to make oath "that he fromhensforth shall utterly "renounce refuse relinquish or forsake the Bisshopp of Rome and "his auctorite power and jurisdiction; and that he shall never consent "nor agree that the Bisshopp of Rome shall practise exeersise or have "any manner of auctorite jurisdiction or power within this Realme or "any other the Kynges Dominyons, but that he shall resist the same "at all tymes to the uttermost of his power; and that fromhensforth "he shall accepte repute and take the Kynges Majestie to be the "only supreme hedd in erth of the Church of Englonde; and that to "his connyng wytt and uttermost of his power, without gile fraude "or other undewe meane, he shall observe kepe maynteyne and "defende the hole effectes and contentes of all and singuler actes "and Statutes made and to be made within this realme, in derogacion "extirpacion and extynguysshment of the Bisshopp of Rome and his "auctorite, and all other Actes and Statutes made and to be made in "reformacion and corroboracion of the Kynges Power of supreme heed "in erth of the Church of Englonde; and this he shall doo ayenst "al manner of personnes of what estate dignytie degre or condicion "they be, and in no wise do nor attempte, nor to his power suffer to "be doon or attempted directly or indirectly, any thing or thinges "prively or apertly to the lett hyndraunce damage or derogacion "thereof or of any parte therof by any manner of meanes or for eny "manner of pretence; and in case any oth be made or hath be made "by hym to eny person or persones, in mayntenance defence or favour "of the Bisshopp of Rome or his auctorite jurisdiction or power, he "repute the same as vayne and adnychilate: So help hym God All "Seyntes and the Holy Evangelistes." (1)

In the same parliament the following act was passed for putting an end to the evasion of the statute against non-residence, under pretext of a proviso therein in favour of the Universities (2):—

AN ACTE COMPELLYNG SPIRITUALL PERSONS TO KEPE RESYDENCE UPON
THEIR BENEFYCES.

WHERE AS in the Parliamente begonne at London the thirde day of Novembre in the xxjth yere of the reign of our Soverayn Lorde Kyng Henry the eight, and from thens adjourned and proroged to the Palayes of Westmynster the xvij day of December then next ensuyng, amongst other good actes and ordynaunces then

(1) Stat. 28 Hen. VIII. c. 10, ss. 6 & 7.

(2) *Vide ante*, p. 333.

and there by the auctoritie of the said parliament, it was established and ordeyned and enacted, that as well every spirituall personne then being promoted to any Archdeaconry Deanry or Dignitie in any Monastery or Cathedrall Church Conventuall or Collegiall, or being beneficed with eny parsonage or Vicarage, as all and every spirituall personne and personnes, which shulde after the feaste of Seynt Michaell the archaungell which was in the forsaid xxj yere of the reigne of our said Sovereign Lorde King Henry the eight be promoted to any or the said Dignities or Benefices with eny parsonage or Vicarage, shulde from the said feaste of Seynt Michaell the archaungell be personally resident and abydyng at and uppon his said Dignitie prebende or benefice, or at one of them at the leaste; and in case eny such spirituall person at any tyme after the said feaste kept not residence at one of his said Dignities prebende or Benefices (as is aforesaid) but absent hym selfe wilfully by the space of one moneth togeder or by the space or two monthes to be accompted at severall tymes in any one yere and make his residence and abiding in any other places by such tyme, that then he shall forfayte for every suche defaulte x. li. sterling, as in the same acte more playnly doth appere; In which acte, among other provisions conteyned and specified in the same, it was provyded that the said Acte of Non residence shulde not in any wise extende ne be prejudicall to any Scholar or Scholars being conversaunte and abiding for studye without fraude or covyne at eny Universite within this Realme or without, as by the same provision doth also appere more at large; Sithens the making of which good acte and statute, dyvers and many persons being beneficed with cure of soule, (as is aforesaid) and being not apte to studye by reason of their age or otherwise, ne never entending, before the making of the said Acte, to travaile in studye within any of the said Universities for the encrease of lernyng, but rather myndyng and entending their owne ease singuler lucre and pleasure, by the same provision colourably to defraude the same good Statute and Ordynauce, doth daily and commonly resorte and repayre to the said Universities of Oxen and Cambridge and to either of them, where they under the said pretence and colour of studye doth contynue and abyde lyvyng dissolutely, nothing profytyng themselves by study at all in lernyng, but consume the tyme in idelnes and in other pastetyms and indolent pleasures, gyyng occasion and evell example therby to other young men and studyents within the said Universities, little or nothing regarding their cure and charge of sowle, contrary to the myndes and intente of the makers of the forsaid good statute and ordenuance; and also dyvers and many olde beneficed men have and doo contynually remayne there, never exercysing nor practising their lernyng to the example of vertue and mayntenance of the common weale in discharge of their consciens according to their duetie, havyng nevertheles, and occupying such romes and comodities as were institute and ordeyned for the mayntenance and relief of pore Scolers, to the great hindraunce and detryment of the same: Be it therefore enacted by the King our Sovereign Lorde with the assent of the Lords spirituall and temporall and the Comens in this presente parliament assembled, That all and singuler spiritual persone and persones, which now be or hereafter shall be to any benefice or benefices promoted (as is aforesaid), being above the age of xl. yeres (the Chauncellour Vychauncellour Commissary of ths said Universities, or any of them, Wardens Deanes Provostes presidentes Rectours Masters Principals, and other hedd rulers of Colleges, Halles, and other Houses or places corporate, within the said Universities, or any of them, Doctours of the Chaier, reders of Dyvynite in the common scoles of Dyvynitie, in any of the said Univesities onoly excepted) shall be resident and abydyng at and uppon one of their said benefices, according to the entent and true meanyng of the said former acte; uppon suche payne and penalties as be conteyned in the said former acte made and appoynted for such beneficed persons for their none residence; And that none of the said

beneficed persones, being above the age aforesaid, except before excepte, shall from hensforth be excused of their none residence uppon the said benefices, for that they be studentes or resiante within the said Universities or any of them; any proviso or any other clause or sentence specified or conteyned in the said former Acte of none residence, or any other thing or thinges, to the contrary herof in any wise notwithstanding.

AND over this be it enacted by the auctoritie before said, that all and singular suche beneficed persones, being under the age of xl. yeres, resiant and abydyng within the said Universities, or any of them, shall not enjoye the privilege and libertie of none residence, conteyned in the proviso of the said former acte made for the Scholars and Studyentes of the said Universities or any of them, onles he or they be present at the ordynary lecture and lectures, as well at home in their houses as in the comon scole or scoles, and in their propre persones kepe sophems problemes disputacions, and other exercises of lernyng, and be apponent and respondent in the same, accordyng to the ordynaunces and statutes of either of the said Universities where he or they shall be so abydyng or resiant; any thing conteyned in the said proviso or former Acte to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROVIDED allway that this Acte shall begynne or take effecte at the feaste of Saynt Michaell the archanugell next comynyng and not before.

PROVIDED a'way that this Acte nor any thing therin conteigned shall extende to any person or persones, which now is or hereafter shall be readers of any publike or common lecture in Dyvynite lawe civile phisick philosophi humanytie or of any of the liberrall sciences, or publike or common interpretours or techers of the Ebrewe tong Caldey or Greke in whatsoever College or place of any of the said Universities the said persones for the tyme being shall rede the said common or publike lectures; nor yet to any person or persones which, after or about the age of xl. yeres, which shall resorte to any of the said Universities to procede Doctures in dyvynite lawe civile or phisick, for the tyme of their said procedinges and executing of such sermons disputacions or lectures, which they be bounde by the Statuts of the Universities there to doo for the said degrees so obteyned.⁽¹⁾

About this time Reginald Elie of Cambridge, freemason, gave to Gonville Hall (by William Buckenham, Master of that society, his executor) a house in Michael lane, divided into three habitations for three poor people to dwell in, to be put therein by the Master of that College only; he also gave lands in the fields of Barton, Grantchester, Comberton, and Chesterton, then worth 20s. per annum, for the repair of the house.⁽²⁾

The subjoined letter from the corporation to Lord Cromwell Lord Privy Seal, appears to have been sent this year:—

Owr moste humble dewtyes Remembered, Pleasith it your honourable Lordshippe to understand that this daye Michaelmas daye, We your humble Orators the Mayor, Baylyffs, and Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge beyng assembled in our guylde hall for the admyttyng and swearyng of the newe Mayer, accordyng to our Chartors and auncyent Custome heretofore usid, sent too messaungers to the Vicechauncellor of the Universite praying and requyryng hym to be present (yf he wolde) either by hym selfe or his lawfull deaputie to heare the othe of the

(1) Stat. 28 Hen. VIII. c. 13.

(2) Ives, Select Papers, 53. The land at Barton appears to have consisted of 4A. 2R. of pasture, and 25A. 3R. of arable.—Ibid, 85.

saide newe Mayor concernyng the Universite, upon whiche our request he sent unto us the Proctors of the Universite, signifyeng unto us that in case the saide newe Mayer wolde take and receyve his othe at his hande he wold come or elles not, And forasmuche as we had none other knowledge but that your Lordshippes pleasure was, that we shold not be any more constrayned to take the saide othe upon Michelmas daye at the said Vicechancellors hande, but at some other convenyent daye, by youre Lordshippe and my Lorde of Norfolk to be appoynted, We have at this tyme respited the takyng of the saide othe concernyng the Universite, unto suche tyme as we may have the full and perfytt knowledge of your saide Lordshippe and my Lorde of Norfolks goode pleasures, whiche we be redye to obey and fullfyll in every poynt. And to that intent we have sent thies bringers to your honorable Lordshippe, moste humbly besechyng the same to be goode and gracyous Lord unto us, and to pardon our negligences that we have not before now so diligently sewid unto your saide Lordshippe and my Lord of Norfolk, for the perfitt and sure knowledge of your goode pleasours in this behalf, as hath beene owr dewtyes; Whiche negligence procedyd onely by the olde Mayer, for that he was so remysse in assemblyng his brithern to knowe their opynyons and myndes in that behalf. Trustyng that your goode Lordshippe nowe upon this owr humble sewytt, will lett us have full knowledge of yower goode pleasures, whiche we shall accomlishe and ensewe with all possible diligence by the grace of God, whoo have you in his moste blessed Tuityon. At the Kings Town of Cambridge this present daye of Saincte Michael.

Your Lordshippes bedesmen,
the Mayor, Baylyffs, and Burgesses of Cambridge.

To the right Honorable and
ower Singuler goode Lord my
Lord Pryvey Seale.⁽¹⁾

The following charges occur in the accounts of Richard Hardewyk and John Colynson, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, payed to my Lord of Darbyes players, by the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, iiij^s. viij^d.

Item, payed for the Soper at Maist^r Mayers the same nyght after they played &c. iiij^s.

Item, payed for the Towne baggs⁽²⁾ for the pore folks to wer, by the comaundement of the Mayer, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, payed to a Servant of the Kyngs, of the blakke Garde,⁽³⁾ by the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, xx^d.

Item, payed for a Galon of Wyn govyn to S^r Gyls Alyngton knyght, and to Mr. Thomas Rudston, by the commaundement of Mr. Mayer, xij^d.

Item, payed to my lord Ruttelands Mynstrell, by the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, ij^s.

Item, payed to Kyngs Wayts in the presens of Mr. Symond True, by the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, vj^s. viij^d.

(1) MS. Cott. Faustina c. iii. 446.

(2) badges.

(3) Gifford, in a note to Ben Jonson's "Every man out of his Humour," says "in all great houses, but particularly in the royal residences there were a number of mean and dirty dependants, whose office it was to attend the wood-yard, sculleries, &c. Of these (for in the lowest deep there was a lower still) the most forlorn wretches seem to have been selected to carry coals to the kitchens, halls, &c. To this smutty regiment who attended the progresses and rode in the carts with the pots and kettles which, with every other article of furniture were then moved from palace to palace, the people in derision gave the name of black guards, a term since become sufficiently familiar, and never properly explained."

Item, payed to my lord Leonard Marquys⁽¹⁾ Mynstrell, at the comaundement of Maistr Mayer, upon Michelmesse day, v^s.

Item, payed in Reward govyn to the Wayts of lynne, by the comaundem^t of Mr. Mayer, xij^d.

Item, payed to Brandon the Kyngs Gugeler, by comaundement of the Maier, vi^s. viij^d.

Item, payed for a Soper for Mr. Brandon and other at Mr. Mayers, xx^d.

Item, payed for a present govyn to my lady of Oxynford, by the comaudet of Mr. Mayer, v^s.

Item, payed for a Galowne of Malvesyn govyn to my lord of Westmoreland, xiiij^d.

Item, payed for a great pykke and a great Tenche govyn to my lord of Comberland, viij^s.

It appears also from these accounts, that Robert Chapman and Mr. Brakyn were burgesses in Parliament for the town, and received wages after the rate of 12*d*. a day.⁽²⁾

This year, Thomas Lord Cromwell as Vicegerent to the King in matters ecclesiastical, put forth certain injunctions to the clergy throughout the kingdom. One of these required, "to the intent that learned men may spring the more," every parson, vicar, clerk, or beneficed man having £100. yearly to dispend in benefices and other promotions of the church, to give competent exhibition to one scholar, and for as many hundred pounds more as he might dispend, to so many scholars more, in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or some grammar school, "which after they have profited in good learning "may be partners of their patrons cure and charge as well in preaching, "as otherwise in the execution of their offices, or may when need shall "be, otherwise profit the commonwealth with their counsel and "wisdom."⁽³⁾

1537.

This year, a grace passed, empowering the Vicechancellor, the junior proctor, and one of the bedels, to sue for confirmation by the King's authority, of the liberties and privileges before granted to the University by the Bishops of Rome, and to give such gifts as might be necessary, and to use the counsel and advice of the Lord Hertford, Dr. Butts, Dr. Edmunds, or Dr. Skyppe.⁽⁴⁾

Easter term was this year adjourned to the feast of Corpus Christi, for fear of the plague.⁽⁵⁾

(1) I incline to believe that the nobleman thus strangely designated was the Lord Leonard Grey, brother to the Marquis of Dorset.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 27 & 28 Henry VIII.

(3) Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, Records, part i. book iii. No. vii.—Wilkins, Concilia, iii. 814.

(4) MS. Baker, xxxi. 196.

(5) Ibid.

The following letter from the corporation to Cromwell, referring in part to disputes between the University and town, apparently belongs to this year:—

Right honorable and our singuler goode lord, our moste humble duties remembred, we moste hertely thanke your good lordshipe, not onely for your manyfold godnesse and lawfull favour heretofore shewed toward us your dayly bedsmen in all oure causes and lawfull pursutes, but also for your great paynes lately taken in hering the matiers of varyaunce bitwix the universitie and us, Wheryn we fyrmely truste to fynde and perseeve suche good quyetnes and rest, through [your] lordships greate wisdom and heighe auctorite, that we and all our posterite shalbe mooste depely bownden dayly to pray for the preservacion of your good lordship in that behalf. And not to go abowte to gyf your lordship any cause to noate vs of suche mynde or fashyon to colour your goodnesse or Frendship toward us; But truly our hole purpose and entent is, and ever shalbe (God wyllyng) so to demeane and handle our sylves, bothe towardes your lordship and all other whos favor you tender, as we may deserve to have youe styll oure singuler good lord, moste humbly beseching the same, so to esteeme and take us, and not otherwise, whatsoever reporte hath been made to your lordship to the contrary, For truly, Sir, we entending to handle our sylves so indifferently in all manner cases, that from tyme to tyme shold occurre, or chauce bitwix the Universitie and us, as we might avoide and eschew all suspyscion of malice or displeasure on our behalves, In a certeyn case of mysordre and misdemeanour, whiche latly was commytted and doone by oone of the Proctors servants, whos name is Henry Wolward, with the ayde and assystance of dyverse other persones And that withoute his maisters commaundement, knowlegge, or consent, as his said maister hath confessed befor Maister Mayer and other Aldermen of the Towne, We were not of suche mynde and purpose to procede to any suche Indictementes against the said scolers and studentes, as your lordship is enformed, But the trowth is, that we disclosyng the hole matier unto Mr. Hynde our Recorder, and havyng deliberate consultacon with hym upon the same, instauntly desyred hym to open and disclose the said matier and misdemeanor to your lordship now at his commyng to London, whiche we trust he hath doone; And upon knowlegge hadde from hym agayne of your mynde and pleasure, We then to doo that thing that shulde be your commaundement and our discharge toward our Soveraigh lord the King and his lawes. Wherfor forasmuche as by the contynts of your most honorable letters to us directed in this behalf it apperith, that your pleasure and commaundement is, that we shulde make repayer to London to declare the said mysdemeanours before the Kynges Magiste, and his honorable counsaile attending upon his persone, in case any suche just cause be; We moste humbly besече your good honorahable lordship to calle before you our said Recorder, who can and wille attle length declare unto you the hole trewith and circumstaunce of the matier, And therupon that it wille please you to declare your mynde and pleasure to hym whiche of us shall make repare unto your said lordship, and what persones eyther playntyf or defendaut we shall bryng with us, Whiche your pleasure knowen, We shall nat fayle with all dyligence, accordyng to our duties, to accomplisse the same, Furthermore it may please your said good lordship to understonde, that we accordyng to our bounden duties, callyng to remembrance the heigh pleasure and streight commaundement that we lattely hadde from our Soveraigh lord the Kyng, consernyng the due execucion of certeyn Actes and statutes lattely made in his moste heigh Court of Parlyament, and most specyally towchyng suche persones as at any tyme shulde speake or pronunce any wordes consernyng our said Soveraigh lord or his moste honorahable Counsaile, have taken and do kepe in

holde a certeyn Felew dwelling within the Towne of Cambridge, whiche upon Tuysday last paste, called Hooke Tewysday, spoke certeyn words as may appere by the deposicions of certeyn Witnesses, whiche we have examyned, and sende their deposicions in wrightyng to your lordship, to the entent ye may at your good pleasure peruse the same, And as ye shall by your heigh wisdom and lernyng perseeve in the same so to commaunde us your good pleasure, whiche we shalbe ready to accomplishe to the best of our pouers with alle diligence possyble. As knowith Allmighty God, who have you in his most blissyd tuiscon, and sende you good life and longe, with asmoche encrease of honour as your owne noble herte can desyre. From the Kyngs Towne of Cambridge, the xij day of Maie.

Your humble orators and dayly bedmen,

The Mayer, Bayliffs, and Burgenses of the Towne of Cambridge.

To the right honorable our singuler
good lord, my lord Pryve Sealle.(1)

On the 15th of May, Cromwell addressed the subjoined letter to the Mayor, &c. on the subject of the disputes between the townsmen and the University:—

Afte my hartie Comendacons, Wheras it pleased the king's hieghnes to permitt me to receyve the Office of the Chauncelorschip of that Universitie, I am right sory to perceyve that now in my tyme noo entreatie or good meane canne bring youe and the same to any maner of agreement or suche conformitie as youe maye live together in such ordre as hath been appointed. I cannot otherwise conceyve but that eyther youe think the King's Maiestie maye not graunt them suche liberties as theye have, or ells yo^u shewe yo^r selves yvill Subjects that wooll presume to infringe that his grace hath lawfully graunted. It is not unknown to his hieghnes what busines youe made the last Sturberige fayre, ne howe little youe esteeme eyther his Charters or your owne composicon, For as it is affirmed youe wooll neyther take the vicechauncelor for a Judge in suche things as belong to his office, ne suffre such correction for offences, the punishment whereof is appointed to the said vicechauncelor and the proctors of the saide Universitie, as for the same be prescribed, but in contempt doo many tymes put to libertie suche prisoners without their consent as they comit to ward, constrayning Scollers to paye tollage where their privilege dothe thereof discharge them, whiche things bicause I wold be glad to have by some good meane redubbed betwene youe, I thought meate as well to advise youe to desist from suche contentious foly, as to signifie that in cace youe shall not permitt the said Universitie to enioye their liberties, but continue suche contencon as wheruppon may ensue many inconveniencs, trouble, and emphechement to the comen quiet of the realme; I shall not fail in suche wise to declare your procedings to the king's Maiestie, as I trust his grace shall well see your perverse inclinacons in that behaulf. Requiring youe to alleviat me of that payne, wherein I thinke youe shall doo unto your selfs no displeasure. Thus faere you hartily well. From the Roulles the xvth of Maye.

Yo^r Freend,

THOM^s. CRUMWELL.

To my loving freends the Mayre, Bailiffs, Aldermen,
and Burgesis of the Towne of Camebridge.(2)

(1) MS. Cott. Faustina, c. iii. 499.

(2) Corporation Muniments.

On the 14th of August, Cromwell by the King's direction, wrote as follows to the corporation respecting these disputes :—

After my herty comendacons, I am right sorye that by the occasion of your ungentil dealing with the universite at the last Sturbrigge feyre and continually sithens, ye have not onely shewed yo^r selfs men rather enclined and desirous to bring the kings highnes' people together by the eares, then personages of that sorte, as (leaving apart their own fantasies and desires as reason and duetie enforceth) are rewled by the pleas^r and determinacon of their prince and sovereign lord ; But also that in your perverse doings ye have shewed yourselfs so unkind towards me, in your deds contempning all my letters written unto you in the favor of the said universite, that I must nedes now eat lengthe write unto you in an other tune, and (onles ye shall weye theis my lettres otherwise then ye have don all the rest before written) become a party agenst you, with myn humble sute to the kings maiestie to see you duely punyshed for your contemptuouse presumption, in the violation of his graces Charters to the said universite heretofore graunted.

If I had not ben your freende as I have ben, and rather more than becam me than lesse, yet being (though unworthy) oon of his highnes prive conseil, Indifferent men will saye that it had beseamed every of you to have hadd a grete deale more respect to my lettres then ye have had, At the lest in your doings not to have contempned them. Whosoever hath geven you counseill so to use yourselfs as ye have don, eyther he wanted witt or elles he was your grete enemy. Can any of you be so folishe to think that ye can in such a Royaulme as this is, specially wher a Prince of so excellent qualities (as the kings maiestie o^r most dradd soverain Lord is) governeth, eyther wyne the accomplisshement of your willes by violence, or well kepe that benefit of liberties that ye have of his highnes with your open and apparaunt contempt of suche graunts as his maiestie hath made to others. Doo ye not thinke that his highnes can no more of Justice suffre the liberties lawfully graunted to the universite to be taken from them without their offence deserving the same, then his grace can of equite permytt the Towne of Barnwell to usurpe upon you and yo^r liberties. He that maketh you thus to stryve agenst the streame woll perceace not onely helpe you forward to the losing of yo^r oune comodities, But to the entre in to your soverain Lords indignacon. For think thus to yo^rselfs that ye cannot by the Universite to any lyndraunce, ye may doo them good in setting forth their wisdom and tolerance by your folye, and soo hurt yourself with your own extremite. But now to com to the poincts for the which I do at this tyme write unto you, Bicaus there was like to have ben notable myschef in the tyme of the last Sturbrigge feyre, If the universite had not geven place in their right ; It hath pleased the kings maiestie to appointe me to write unto you.

Furst, That ye shall suffre the said universite to have, use, and enjoye quietly, the oversight, view, gagyng, and correction of victaille and victaillers, of weights and mesures, and of forstalers and regraters, as well within the town of Cambridge as in the said feyre of Sturbrigge whiche they have both by charter, in nowise exacting any tole of them against the purpose of the same, wherin alredy ye have don them grete Iniury, and shewed yorselves men that seek rather cause of dissension then meanes of quiete with the love of your neighbours, without whom also, a veray fewe excepted, all the rest of you would live full thynnely.

Seconde, that all actions wherin a Scholer is the oon part shal be heard and decided before the vicechauncellor, as the charter in that pointe purporteth, and as before tyme hath ben accustomed.

Thyrde, that the maior shal from hensefurth take his othe as hath ben used, and as the kinges highnes Charter requireth.

Fourth, that ye shal observe the composition made between you and the said Universite.

All whiche pointes his Maiesties pleasure is ye shal observe, fulfill, and accomplish tyll further direction shal be taken bitwen you by his highnes and his counsell for the certain and perfite redresse of all maters wherwith every partie thinketh it self aggreved, And if ye shal directely or indirectly attempt any thing to the contrary, wherby any inconvenience shuld arryse to the interrupcon of the peace, the just preservacon wherof his Maiestie tendereth for the better quiet of his subiectts, Think assuredly that ye woll repent it, For this is sufficient warnyng to you to avoyde the occasion of the same. Finally, if ye shal use yourselfs from hensefurth as besemeth men of wisdom and honestie, I shall cotynue your Freende. Otherwise I must and will (as is aforesaid) be a party agens you for the obteynyng of Justice. And therto you may trust accordingly. Thus fare you hertily well. From Grafton the xiiijth of August.

Yo^r loving Freend,

THOM^s. CRUMWELL.

To my loving Freends the maier, bailiffs, Aldermen,
and Burgeses of the Town of Cambrige.(1)

On the 31st of August the King sent the following angry and decisive letter to the Corporation :—

HENRY R.

BY THE KING.

Trusty and welbiloved we grete you wel. And whereas our right trusty and welbiloved Counsaillor the lorde Crumwell keper of oure pryvay seale, for the preservacon of our peace hath lately by our specyall and expresse comaundement addressed his lettres unto youe, advising you by the same on our behaulf, to permyt the universite there to enioye certain pointes in the same lettres expressed, whereof they have been heretofore of long season and contynuaunce in possessyon, and rightfully as it ys alledged, untill suche tyme as certayne ordre may be taken betwene youe and the saide universite. Understanding that sythens the receipt of the saide lettres, you the Mayor of that o^r towne with certaine others wyth youe repaired to oure sayd Counsaillour to have had countercomaundement of some things in the said lettres conteyned. And that not obteynyng your desire therein oon of your company sayd that the attempting of the contrary touching the maner of the receyving of the othe was but a feete mater, lyk as we be not a lytel offended wyth the arrogaunceye of the partye that pronounced those words, Soo to the intent you shuld eftsones knowe our determinate pleasure in the contents of the said lettres written unto youe by oure sayd Counsaillour, Youe shall knowe that oure expresse pleasure and comaundement ys, that youe and everye of youe shall duely and without contradycetion, observe fulfyll and accomplishe the purporte and effect of the sayde comaundement in all points of the same, without excepcyon, As youe or any of youe directly or indirectly doing the contrary, woll aunswere at youre extreme perills, the contempt whereof if it chaunce, we shall not fayle to see so punyshed as yt shal be to hevye for the transgressours of the sayd comaundement to bere yt. Yevin under our Signet at o^r manor of Assher the laste daye of August the xxixth yere of our reigne.

To o^r trusty and welbiloved subiectts, The Maio^r,
Aldermen, and Burgeses of our Towne of Camebridge (2)

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) Ibid. The King's name in the above letter has been impressed by a stamp.

On the 12th of October was born at Hampton Court, Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward the Sixth. The intelligence was communicated to the University in the following letter from Queen Jane Seymour, who died twelve days after the birth of her son:—

Welbelovyd in God we grete yow well. And forasmuche as by thestymable goodnes and grace of allmyghty God, we be delyvered and browght in chylde bed of a prinse, conceyved in most lawfull matrimonie between my lorde the kynges maiestye and us, dowbtyng not butt that for the love and affection whyche ye beare unto us and to the commynwealth of thys realme, the knowledge thereof shulde be ioyeus and glad tydynges unto yow, we have thought mete to certifye yow of the same, to thyntente ye myght not only render unto God condyngne thanks and prayse for so greate a benyfyte, but allso contynually pray for the longe contynuaunce and preservation of the same here in this lyffe, to thonour of God, the ioye and pleasure of my lorde the Kynge and us, and thuniversall weale quyet and tranqlyte of thys hole realme. geven under our Sygnet at my Lordes manour of Hampton courte the xii day of October.⁽¹⁾

A grace passed this year, empowering the Vicechancellor and others to devise an answer to the complaints of the town,⁽²⁾ and it appears from the treasurers accounts, that Mr. Brakyn, Edward Slegge, and Robert Chapman were in London on the part of the townsmen, respecting disputes with the University, from the 26th of October to the 10th of November, during which period they went to Hampton Court, where the King apparently was, and that the Vichancellor and one of the procutors were sent for by Lord Cromwell. There are charges in the treasurers' accounts for books (bills of complaint) to the Lords and to the Star Chamber, but the townsmen were unsuccessful, for these accounts state "all was lost as it fortunéd."⁽³⁾

1537 } On the 9th of February, a statute was made by which, in conse-
— } quence of the deserted state of the University, the onerous duties
38 } consequently thrown upon the regents, and the incompetence of the
house of regents, composed almost entirely of young men, to discharge properly its duties in the election of officers, and on other occasions; the duration of the regency of the Masters of Arts, was extended to two years, the first only, being considered as that of necessary regency, according to the ancient statutes.⁽⁴⁾

1538.

In the course of this year, a grace passed for the intermission, on account of the plague, of all ordinary lectures, disputations, and other public exercises till the feast of St. Barnabas.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 41.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 197.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 29 & 30 Henry VIII.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 116.—Dr. Peacock's Observations on the Statutes of the University, 51 n. 3.

(5) MS. Baker, xxxi. 197.

The accounts of John Norman and William Pratt, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the subjoined charges :—

Item, payd to the Kyngs Players by comaundement of Mr. Mayor, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for a Juncket of the said players, xvj^d.

Item, to my lord Cromwells players at the commaundement of Mr. Mayer, v^s.

Item, to the Duke of Southfolkes players, v^s.

Item, to the Prynces players, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for a Juncket for Mr. Maire & his brotherne & the same Players at Mr. Hassills, iij^s. j^d.

Item, payed to Henry Osborne for a Comysson to enquyer if the londs belonging to the colleges be mortised or noo,⁽¹⁾ xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, payed to John Hobby for the reparacion of certeyn harnys at the tyme of the insurrection,⁽²⁾ by the comaundement of Mr. Maier and his counsaill, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, payed to Symon Dere for Whight ledder necessarie for the said reparacions, iij^s. iiij^d.⁽³⁾

This year, the Houses of Augustine, Dominican, Franciscan, and Carmelite friars, appear to have been surrendered to the King, and dissolved. The surrender of the Franciscans, signed by the Warden and twenty-three friars, and of the Dominicans, signed by the Prior and fifteen friars, are extant, but have no dates.⁽⁴⁾ On the 12th of October,⁽⁵⁾ the Vicechancellor and University sent a letter to the King, congratulating him on the state of the nation, and especially on the proceedings for the reformation of religion and the suppression of the monasteries. They beseech the King, that as those houses had been unprofitable and pernicious to religion, he would take an opportunity to make excellent use of them, by converting them into Colleges, and places of good literature : that as before, lazy drones and swarms of impostors were sent out of them, so now, men might be bred up in them to promote solid learning, and to preach the gospel.⁽⁶⁾

On the 8th of November, the Priory of St. Giles and St. Andrew of Barnewell, was surrendered to the King by John the Prior, and the Convent of that house. The surrender was sealed with the common seal, subscribed by the Prior and six canons, and acknowledged

(1) Vide ante, p. 374.

(2) This charge apparently alludes to the insurrection in Lincolnshire in 1536, occasioned by the dissolution of religious houses and the grant of a subsidy. See Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1809, p. 820.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 29 & 30 Hen. VIII.

(4) Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, Records, part i. book iii. No. iii.

(5) Strype refers this letter to 1537, on account of allusions to the birth of Prince Edward and the suppression of the friaries; but as the prince was born on the very day of the month on which this letter is dated, and as his baptismal name occurs in it, it was more probably written on the first anniversary of his birth, viz. in 1538, in which year the friaries seem to have been suppressed.

(6) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. i. chap. xli. App. No. lxxxvi.—Wilkins, Concilia, iii. 837.—Collier, Eccles. Hist. ii. Records, No. xxvii.

on the same day in the Chapter-house of the Priory, before Thomas Legh Doctor of Laws.⁽¹⁾

The disputes between the University and the townsmen appear to have been revived about this time, when a grace passed empowering the Vicechancellor and others to devise an answer to the complaint of the town.⁽²⁾

1538 } In Hilary term, John Baker the King's Attorney-General, filed an
39 } information in the Court of King's Bench against the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, charging that they for four years and more then last past, had used to have a mart or fair at Barnwell and Sturbridge, on the morrow of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, and continuing from that time till the fourteenth day after the exaltation of the Holy Cross, with all liberties and free customs to the said mart or fair belonging and appertaining; also to have and hold by their steward and other ministers a court of piepowder, and by colour of the same to attach disquiet and aggrieve the subjects of the King resorting to the said fair, as well by their bodies as by their goods and chattels, and to take from the King's subjects divers fines and americiaments, and to apply the same to their own use; and also to have all forfeitures and royalties whatsoever within the precincts of the said mart or fair during its continuance; all which liberties and franchises they usurped upon the King and his prerogative royal, to his great prejudice and damage, and in contempt of his crown. Process was thereupon awarded, requiring the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses to answer this information, and to shew by what warrant they claimed these liberties and franchises. They suffered judgment against them by default, and the liberties and franchises in the information specified, were seized into the King's hands. The corporation after this seizure agreed to pay the King a fine of 1000 marks for a grant of the fair,⁽³⁾ but this sum was not paid till many years subsequently, though in the mean time they appear to have continued in possession.

1539.

A grace was this year passed, conferring the stewardship of the University either upon the Duke of Norfolk or Mr. Rich Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, as by the discretion of their High Chancellor should seem best for the commonwealth of the University.

(1) Rymer, *Foedera*, xiv. 627.—Burnet, *Hist. of the Reformation*, Records, part i. book iii. No. iii.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 197.

(3) *Hist. of Barnwell Abbey* (Sturbridge fair, Append. No. v.) The charter there given (from MS. Parker, cvi. 302) I believe never passed the great seal.

A patent was subsequently sealed, granting the office to Thomas Duke of Norfolk and his accomplished and unfortunate son, Henry Earl of Surrey, for the life of the longer liver of them, with the fee of £4. per annum.⁽¹⁾

The accounts of William Gryffyn and Richard Brasshey treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges :—

Item, unto the kyngs purcevant when he brought down y^e acts of parliament after halomas, at Mr. Mayers comandement, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for a bord to sett on the same acts, iij^d.

Item, for the expences of Mr. Rob^t. Chapman & Mr. Symon Trewe Rydyng to london on the Townes busynesse on Mychellmasdaye, as apperyth by a byll, xxix^s. iij^d.

Item, for a galon of Wyne gyven to the kyngs surveyers at mychelmas by the Comaundement of Mr. Mayer & y^e Councell, xvjd.

Item, payd for the costs of John Thyrleby at the carryeng up of the Town lettres to the kyngs Counsell, as apperyth by hys bylle, xxj^s. ob.

Item, payd to Mr. Rob^t. Chapman for wrytyng certeyn letters to the kyngs Councell, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, to Mr. Chapman Burgesse of the parlyament for lx & iij dayes, iij^l. iij^s.

Item, to Thom^s. Brakyn, Esquyer, Burgesse of the parlyament, for other lx & iij dayes, iij^l. iij^s.

Item, payed to the Collectors of the Sessment for Styrbidge fayer,⁽²⁾ vj^l. xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, spent at a Junkett in the cumpanye of Mystrys Hynde, at the comaundement of Mr. Mayor, vj^s.

Item, for a galon of Wyne gyven to the kyngs Survayers on seynt georgs daye, xvjd.

Item, to my lorde Chancellors players, at y^e comaundement of Mr. Mayer, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, to my lord of Sowthfolks players, at y^e comaundement of Mr. Mayer, v^s.

Item, to the Erle of Sussex players, at y^e comaundement of Mr. Mayer, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, to y^e kyngs Weyghts, at y^e comaundement of Mr. Mayer, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for drynke theyr, viij^d.

Item, to a purcevant at the bryngyng down of the Iniunction, iij^s.

Item, to ij yomen of the Crown when they cam for the sertyfycatt to knowe howe many were dead in the Town of Cambrygge,⁽³⁾ vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for theyr brekefast, at the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, iij^s.

Item, to y^e prynces players, at the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, vj. viij^d.

Item, for the expences of Rychard Brasshey at halomas Term & Candylnas Term in gettyng dyscharge of the kyngs Taske as apperyth by a bylle, lvij^s. xd.

Item, payed to a purcevaunt at bryngyng the last Acts of parlyament, ijs.

Item, for ij bords for to nayle on the same acts & nayles, viij^d.

Item, payed to the Wayts of seynt Edmundsburye, at the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, xij^d.⁽⁴⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 199.—MS. Parker, cvi. 588.

(2) This assessment was for raising the sum of 1000 marks for the King's fine (vide ante, p. 393), and the sum above charged was apparently paid in respect of booths devised to the corporation for obits, &c.

(3) From this entry it may be inferred the plague was prevalent in Cambridge at this time.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 30 & 31 Hen. VIII.

It is not easy to fix the precise date to the subjoined narrative of a tumult on the election of a Vicechancellor, but from the names of the parties it may probably relate to this year, when Dr. Buckmaster was re-elected Vicechancellor :—

A BROYLE UPON THE ATTEMPT OF D. GLYN THE LAWYER FOR THE ELECTION OF A VICE-CHANCELLOR, CONTRARY TO THE MYNDES AND LIBERTYES OF THE REGENTES.

Mr. Cwnerforth dyde laye violent handes upon the sete wher I satt and Mr. Perne dyde pull me bakwarde by the hwde, soo that yf the cheere had not beyn upholden by certayn that stode bye thaye hade overthroyn hit ande me.

ITEM, Mr. Cwnerforth beyng at the dore of the regente howse at such tyme as I fryst sate in the cheere spak to certayne of his adherentes and companions in this conspirasye “nowe playe the men and I will begyne” ande soo ran thens as faste as he cawlde and played such partes as ys above specyfyed. Mr. Swayn heryng thes exortations to playe the men ran to the dores and shytt them soo that we cowlde not skape forthe nor yet non cum in to helpe us then by mony of thayr cowntenawnee and facion ye myght perceve that thaye had propurpasyde this myscheffe and indede Swayn dyd reporte that yf Doctor Malet hade gone to the election upon Saturdaye he hade beyn seryyde as I was and Stokes had beyn throwne down the steres theye had provyded wepyns and armur soo to do and had them redye ther then as este before.

ITEM D. Blyth hoo helpyd Swayn to shytte the dores after that I had dissolvdyd the congregation spake opynlye to his fryndes “Tarye Masters we will have an election before we goo.” And so stayed a gret manye and togyder thaye wente agayne beyng without a hed an unlawfull assemblye. Ande soo taryd in the regent howes after us by the space of Di. an howre, but wheder thaye dyd entrepryse to electe or not I can not tell.

ITEM Mr. Gylpyn beyng there yet non regent exortyd and solicited the sayd unlawfull assemblyd company redye to all folye to proced lykewyse to the election of a nue Viceawnsler, and as the comyne fame is yf Mr. Doctor Edmunds had not somewhat repressyd them they had de facto electyd both as I am uncertayne wheder they dyd or not.

ITEM Mr. Gylpyn dyd contemptuslye call the bedells from me and stomakaslye dyd saye that thay wer to blame to goo before me as custom is.

ITEM West of Pembrok Hall hoos folye and contemptus wordes I have oftyne sufferyd, had that daye mony contemtus wordes and shuch as myght sture men to sedition, “ye are,” says he, “ever cum home to mak bysynes and to trwbull the universitie, and we are fwls to suffer,” or lyk wordes in effect.

Yf accordyng to law ryght and equite ye shall apoynt a certayn nowmber of honest men then beyng present and to onerate them with an othe that thaye mak diligent inquisition of the residu of the conspirators ye shall eslye understand that Horne and dyvers other wer confetteryd in this unlawfull enterprize nor hit is not lyk that soo fewe in nowmber as I have hiderto spokyn of wold without ayd and helpe promest them atempte that violence the which yf hit had not beyn by godes provysion sone stayd hit had cost sume men thayr lyffe, but in this matter I remyt all to your wysdwns trustyng that ye will provide that men ryn no more in shuch danger.

Mr. Bambryk sayd at dinner the same daye or apon the mundaye or tuysdaye or at the lestwayes this wek last past, “I love Mr. Conerforth better then any regent in this towne for his doynge and yf he had gevyn D. Glyn a blow or tow he had servyd him well.” “Yf hit had cum to that poynt,” sayes Sandes, then

being present, "we had sheapyd our daggers and every man had markyd wher he wold be and for my parte I wold have beyn yn D. Harvie," or lyk communication.⁽¹⁾

1540.

In an act of Parliament "concerning strangers" passed this year, is a clause, that no alien or stranger denizen or not denizen, using any handicraft, being born out of the King's obeisance, inhabiting within the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, should retain have or keep in his service, any apprentice, journeyman, or servant, being aliens born out of the King's obeisance, above the number of two persons.⁽²⁾

This year, the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury granted the King a subsidy of 4s. in the pound on the annual amount of all spiritual benefices, but it was provided that this subsidy should not be demanded or levied "out of any benefice or College situat or sett within the Universities of Oxenford or Cambrige, or of any Benefices or other Revenues unto any College of Oxford or Cambridge united and appropriated."⁽³⁾

On the 24th of July, Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex Chancellor of the University, was beheaded for treason under a parliamentary attainder. He was succeeded in the Chancellorship of the University by Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester.⁽⁴⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Robert Dykynson and Anthony Jordane, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, payed to John Lyne at the comaundement of Mr. Maior for a present yoven to my lord Crumwell, vij^{li}.

Item, a Reward yoven unto Prynce Edwards players at the comaundement of Mr. Maior & Mr. Chapman, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for candylls, iij^d.

Item, for a Reward to my lorde Crumwells players, iij^s. iij^d.

Item, for a pottell of Claret Wyne, iij^d.

Item, payed to Mr. Braken for hys parlyament fee, from the xj daye of Apryll, the xxxijth yere of the Reygne of o^r Soveraygn lord kyng Henry the vijth, unto the xxv daye of July in the same yere, w^{ch} Amounteth to the som of iij^{xx}xij dayes after xij^d. the day, iij^l. vj^s. viij^d.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 47.—Dr. Lamb in a note observes, "Broils of a similar kind were not very uncommon at this period. Caius says of Dr. Crayforde, Master of Clare Hall, who was Vicechancellor in 1535 and again in 1536, that he was as good a gladiator as Vicechancellor, and adds that he cut off one man's hand, and threw another by main force out of the Regent House." Dr. Lamb also refers to Fuller's account of the violence displayed during Dr. Sandes's vicechancellorship at the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, which will be mentioned in its proper place.

(2) Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 16, s. 2.

(3) Ibid. c. 23.

(4) In most lists of University officers Bishop Gardiner occurs as Chancellor in 1538, but it seems questionable if he was appointed before the death of Cromwell, whose fall from power was extremely sudden.

(5) This and the next item, originally amounted to £4. 13s., but £3. 6s. 8d. has been substituted on account probably of the members abating a portion of their claims.

Item, payed to Mr. Robert Chapman for hys parliament fee by all the tyme above wrytten, iij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.(1)

This year, the King established in this University, Professorships of Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, Hebrew, and Greek,(2) with a stipend to each Professor of £40. per annum. He also founded similar Professorships in the University of Oxford. The first holders of the Cambridge Professorships appear to have been—

DIVINITY.——— Wiggin.

CIVIL LAW.—Thomas Smith, M.A. Fellow of Queens' College (afterwards Secretary of State).

PHYSIC.—John Blythe, M.D. Fellow of Kings College.

HEBREW.—Thomas Wakefeld, M.A.

GREEK.—John Cheke, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, (afterwards Tutor to King Edward VI. and Secretary of State).(3)

“The establishment of the five royal professorships of theology, civil law, medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, which was nearly contemporaneous with the destruction of the monasteries, made a much more regular provision, than had hitherto existed, for systematic instruction in the authorized faculties, as well as in those learned languages, the knowledge of which was of such very recent introduction. According to the ancient constitution and practice of the university, professional instruction in the several faculties was the proper province and constant employment of the regents of those faculties, whether doctors or bachelors, and only ceased to be given when they ceased to claim the privileges or to exercise the functions of the regency. But the recent decline in the numbers of the university, which was consequent upon the changes in religion and in the constitution of the church, as well as the great advances in all branches of science and learning which the ready access to books had produced, left few resident teachers who were competent to keep pace with the progress of knowledge, and still fewer who were both competent and willing to continue, for any great length of time, the laborious duties of the regency, in consideration of the small and inadequate fees which the reduced numbers of the students could furnish. It was for this reason that the establishment of these pro-

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 31 & 32 Hen. VIII.

(2) The King had previously paid stipends to readers in Greek, for in the list of those who received half-yearly wages from him, in the 17th year of his reign, are “Robert Wakefeld” “Greke reder, 66s. 8d. Mr. Croke greke reder at Cambridge, 100s.”—Collier, *Annals of the Stage*, i. 97.

(3) Strype, *Life of Sir John Cheke*, chap. i. sect. iii. *Life of Sir Thomas Smith*, chap. iii.—Wakefeld's patent as Hebrew Professor, dated the 9th of November 1540, is in Rymer's *Fœdera*, xiv. 705, whence it appears he was to hold the office from the preceding feast of St. John the Baptist for the term of his life, with power to exercise it by deputy, and that his fee or stipend of £40. per ann. was payable half-yearly by the receiver of the rents and revenues of the cathedral church of Westminster.

"fessorships was preparatory to a most important change in the "system of academical education, by tending to supersede the ordinary "lectures and statutable duties of the regents, and by transferring "the superior instruction of the students to the lectures of the regius "professors of the different faculties and arts, and by throwing upon "the colleges the duty of providing for such elementary instruction as "had formerly been furnished by the regents in the public schools, as "part of their daily and necessary employment."⁽¹⁾

The University at this period made an unsuccessful application to the crown, for a grant of the house and church of the friars minors, for the purpose of holding their leets and transacting other public business.⁽²⁾

This year, Richard Wolfe burgess and brewer of this town, by his will gave "unto the reparacyon of the hie waye in trumpyngton "strete in Cambridge, xl^s. & a fatte shepe among the labourours," and in the same year, Elizabeth his widow bequeathed 40s. for the repair of this highway.⁽³⁾

1540 } At the assizes held at the Castle on the 18th of March, Leonard
41 } Metcalfe, scholar of St. John's college, was indicted for the murder of William Lamkyn, burgess. He was convicted and executed. Proceedings were afterwards taken in the Exchequer against Dr. Edmunds the Vicechancellor, respecting Metcalfe's goods, which appear to have been claimed both by the corporation and the University.⁽⁴⁾ In the course of these proceedings, the Vicechancellor sent to the King the subjoined certificate or inventory :—

A CERTIFICATE made unto our Sovereine Lord the King, by me John Edmonds Doctor in Divinity & Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge, of & for the Goods of Leonard Metcalfe, late Scholer of St. John's Colledge in Cambridge, attached of Murther for the Death of one William Lamkyn Burges of the Towne of Cambridge, & thereupon arraigned & found guiltie, & so by Course of the King's Lawes put to Execution, suffering Paynes of Death for the same, at the Assize holden at the Castle within the said Towne, the 18th day of March in the Year above written : which Goods found & remayninge the Day of his Attayndre, were prized by the common Prizers of the Universitie, & be such as hereafter particularly follow :—

	£.	s.	d.
First, a great thinne Chest, with a hanging Locke & Key at . .	0	1	8
Item, a long Gowne, with a Whood faced with Russells . . .	1	0	0
Item, a Jacket of tawny Chamblet, old	0	3	4
Item, an old Dublett of tawny Russells	0	1	2
Item, a Jacket of black Sage	0	1	8
Item, a Dublet of Canvas	0	1	0

(1) Dr. Peacock's Observations on the University Statutes, 33.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 199.

(3) Regist. Testament. probat. in Cur. Archidiac. Elien.

(4) MS. Parker, cvi. 563, 564, 565.

Item, a Pair of Hoose	0	1	8
Item, a Cloke	0	2	8
Item, a Sheet, old	0	0	8
Item, half an old Testure of Darnix	0	0	4
Item, an old Hat	0	0	4
Item, a Chaire & a Meat Knyfe	0	0	5
Item, an old Lute	0	1	0
Item, a Callepine, of the worst	0	1	8
Item, Vocabularius Juris et Gesta Romanorum	0	0	4
Item, Introductiones Fabri	0	0	3
Item, Horatius sine Commento	0	0	4
Item, Tartaretus super Summulas Petri Hispani	0	0	2
Item, The Sheeheard's Kalender	0	0	2
Item, Moria Erasmi	0	0	6
Item, Compendium 4 Librorum Institutionum	0	0	3
Item, in the Bailiffs hand—A pair of Sheets	0	1	0
Item, a Coverlet	0	0	10
Item, a very old Blankett	0	0	2
Item, lent to the same Lamkyn	2	0	0
Summa	4	1	8

By me JOHN EDMONDES

Vicechan. of the University of Cambridge.(1)

1541.

The following charges occur in the accounts of William Rychardson and John Nele, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, payed to the kyngs players at Mr. Maiers comaundement, vjs. viij^d.

Item, for the expences of the Duke of Norffolks Fawkeners at Mr. Brasys, iij^s. viij^d.

Item, for a present yeven to Doctor Capon, viz. ij pykes & a Tenche, x^s. A conger and for Wyne, ijs. vij^d.—xij^s. vij^d.

Item, to the pursevaunt that brought down the bookes for the subsedye & the Taske, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, layd out for the expences of Mr. Mayer & other of the counsaile when they Rode to London for the elecion of the newe maior, xlvij^s. j^d.

Item, for a pottell of sakke & iij pottells of Gascoyne Wyne yoven to Mr. Ryche at the Dolphyn., xx^d.(2)

1541 }
42 } In the session of Parliament which began on the 16th of January, the following act was passed for abrogating all statutes of colleges which prohibited grants and elections by the major part of those having voices of assent :—

AN ACTE FOR LEASES OF HOSPITALES COLLEDGES, AND OTHER CORPORATIONS TO BE GOOD AND EFFECTUALL WITHE THE CONSENT OF THE MORE PARTIE.

ALBEIT that by the common lawes of this Realme of Englande, all assents eleccions graunts and leases had made and graunted by the Deane Warden

(1) Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Cambridge, i. 109.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 32 & 33 Henry VIII.

Provost Maister President or other Governor of any Cathedrall Church Hospital College or other Corporacion, by whatsoever name they be incorporate or founded, with the assent & consent of the more or greater parte of their Chapter fellowes or bretheren of suche Corporacion having voyces of assent therunto, be as good & effectuell in the lawe to the grauntees and leassees of the same, as if the residue or the whole number of suche Chapter fellowes and bretherne of suche Corporacion havinge voices of assent had therunto consented and agreed; yet the saide common lawes notwithstandinge, diverse foundours of suche Deaneries Hospytals Colleges and Corporacions within this saide Realme, have upon the foundation and establishment of the same Deaneries Hospytals Colleges and other Corporacions, established and made, amongs other their peculier acts locall statuts and ordinaunces that yf any one of suche Corporacion havinge power or auctoritie to assent or disassent, shoulde and woulde denye anye suche graunte or graunts, that then noe suche lease eleccion or graunte shoulde be had graunted or leassed; And for the performance of the same everie person havinge power of assent to the same have bene and be daylie therunto sworne, and so the residue may not proceede to the perfection of suche eleccions graunts and leases accordinge to the course of the common lawes of this Realme, unlesse they shoulde incurre the daunger of perjurie: For the avoydinge whereof and for the due execucion of the common lawe universally within this Realme and everie place in one conformytie of reason to be used, Be it ordeyned established and enacted by the auctoritie of this present Parliament that all and everie peculiar Acte order rule and estatute, heretofore made or hereafter to be made, by any Founder or Founders of any Hospitall College Deanerie or other Corporacion at and upon the foundation of any suche Hospitall College Deanerie or Corporacion, wherby the graunte lease gyfte or eleccion of the Governor or Ruler of suche Hospitall College Deanerie or other Corporacion, with the assent of the more parte of suche of the same Hospitall College Deanerie or Corporacion, as have or shall have voice of Assent to the same at the tyme of suche graunte lease gyfte or eleccion hereafter to be made, sholde be in anywise hindred or lett by any one or more beinge the lesser number of suche Corporacion, contrarie to the fourme order and course of the common lawe of this Realme of Englande, shal be from hensforth clerely frustrate void and of none effecte: And that all Othes heretofore taken by any person or persons of suche Hospitall College Deanerie and other Corporacion shal be for and concerning the observaunce of any suche order estatute or rule demed voyde and of none effecte. And that from hensforth noe manner person or persons of any such Hospitall College Deanrie or other Corporacion shal be in anywise compelled to take anye othe for the observinge of anye suche order estatute or rule, upon the payne of everie person soe givinge suche othe to forfeyte for everie tyme soe offendinge five pounds, The one moytie thereof to be to the use of our Sovereigne Lorde the Kinge And the other moytie therof to any of the Kings subjects w^{ch} will sue for the same in any of the Kings Courts of Recorde by accion of debte bill playnt informacion or otherwise, wherein the defendaunt shall not be admytted to wage his lawe nor any proteccion nor Essoyne, or any other delatorie plea admytted or allowed.⁽¹⁾

In the same session, an act passed for revoking the King's grant of two fairs to the borough of King's Lynn, on the ground of their being prejudicial to the fish trade at Sturbridge, Ely, and other fairs.⁽²⁾

(1) Stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 27.

(2) Ibid, c. 34.

1541 } An act was also passed for repairing Cambridge, and certain other
 42 } towns.⁽¹⁾ The preamble states, that "in tymes paste diverse and many
 " beautifull houses of habitacion have been within the walls and liber-
 " ties " of these towns, " which nowe are fallen down decayed and at
 " this tyme remayne unreedified lying as desolate and voide grounds,
 " and many of them adjoyninge nygh unto the high streetes replenished
 " with much ordure fylth and uncleanenes, with pitts sellers and vaults
 " lyinge open and uncovered, to the great perill and daunger of all
 " the Inhabitaunts and other the King's Subjects passage by the
 " same, and some houses be verie weake and feble redy to falle downe
 " and be very daungerous to passe by." It was therefore enacted that
 the owners of the ground should rebuild decayed houses within two
 years after proclamation made; or that in their default, the immediate
 chief lords might enter and rebuild within two years and a half follow-
 ing; or that in their default, persons or corporations having rent charges
 on the ground, might do so within one year and three quarters follow-
 ing; and that in their default, the mayors, aldermen, and burgesses, and
 other head officers of the towns, might rebuild within three quarters
 of a year following.⁽²⁾

About this time the University, in consequence of the exhausted
 state of the common chest, and the want of punctuality in discharging
 the sum due annually to the King for the leet, made a statute abrogat-
 ing the office of taxor, and giving the proctors power to limit the assize
 of bread and ale, to search for transgressors, and to do all other things
 which by the statutes of the University belonged to the taxor's office;
 to superintend the leet, and to make the annual payments relating
 thereto, viz. to the King £10., to the Lord Steward £4., to the Vice-
 Steward 26s. 8d., to the bedell or collector four marks. They were
 also to receive all the lawful emoluments which the taxors had done,
 and all the profits which should arise from the leet, but the feasts
 and potations which had been usual on the day of election were
 altogether abolished.⁽³⁾

1542.

"Mr. Cheke, being Greek Lecturer, had endeavoured some time
 "before⁽⁴⁾ to make a reformation in the pronouncing of Latin, but
 "especially Greek. For as Greek books were not long before brought

(1) viz. Canterbury, Rochester, Stamford, Great Grimsby, Derby, Guildford, Dunwich, the Cinque Ports with their members, Lewes, and Buckingham.

(2) Stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 36.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 118.

(4) See Strype, Life of Sir Thomas Smith, chap. ii.; Life of Sir John Cheke, chap. i. sects. iii. iv.

"into study and reading, not without great opposition in the Universities, so the way of sounding the vowels and diphthongs and some consonants, was very odd and untoward. They made no distinction of the sounds of α and ϵ , α and ϵ , from the vowel $\iota\omega\tau\alpha$: and η , ι , and υ were sounded alike. The consonant π , when it stood after υ , they pronounced as a soft b. And τ after μ was pronounced as our d. Now Cheke laboured to refine this ill pronunciation. He would have each vowel to have its proper sound, and diphthongs, consisting of two vowels, to have the sound of two. This took exceedingly among the more ingenious men of the University,⁽¹⁾ and great improvements were made in the knowledge of the Greek language daily, and Plato and Aristotle began to be much read. But some of the old Dons made at length a great stir at this new-found way of speaking Greek: and the complaint thereof was carried to the Chancellor. Who opposed it to that degree, as to make a public decree against it, upon pain of expulsion out of the senate, if one of that house; of being stopped of his degree, if a candidate; or private correction, if an inferior scholar."⁽²⁾

This curious decree is subjoined:—

EDICTA Stephani Vintoniensis Episcopi, Cancellarii Cantabrigiensis, de Pronuntiatione Linguae Græcæ et Latinæ.

STEPHANUS Wintoniensis Episcopus, Academia Cantabrigiensis Cancellarius, cum meâ tum senatus universi auctoritate legitima, rogatione ad me delata quid in literarum sonis, ac linguæ tum Græcæ tum Latinæ pronuntiatione, spectandum, sequendum, tenendum, sic itaque edico:

Quisquis nostram potestatem agnoscis, sonos, literis sive Græcis sive Latinis, ab usu publico præsentis seculi alienos, privato iudicio affingere ne audeat.

Quod vero ea in re major auctoritas edixerit, jusserit, præceperit, id omnes amplectuntur et observant.

Diphthongos Græcas, nedum Latinas, nisi id diæresis exigat, sonis ne diducito, neve divellito. Quæsitam usu alteri vocalium prærogativam ne adminto. Sed ut marem fœminæ dominari sinito. Quæ vero earum in communione soni usu conveniunt, iis tu negotium ne facessito.

At et ϵ , α et ϵ ab ι sono ne distinguo. Tantum in orthographia discrimen servato. H, ι , υ uno eodemque sono exprimito. Cujusque tamen propriam in orthographia sedem diligenter notato.

In κ et γ , quoties cum diphthongis aut vocalibus sonos ι aut ϵ referentibus consonantur, quoniam a doctis etiamnum in usu variantur, aliis densiorem, aliis

(1) "Those that were the greatest ornaments of learning then in Cambridge, Redman, Smith, Ponet, Pickering, Ascham, Tong, Bill, and all others, who either read anything publicly in the schools, or privately in the colleges, gave themselves wholly to this correct way."—(Strype, Life of Sir John Cheke, chap. i. sect. iv.) Cheke's great coadjutor in the reformation of Greek pronunciation was Dr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Smith. Amongst those who opposed Cheke was one Ratecliffe, who "went up to read somewhat, and having spoke a little, he was so laughed at by the boys, so exploded and hissed, and so tossed in the crowd which came together in a great assembly to laugh rather than to hear, that his own friends were ashamed of him; and he himself repented him of his folly; though he had but little modesty and less braits."—(Strype, Life of Sir Thomas Smith, chap. iii.) Cheke's chief opponent, however, was Dr. Caius, "who asserted that neither France, Germany, nor Italy owned any such pronunciation."—(Strype, Life of Sir John Cheke, chap. vii. sect. iii.)

(2) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. i. chap. 1.

tenuiorem sonum affingentibus, utriusque pronuntiationis modum discito: ne aut horum aut illorum aures offendas; neve de sonis litem inutiliter excites. Cæterum, qui in his sonus a pluribus receptus est, illum frequentato.

B litteram ad exemplum nostri B, ne inspissato, sed ad imitationem V consonantis mollius proferto.

Literas π et τ , item γ et κ , pro loco et situ alios atque alios sonos admittere memento. Itaque τ et π , tum demum β , quum proximè locantur, hæc post μ , illa post ν , his locis videlicet littera τ referat nostrum D, π vero B nostrum exprimat.

Litera porro γ cum proxima sedem occupet ante κ , χ , aut aliud γ , huic tu non suum, sed sonum ν Literæ accommodato, κ autem post γ positæ sonum γ affingito.

Ne multa. In sonis omnino ne philosophator, sed utitor præsentibus. In hiis siquid emendandum sit, id omne auctoritati permittito. Publicè vero profiteri quod ab auctoritate sancita diversum, et consuetudine loquendi recepta alienum sit, nefas esto.

Quod hic exprimitur, id consuetudini consentaneum ducito, hactenusque pareto.

Siquis autem, quod abominor, secus fecerit, et de sonis (re sanè, si ipsam spectes, levicula, si contentionis inde natæ indignitatem, non ferenda) controversiam publicè moverit, aut obstinato animi proposito receptum a plerisque sonorum modum abrogare aut improbare perrexerit; quive sciens prudens ad hoc data opera, quod hic sancitum est, verbo factove publico, palam contempserit, hunc hominem, quisquis is erit, ineptum omnes habento; et a senatu, siquidem ex eo numero jam fuerit, is qui auctoritati præest, nisi resipuerit, expellito. Inter candidatos verò si sit, ab omni gradu honoris arceto. Ex plebe autem Scholarium si fuerit, quum ita haberi id ei commodo esse possit, pro Scholari ne censeo. Puerilem denique temeritatem, siquid publicè ausa fuerit, domi apud suos castigari curato.

Postremò, Vicecancellarius et Procuratores, quæ hic præscripta sunt, ne contemnuntur, neve edicto fraus aliqua fiat, pro modo jurisdictionis singuli providento.

Ab his siquid adversum hæc admissum sit, aut omissum, mulcta est quam dixerit Cancellarius.

In summa, hoc edictum omnes sacrosanctum ita habento, ut nec contumacibus remissum, nec resipiscentibus severum, esse videatur. Datum Londini 18 calend. Junias, anno Domini 1542.(1)

“But though this authority put some stop for the present to Mr. Cheke’s commendable purpose, and the reformation of the reading of Greek; yet afterward it prevailed, as truth is said to do, and doth take place to this day.”(2)

On the 10th of June, the Court of Augmentations made decrees for payment by the Treasurer of that court, of the annual sums of £13. 6s. 8d. to the Lady Margaret’s Professor of Divinity, and £10. to the Lady Margaret’s Preacher, which sums had been before payable by the dissolved convent of Westminster.(3)

(1) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. i, Append. No. cxvi.

(2) Ibid, vol. i. chap. 1, where is an account of the correspondence between Cheke and Bishop Gardiner on this subject; as to which see also Strype’s Life of Sir John Cheke, chap. i. sect. iv. chap. vii. sect. iii.

(3) MS. Baker, ix. 153, 154.

This was the last year in which degrees in grammar were conferred by this University.⁽¹⁾ Masters in grammar were created by the delivery of a Palmer with a rod, after which they whipped a boy openly in the schools.⁽²⁾

A commission having been issued for mustering the inhabitants of Cambridgeshire who were liable to serve the King in his wars, Mr. Hynde recorder, with the aldermen who were commissioners, purposed to muster the scholars of the University, but the Chancellor of that body Bishop Gardiner, and others of the King's council, in the month of September, sent a letter acquainting Mr. Hynde and the aldermen that the King's pleasure was they should not meddle with the scholars, who were, it was intimated, exempt from musters by continual usage.⁽³⁾

In the same month however, the University provided and furnished ten soldiers to accompany the Duke of Norfolk their High Steward into Scotland, as appears by the subjoined assessment for that purpose:—

THE ASSESSINGE of the Colleges towards the setting forthe of x soldyards wythe the Duke of Norfolke our Stuarde into Scotlande A^o. 1542 Mense Septemberis

	li.	s.	d.
Imprimis, the Kings College	iiii		
Item, Saynt Johns	iii		
Item, Christs College	ii	vi	viii
Item, the Quenys College	ii	vi	viii
Item, the Kynges Hall	i	xiii	iiii
Item, Pembroke Hall	i	viii	ii
Item, Peter Howse	i	viii	ii
Item, Michael Howse	i	vi	viii
Item, Bene'tt College	i	iiii	iiii
Item, Gunvyll Hall	i	iiii	
Item, Trinitie Hall	i	iiii	
Item, Clare Hall	i	iiii	
Item, Jesus College	i	iiii	
Item, Katerine Hall			x
Summa	xxiii	li	(4)

Buckingham college, in consequence of the suppression of the Benedictine monasteries (on which, having no endowment of its own, it was dependant,) being now in a very mean condition, Thomas Lord Audley of Walden K. G. Lord High Chancellor of England, procured the King's licence to change the name to MAGDALENE COLLEGE; endowed it with considerable estates, constituted a Master and four fellows, and autho-

(1) Dr. Peacock's Observations on the Statutes of the University, App. A. xxxii. n.

(2) Ibid, xxvii.

(3) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 41.

(4) Ibid, 42.

rised them to use his arms, but reserved the right of appointing the Master to himself and his heirs, "possessors of the late monastery of Walden."⁽¹⁾

1542 } In the session of Parliament which began on the 22nd of January,
 43 } an act was passed reciting that certain persons were enfeoffed of the Manor of Burlewass, otherwise called the Shire Manor of the county of Cambridge, lying and being in Madingley, and of 200 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of pasture, in that place, then in the whole of the yearly value of £10, to the intent that the profits thereof should be yearly received for and towards the payment of the fees and wages of the Knights of the same county chosen for the parliament, whereby the inhabitants of the county had been discharged of the payment of the Knight's wages for the parliament; to secure the continuance of such application, at the desire of "all the gentlemen "of the said Countie of Cambridge, as well for themselves as for the "ole inhabytaunts of the same Countie," it was enacted that John Hynde one of the King's serjeants at law and his heirs, should hold the said manor, lands, and tenements, at the yearly rent of £10. payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel to the Knights of the Parliament and Sheriff of the county, who were incorporated by the name of "Wardeynes of the Fees and Wages of the Knightes of the Shyre "of Cambridge chosen for the parliament." It was also enacted, that in consideration of the premises, the county of Cambridge and the inhabitants of the same, should be for ever discharged of all such sums of money as had been accustomed to be levied for the fees of the Knights of the parliament.⁽²⁾

1543.

On the 15th of May, Bishop Gardiner the Chancellor of the University sent the following letter to Dr. Edmunds the Vicechancellor, for the punishment of certain regents who had eaten flesh in Lent, and for enforcing his decree as to the pronunciation of Greek :⁽³⁾—

To Master Doctor Edmundes Vicechaunceler of Cambredge.

Master Vicechaunceller, after my ryght harty commendations Ye shall understande I have been advertysed howe diverse of the regents of that universitie who shuld rule and be good example to other have this Lente last paste very dissolutely used themselves in eating of fleshe whych fault how it hathe been punyshed here I am sure ye have herde wherin I have been noted a gret avauncer and setter forth of that punyshment, Which rumor albeit it be not trewe and that in dede the Kinges majestie himself with the advise of the rest of his counsayl dyd earnestly

(1) Lord Braybrooke's History of Audley End, 9, 23.

(2) Stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 24.

(3) Vide ante, p. 402.

prosecute as the effecte hath shewed in sum that mysordre, Yet neverthesse by cause the offense is gretter in scholers thenne in other and specially called to the state of Regents I cannott quyetly passe over and neglecte this enformation havinge soe apparant and manifest truth as it hath beinge brought to light sondry wayes as this berer canne enforme youe, unto whome I praye youe give credence therin, Wherefore I pray you travayle with me for reformation which I would have soo used as the matur might be punished withowte encrease of the slaunder which might doo hurte to the hol universitie. And therefore I have divised and thought good that ye shuld secretlye speke with suche as be noted faulty and enducinge them to confesse their faulte and paye sume fyne by your discrecion to be taxed to the use of the university soo to dismisse them without further publishinge of their names, Wherein I wold ye used suche temperance as the payne wer not contempned ne the partie grieved above his estate. But I wyl have it in any wise punished for I wyl not suffer the universite with these dissolute manners to be corrupte. Landes have not been geven ne lectures founded for any suche evel purposes. If the offenders wyl have pitie of themselves and thir own fame and soo privelye and secretly with youe submitte themselves to punishment I wyl gladlye bear with them but otherwise this charitable way not regarded I wyl procede to an open inquisition and note the faulte where I finde it I am not desirous to know ther names but only to understand from youe that by payment of the taxation the matur is punished, Whereof I pray you certifie me as shortly as ye shall have doon any thing in it.

The last yere by consent of the hol universite I made an ordre concernyng pronounciation of the Greke tonge apoyntyng paynes to the transgressors and finally to the Vycechaunceler if he sawe them not executed, wherein I praye youe be persuaded that I wyl not be deluded and contempned. I did it seriously and wyll maynteyne it. If youe see the transgressors punished I have cause to be contented, but otherwise I entende in your and the proctours persons to use myne authoritie geven me by the universite wherunto I trust ye will not enforce me. To be chaunceler of the universitie is only honour which by contempte is taken awaye and I wyl be ware to geve any man cause to contempne me. What enformation I have I wyl not wryte, but by that I shall see from henceforth I wyl beleve that is past. How necessary it is to brydle the arrogance of youngest the experience of your yeres I doubte not taught youe and it wold muche greve me privately to have any variance with youe with whome I have had soo olde acquayntance. Which cannot be if ye suffre them not by tolleracion to hope more of youe then ye wold avowe they shulde.

The Kinges Majestie hath by the inspiration of the holy goost componed all maturs of Religion which uniformitie I pray god it maye in that and in all other thinges extende unto us and forgetting all that is past goo forth in agreement as though they had been no suche matur; but I wyl withstande fansies even in pronounciation and fight with the enemye of quiet at the first entree. Wherefore I praye youe Master Vicechaunceler loke earnestly on these matures and geve me cause by your industrye to rejoyse in the universite and oonly to care for acquyeting our materes wythe the towne wherein I trust we shal have good spede by the grace of God who sende youe hartely well to fare. At the courte the xvth of Maye.

Your assured loving Frende,

STE. WINTON.(1)

(1) Sir Henry Ellis's Letters, 2nd Series, ii. 206.—MS. Cole, xlii. 419.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 43.—Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. i. App. No. cxvii.

Christopher Hocheson alias Gylle and Alexander Smythe treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, make the following charges in their accounts:—

Item, for the expences of Mr. Bradburye & Mr. Flecher Coroners, when they were at london before the Kyngs Counsaile, iiij^{li}.

Payd to Mr. Thomas Brackyn Esquyer for the parliament for fyve score & seventene dayes, vi^{li}. xvij^s.

Item, to the same Mr. Thom^s. Brackyn for puttyng forth of a booke into the parliament howse for the pavyng of the streets in the Towne of Cambridge, vi^{li}.

Item, payed to Mr. Maior for certeyn busynes he had to doo at london for the Towne, when he went up the second daye of July att the comaundement as well of the sayd Maior as of Mr. John Chapman & Mr. Christopher Franke, xl^s.

Item, payd in exspences when Mr. Maior, Mr. Hynde, Mr. Brackyn, & Mr. Chapman went to Walden to my lorde Chauncelor, xx^s. vij^d.

Item, payd to Richard Blaxston at the comaundement of Mr. Maior & the hole Counsell & the xxiiij^{li} at a Commen daye for the Cariage of harnesse (1) & other things he dyd for the Towne, xij^s. viij^d.

Item, payed to the goldsmyth for wayeng of the plate that M^{res}. Agnes Gylson dyd gyve to the Towne, xij^d.

Item, payd to the kyngs gester at the comaundement of Mr. Maior & other of the Counsell, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, payd to the Duke off Norffolks players at the comaundement of Mr. Maior & other the Counsell, v^s. ij^d.

Item, payd to the Erle of Sussex players, att the comaundement of Mr. Maior & other of the Counsell, x^s.

Item, payd to the Wayts for theyr custome on Hoketuysdaye, xij^d.

Item, payd for a present gyven to my lorde Chauncelor, viz. for Swannys pykes Eelys & Tenchys bought of Mr. Thomas Brackyn by the comaundement of Mr. Maior & other of the Counsell, l^s.

Item, payd for the Cariage of the same present to Walden, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, payd for the expences of the Treasurer & for hyer of his horse to delyver the same present, viij^d.

Item, payed for a present gyven to the bysshop of Elye at the comaundement of Mr. Maior, Mr. Brakyn, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Franke, Mr. Slegge, Mr. Bykerdyke, viz. a Swanne, ij pyks & a gallon of Wyne, xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, payd for the Caryeng of the same present, ij^d.

Item, payd for a present gyven to Mr. Hynde to the maryage of his dawghter at the comaundement of Mr. Maior & other of the Counsell, viz. ij Cranes & xij Capones, xxij^s.

Item, payd to the pursevant for bryngyng down of a Comysion to Mr. Maior, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, payd to John Ots for a Jacke (2) a sallett (3) & a payer of splents (4) by the comaundement of Mr. Maior, iij^s. viij^d.

Item, to Thomas Drapers Wyffe for a Jacke at the comaundement of Mr. Maior, iij^s. iiij^d. (5)

(1) armour.

(2) a coat of mail.

(3) a helmet.

(4) armour for the arms.

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 34 & 35 Henry VIII.

1543 } By an act passed in the session of Parliament which began on the
 44 } fourteenth of January, it was enacted that every person who should
 be promoted to any degree of learning in any University, should before
 the Commissary of such University, take the following oath in lieu of
 that prescribed by the act of 28 Hen. VIII. c. 10: (1)—

I, A. B. havinge nowe the vayne of darknes of the usurped power auctoritie and jurisdiction of the See and Bisshopp of Rome clerely taken awaye from myne eyes, doe utterlie testifye and declare in my conscience that neither the See nor the Bisshopp of Rome nor any forreyne Potestate, hath nor ought to have anye jurisdiction power or auctoritie within this Realme nother by Gods Lawe nor by any other just lawe or meanes, and though by sufferance and abusions in tymes passed, they aforesayde have usurped and venedicated a fayned and unlawfull power and jurisdiction within this Realme, wch hath bene supported till fewe years passed, therefore because it might be demed and thought therby that I toke or take it for just or good, I therefore nowe doe clearely and francklie renounce refuse relinquishe and forsake that pretended auctoritie power and jurisdiction bothe of the See and Bisshopp of Rome and of all other forreyne Powers, and that I shall never consent nor agree that the foresaide See or Bisshopp of Rome, or any of their successours, shall practise exercise or have any manner of auctoritie jurisdiction or power within this Realme or any other the Kings Realmes or Dominions, nor anye forreyne Potestate of what Estate degree or condicion soever he be, but that I shall resiste the same at all tymes to the uttermoste of my power, and that I shall beare faithfull trouth and true alleageaunce to the Kings Majestie and to his heires and successors, declared or hereafter to be declared by auctoritie of the Acte made in the Session of the Parliament holden at Westminster the fourteenth daye of Januarie in the fyve and thirtieth yere, and in the saide Acte made in the xxvijth yere of the Kings Majesties raigne, and that I shall accepte repute and take the Kyngs Majestie, his heires and successors when they or any of them shall enjoye his place, to be the onely Supreme Head in earth under God of the Church of Englande and Irelande, and of all other his Heighnes Dominions; and that with my bodye conyng wytt and uttermost of my power without guyle fraude or other undue meane, I shall observe kepe maynteyne and defende all the Kings Majesties stiles titles and rights with the hole effects and contents of the Acts provided for the same, and all other Acts and Statuts made or to be made within this Realme in and for that purpose and the derogacion extirpacion and extinguishment of the usurped and pretended auctoritie power and jurisdiction of the See and Bisshopp of Rome and all other forreyne Potestates as afore; and also as well the saide Statute made in the saide xxvijth yere, as the Statute made in the saide Session of the Parliament holden the xxxvth yere of the Kings Majesties raigne for the establishment and declaracion of his Highnes succession, and all Actes and Statuts made and to be made in confirmacion and corroboracion of the Kings Majestie power and supremacye in earth of the Church of Englande and of Irelande, and other his Graces Dominions, I shall also defende and maynteyne with my bodye and goodes and with all my witt and power; and this I shall doe againste all manner of persons of what estate dignitie degree or condicion they be, and in noe wyse doe nor attempte, nor to my power suffer or knowe to be done or attempted, directlye or indirectlye any thinge or things prively or apertlye to the lett hindrance damage or derogacion of any of the said Statuts or of anye parte of them, by any manner of meanes or for or by any manner of pretence; and in case any Othe hath bene made by me to any person or persons in mayntenance defence or

(1) Vide ante, p. 382.

favor of the See and Bisshopp of Rome or his auctoritie jurisdiction or power or againste any the Statuts aforesaide, I repute the same as vayne & adnihilate and shall hollye and trulye observe and kepe this othe: So helpe me God All Sainets and the olie Evangelists.⁽¹⁾

In the same session an act was passed⁽²⁾ for repealing the act relative to the regrating of fish in Sturbridge fair.⁽³⁾ The following act for paving the town was also passed:—

A BILL CONCERNING THE PAVING OF CAMBRIDGE.

FORASMOCHE as the auncient Boroughe and Towne of Cambridge, wele inhabited and replenysshed withe people bothe in the Universite where noble and many worshipfull mennys chyl dren be put to lernyng & study, also wyth dyvers and sundry Artyficers & other inhabitaunts, ys at this day very sore decayed in pavyng, and the high stretes & lanes within the same Towne excedyngly noyed wyth fylth and myre lying there in great heapes and brode plashes not onely noysom & comberouse to the inhabytaunts of the sayd Boroughe, and suche other the Kyngs subjects as dayly dothe passe by and through the same on fote, but also very perillous & tedious to all suche persones as shall on Horsback convey or cary any thing with Carts by and throughe the same; For the admendment & reformation wherof, it may pleas the Kings Highnes with the assent of the Lords spirituall & temporall & the Commons of this present parlyament assembled and by the auctoritie of the same, that yt may be ordeyned establysshed & enacted, that all & every persone & persones bodyes polytyke & corporate whiche nowe have or at any time hereafter shall have holde and enjoye any Housses lands tenements gardens yards orcheyards barnes stables Cotages curtilages or other grounds or soyles, set lying & beyng within the sayd Towne next adjoynyng or abuttingt uppon eny high wayes strets or lanes within the same Towne of Cambridge, in Fe Symple, fee taile, frank almoynge, by dyvynne servyce, for terme of lyfe, for terme of yeres, or the wardeshyp & custody of any heyre or heyres during the nonage of the same heyre or heyres, or ells by execution by Wryt of Elegit, or for or by Estatute of the Staple Recognysaunce or Statute Merchaunt, or otherwise in his owne right or in the right of his Wyfe, shall on this syde the feast of Seynct Petyr the Advyncla, comenly called Lammas whiche shal be in the yere of oure Lorde God after the course & computacion of the Church of Ynglond a thousand fyve houndreth fourty & fyve, well & sufficiencyt pave or cause to be paved with pavyng stone, all and every the Highe wayes & Stretes lying directly before theyr sayd Housses londs tenements gardens yarges orcheyards barnes stables cotages curtilagis, grounds or soyles, set lying & beyng in the High Stretes & Lanes in the sayd Towne hereafter specyfied that is to saye; the Highe Strete called the Brydgc Strete from Seinct Petyrs Church at the Castell ende, directly as the same Highe Strete ledyth & stretcheth over the great Brydgc, and so through owte the preachers Strete on bothe the sydes of the same Stretes, to the Lane betwyxt Seinct Nycholas Hostyll & the late dissolved place of the Fryers Prechers, ledyng towards Waldon, and also the Highe Strete called the High warde Strete, from the end of Seinct Johns Lane over ayenst the round Church directly as the same Highe Strete leadyth & stretcheth from the same corner unto the late Hermytage of Seinct Anne on both the sydes of the same Strete, the market place of the same Towne, and all other commen Stretes & Lanes within the same Towne that nowe be paved or at any tyme heretofore hath byen paved, every persone & persones as ys abovesayd to pave suche part & quantite of the sayd

(1) Stat. 35 Hen. VIII. c. 1.

(2) Ibid, c. 7.

(3) Vide ante, p. 365.

Wayes Strets and Lanes unto the myddes of the same Wayes Strets and Lanes, and in lenght as his or theyr housses tenements grounds & soyles do lye and extend, by and ayenst the sayd Wayes Strets and Lanes.

AND FURTHERMORE be yt enacted, that Jhesus Lane, the Blak Fryers Lane, wythe the waies leadyng into Barnewell & so throughowte the same Towne to Sturbydge Brydge, Harleston Lane, Seinct Gyles Lane to the end of Newnam Lane extendyng & leadyng from the Brydge ayenst the Mylles unto the end of the same Lane over ayeinst the Qwenys Colledge, and the Lane leadyng from Seinct Johns unto the watersyde, and all other commen baklanes belongyng to the same Towne that nowe be not nor heretofore have not byen paved with pavyng stones, and at this day be very noyouse and in great ruine & decaye, shal be sufficiently made repayed and amendyd with gravell & other thyngs by suche owners & possessorers of howsses londs tenements gardeyns orcheyards cotages curtilages and other grounds & soyles as is aforesayd, set lying and beyng in every of the sayd Lanes before the sayd feast of Seinct Petyr the advyncla comenly called Lammas above wryten, uppon payne of every persone charged or chargeable, or whiche ought to pave the sayd Waies Stretes and Lanes by force of this Acte, to forfeat for every yarde square not paved befor the said feast of Seinct Petyr the advyncla comenly called Lammas xij^d.; for every polle of the sayd Lanes above-namyd not made nor amendyd with gravell by the daye & feast abovesayd to forfeat ij^s.; and that all and every persone and persones nowe havynge or whiche hereafter shall have any londs tenements gardeynes ortchardes cotages curtilages or other grounds or soyles in fe symple, fe tayle, frankalmeigne, by dyvine service, for terme of lyfe, or otherwyse as is abovesayde, adjoynnyng and lying to and next the sayd Highe Wayes or High Strets & Lanes above namyd or any of them, theyr heyres assignes and successours after and from the sayd feast shall yerely support make repayre and maynteigne all and every the sayd pavements over ayenst his or theyr housses londs tenements gardens orcheyards & other the premises as is aforesaid, from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter as often and whan neade shal be, uppon payne to forfeat for every yarde square not sufficiently paved amendyd or repayed vj^d. and for every polle of the Lanes called Jhesus Lane, the Black Fryers Lane, Harlestons Lane, Seinct Gyles Lane to the end of Newnam Lane, and the Lane leadyng from Seinct Johns Cheyne to the Watersyde, and all other bak Lanes belonging to the same Towne not sufficyently maynteynid repayed & kept wth gravell xij^d.

AND be yt further enacted by the auctoryte aforesayd, that the Chauncellor Vicechauncellor of the Universite of Cambrdyge and theyre successours or his or theyr Depute or Deputes, the Mayor & Baylyffs or his or theyr Depute or Deputes and theyr successours, with foure Assistaunts as they bothe thynk mete & convenient, two of the Universite and two of the Towne of Cambrdyge for the tyme beyng, shall have at all tymes full power and auctorite by virtue of this Acte twyse in the yere at Easter & Mychaelmas, or within a moneth after the sayd feasts, to make enquiry & to call afore them twelve men as well of Scholler servaunts as other inhabytaunts indyfferently chosen of every warde wythin the Towne of Cambrdyge & Liberties therof, and shall sweare them to make presentment of all suche persone & persones that from tyme to tyme as neade shall requyre do not pave suche theyr part and portion of the sayd Wayes Strets and Lanes before specified, over ayenst theyr housses lands tenements grounds & soyles in the sayd Towne, nor amend all the other sayd lanes wythin the sayd Towne and Liberties therof with gravell, according to the purport & meanyng of this Acte; And also that the Chauncellor, Vicechauncellor or his or theyr Depute or Deputes, the Mayre & Baylyffs or his or theyr Depute or Deputes with foure Assistaunces wyth them afore specified, within the sayd Universite & Towne of Cambrdyge, for the tyme beyng

& theyr successours, shall have full power & auctorite twyse in the yere to set soche fynes & amerciaments of all and synguler persone & persones that hereafter be remysse & neglygent in payng amendyng & repayryng the sayd High wayes Stretes and Lanes or any of them accordyng to this Acte, whiche be now paved & amendyd, or by force of this Acte hereafter shal be paved & amendyd, as shal be seme and thought by theyr dyscretions convenient and necessary, and the same fynes & amercyaments forfeated & assessyd of Schollers and Schollers servaunts and every of them accordyng to the composition betwext the Universite and the Towne, to be gathered by the Bedyll & employed and converted to the use of the Universite. And that the Chamberleyne of the sayd Towne of Cambrdyge or ells suche an offycer as the Mayre then beyng shall appoynt, shall leavy and gather soche penalties fynes and amercyaments forfeated and assessed of every burgyes & forryner for ever wythin the sayd Towne or the precinct of the same offendyng contrary to this Acte, by dystres or ells by playnte or action, to be taken or commenced by the sayd Chamberleyne or ells such an offycer as the Mayor shall appoynte, before the Mayer and Baylyffs of the sayd Towne, and the money comyng of the sayd penalties to be employed and converted to the use of the sayd Towne.

AND yt is further enacted, that yf the sayd Chauncellor or Vicechauncellor for the tyme beyng, or the Mayre for the tyme beyng of the said Universitie and Towne of Cambrdyge, at any tyme at the dayes appoynted by this Acte or within one moneth after the sayd feast of Seinct Petyr the advyncla comunly called Lammas, for the entent & purpose abovesaid to be holden and kept within the same Towne before the Chaunceller Vicechauncellor or his or theyr Depute or Deputies, the Mayre or his Depute be neglygent and remysse to chardge by othe or othes soche persones to fynd & present the sayd defalties & neglygences of all persones offendyng contrary to the true purporte & meanyng of this acte, then the sayd Chauncellor or Vicechauncellor for the tyme beyng, or the Mayre for the tyme beyng at the seyde feasts of Easter and Mighelmas or within a moneth after, every of them so beyng neglygent or remysse, or ells after the said Charge gyven & presentment made by the said twelve men, they their Deputies or Assignes be remysse & neglygent in levying & executyng of the same for affection lucre or parcialite, and do forbear to levye the said amercyaments fynes & penalties so forfeatid & found assessed, holly & truly of all persone and persones within the sayd Universitie & Towne of Cambrdyge so offendyng contrary to this Acte, in forbearyng & not doying the same by the space of syx weks after eny one of the sayd feasts, to lose and forfeat for every tyme so neglygent a houndreth shillyngs, the one halfe to be to the use of the Kyngs Highnes and the other halfe to the use of the King's subjects that wyll sue for the same, in any of the Kyngs Courts by Byll action informacion or otherwyse, wherin no Wager of the Lawe essoyne or protection shall lye for the Defendaunt.

AND further be yt enacted, that no persone or persones exercysyng the handicrafte or occupacion of payng wythin the sayd towne, shall take above a jd. q. for every yarde square payng, or ells to take for his dayes labour vjd. and fynd hymselfe; And yf any persone or persones usyng & exercysyng the sayd crafte of pavyor wythin the sayd Towne do or hereafter shall refuse or deny to worke for the wages above lymited, then he or they so refusing, to incurre the penalties comprised in the Statute of Wynchester made for artificers & laborers and in all thyngs to be ordred & used accordyng to the purporte & true meanyng of the same.

PROVYDED ALLWEY and be it also enacted, that if any the Inhabytaunts or any other persone or persones be Farmers or occupyers of eny of the sayd housses londs tenements and other grounds within the said towne, paying the olde and auncient custome to be payde yerely for the same within xx^{ti} yeres past, be compellyd to

pave & repayre the strets & heygh wayes before theyr housses tenements & other grounds & soyles by force of this Acte, that then every suche Inhabytaunts or other persone fermer or occupyer therof shall defalke abate & reteyne in his owne hands, as moche of his rent or ferme due to his lessour, as he can prove to have paid layde owte & expendyd in & abowt the same pavyng & reperacions, and the Lessour for so moche monye as the same shall amounte unto, to have non action re-entre or remedy for non payment of the same rent or ferme, onelesse yt be otherwyse agreed betwene them upon the takyng of suche lease by Indentures or otherwyse.⁽¹⁾

The foregoing act continued in force till 1788, when it was repealed and a new paving act passed.

1544.

This year, the Duke of Norfolk High Steward of the University, addressed the subjoined letter to that body:—

After my hartye commendations, Ye shall understonde that the Kynges majestie hath appoynted me to have the gudyng and rule of hys vangarde ynto Frawnce, and hath wylled me to have in a redyness all such hable persons as I can make, as well of myne owne handes, as of syche offyces as I have at this present under hys majestie; And for as myche, as I am Stuarde of your university of Cambrydge, I require and pray yow with all dyligence, to advertise me by your letters, what nombre of hable men ye can make me, to serve his hyghness, and how many of them shal be able archers on foote, and how many byllmen; And that ye doo in any wyse forsee, that ye appointe none but tall and able men to serve the kynges hys majestie accordingly, and thys to doo after soche sorte as ye may deserve thanks at my hande for the same. Thys fare ye hartely well from Newmarket thys shroft tuesdaye. I wyll none of yow but all footemen.

Your frende,

T. NORFOLKE.⁽²⁾

What was done by the University on this occasion, does not appear. A letter of like import, was no doubt, sent by the Duke to the Corporation, of which he was also High Steward. On the 28th of March, the aldermen and twenty-four agreed that he should have twenty men out of the town at his voyage into France, whereof ten should be archers and ten billmen; and three persons were appointed in every ward, to call before them all freemen and foreigners between the ages of fifty and twenty, to ascertain what they would willingly give towards setting forth these soldiers.⁽³⁾ The treasurers accounts contain these charges:—"Item, payd to Mr. Mayer at the goynge forth of "the sogyers, by the consent of the hole counsayle, iiij¹⁴. xij^s. iiij^d.—"Item, payd to Mr. Francke for the yelow clothe for the sogyers "cots at the comaundement of Mr. Trewe then beyng Mr. Mayres

(1) Stat. 35 Hen. VIII. c. 15.—A bill for paving the town seems to have been introduced without success in the previous session.—Vide ante, p. 407. On the 28th of March, 1544, the Corporation ordered that Mr. Thomas Brackyn mayor should be allowed all the money he employed in getting forth the acts for paving, and for dissolving the act of regrating of fish.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 42.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

"debyte, xxiiij^s.—Item, payd to Bowman for a horse to ryde to London
"to fetch the same clothe, xxij^d." (1)

On the 29th of April, being Hock Tuesday, the Corporation made an ordinance that every free burgess in his life time, might make one of his sons (which he would) free, and that after the death of a free-man, his eldest son should pay for his freedom only 3s. 8d. to the box, (2) and 3s. 4d. to the officers; and every other son as he could agree with the house. (3)

On the 6th of May, the King's forces in Scotland, under John Dudley viscount Lisle, and Edward Seymour earl of Hertford, took possession of Edinburgh. There seems to have been a procession and great rejoicings here on receipt of the intelligence. In the treasurer's accounts are these charges:—"Item, payd to the wayts for goyng abowte the
"Towne with Mr. Mayor when Edenborowghe in scotland was wonne,
"ij^s. iiij^d.—Item, payd for a lode of woode to make a bonefyer on the
"markett Hylle for the rejoysynge of the wynnyng of Edenborowghe,
"ij^s. iiij^d.—Item, payd for Segge to kyndell the same fyer with, ij^d.—
"Item, payd for a barrell of good Ale and halffe a doossen of breade
"for to gyve to the pore folks at the same bonefyer, ij^s." (4)

On the 11th of May this year, (5) a statute was made by the University for the due registration or matriculation of its members. (6) By the provisions of this statute there was to be a general matriculation twice in the year, viz.: on the 20th of May and the 12th of November, or on the Friday preceding those days, (7) before the Vicechancellor and proctors, but persons wishing to be matriculated prior to the appointed time might be so. The party matriculated was to go to the registry of the University and give in his name, the name of his tutor, and the college or house to which he belonged, and pay the matriculation fees, and then, if of mature age, he was to take an oath to the following effect:—

THE CHANCELLOR and Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge so far forth as is lawful and right, and according to the rank in which I shall be as long as I shall dwell in this republic, I will courteously obey. The laws, statutes, approved customs and privileges of the University, as much as in me is, I will observe. The advancement of piety and good letters, and the state, honour, and

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 35 & 36 Hen. VIII.

(2) Vide ante, p. 252.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 35 & 36 Hen. VIII.

(5) The statute of matriculation has been frequently cited as of the year 1545, but it seems erroneously, as it passed in Dr. Smith's Vicechancellorship.

(6) An earlier statute had provided that the Heads of Colleges and Halls should take an oath from every scholar of the age of 14 years and upwards, in the term of his accession to the University, for obedience to the Chancellor, the Head of his House, the conservation of the peace of the University, and the repulsion of its adversaries.—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 24.

(7) The matriculation now takes place every term, under a grace passed 28th Feb. 1806.

dignity of this University I will maintain as long as I live, and with my suffrage and counsel, asked and unasked, will defend.

SO HELP ME GOD AND THE HOLY GOSPELS OF GOD.

The names of those so sworn were to be inserted in the register according to their rank in the University. On the appointed days for matriculation, the heads of colleges and hostels were required to bring to the Vicechancellor and proctors all who belonged to their houses who had not been before matriculated, and any one who refused to be matriculated was to have his name taken from the boards of the butler and cook of his college, hall, or house, and to be expelled his chamber, and was not to be suffered to remain in Cambridge as a scholar.

The sums payable on matriculation were as follow :—1st. By a foreign doctor incorporated here and admitted of any college, hall, or hostel, 6*s.* 8*d.* 2nd. By a foreign master of any faculty or a bachelor of law, 5*s.* 3rd. By bachelors of arts and all who were in fellows commons, 2*s.* 4th. By those in scholars commons and poor scholars⁽¹⁾ who spent 12*d.* a week or more, 12*d.* 5th. By poor scholars⁽¹⁾ who spent less than 12*d.* a week, 6*d.* The Vicechancellor was out of these sums, to receive 2*d.* in respect of every person matriculated, except for persons of the fifth class from whose fees he was to take nothing. The registry of the University was to have in respect of each person of the first and second classes, 6*d.*; of the third and fourth classes, 4*d.*; and of the fifth class, 2*d.* The residue of the money arising from this source, was to be expended in the business and occasions of the University, at the discretion of the Vicechancellor and heads of houses, or the major part of them, who were also empowered to interpret any doubt which might arise respecting the statute. Those who enjoyed the privileges of scholars were to be sworn and to pay what they would, (not being less than fourpence) according to their condition. The following was “the oath of the scholars servants, and other privileged persons not “scholars :”—

YOU SHALL SWEAR, that so long as you shall be in the privilege of a Scholar, you and your servants shall be obedient to the Chancellor and Vicechancellor of this University, in all lawful and honest things as shall concern your person and degree, and keep all good ordinances, statutes and laudable customs of the University, which doth or shall concern likewise your person. ALSO, you shall not go about to break and infringe any privilege or liberty granted by the Kings highness or his progenitors, or hereafter to be granted by the Kings Majesty or his successors to this University, nor suffer none of your servants so to do, nor help, counsel nor maintain any man going about so to do, at any time hereafter while you shall live.⁽²⁾

SO HELP YOU GOD AND THE HOLY EVANGELISTS.

(1) quadrantarii.

(2) To this oath was subsequently added this clause: “And further, within fifteen days after “the forsaking of the privileges of a scholar’s servant, you shall give notice thereof to the “Register of this University for the time being.”—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 531.

On the 20th of May, the Vicechancellor, proctors, and heads, interpreted the statute to mean that youth not arrived at maturity should pay the fees and give in their names, but that they should not take the oath till they arrived at mature age. Also, that scholars servants who should be residing in their own houses as fathers of families, or should be lodgers, or should live in colleges, halls, or hostels, should be matriculated, but that the servants of servants need not be matriculated unless they wished it.⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of July, the Corporation made an order for bearing the charges of any suit which might be brought by the inhabitants of Lynn against Thomas Brackyn Esq. mayor and others, who had ventured to Newcastle for four ships of coals.⁽²⁾

On the 14th of September, Boulogne was surrendered to the King who had besieged it in person for nearly two months. There appears to have been a public procession here on account of this success. In the accounts of the treasurers of the town, 3s. 4d. is charged as paid "to the wayts for goyng abowte the Towne with Mr. Mayer when "bullen was wonne."⁽³⁾

About this time, a letter was sent by Dr. Smith the Vicechancellor to Bishop Gardiner the Chancellor, complaining that the Commissary of the Bishop of Ely, had infringed the privileges of the University, by citing the baker of St. John's College into his court in a cause of defamation.⁽⁴⁾

In the accounts of Thomas Smythe and Robert Wade treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, 57s. 8d. is stated to have been received "for harnesse that was solde at the guyldehalle." Amongst the disbursements are the following :—

Item, payd to Mr. Mayer the xxvijth of January when he wente up to London to the parlyament, v^{li}.

Item, payd to the same Mr. Mayer the second daye of Aprell after he was come from London for the parliament mony by the consent of the hole counsayle, x^{li}. x^s.

Item, payd to Mr. Mayer for hys Robe, xx^s.

Item, payd to my Lord pryvy seales players at the comaundement of Mr. Hasyll, Mr. John Chapman, Mr. Rob^t. Chapman, & Mr. Francke, v^s. iiij^d.

Item, payd to Mr. Sergyant Slegge⁽⁵⁾ the xix daye of February, when he wente up to London to the Parlyament at the comaundement of Mr. Mayer and other of the counsayle, xx^s.

Item, payed to the same Mr. Slegge the xxij daye of July by the comaundement of Mr. Bykerdyke that was Mr. Mayres debytye and other of the counsayle for hys hole parlyament monye, xxij^s.

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 122.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 35 & 36 Henry VIII.

(4) MS. Parker, cvi. 173.

(5) This individual was, I believe, one of the King's Serjeants-at-arms.

Item, payed to the prynces players the xjth daye of February at the comaundement of Mr. Hasyll debyte, Mr. John Chapman, Mr. Bykerdyke, & Mr. Smythe, vs. iiij^d.

Item, payd for a Commysyon of the peace, xxvijs. viij^d.

Payed to the Chyrchewardeyns of Trynity parisshe for theyr olde Chyrche dore to make a Gate for the comen pynnefolde, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, payde to Lawrence Hawes for paper when the muster was at seynt Lawrence tyme, jd.

Other charges in these accounts refer to suits between this Town and Lynn, the Incumbent of Sturbridge Chapel and the Town, and the Town and the Bishop of Ely.⁽¹⁾

On the 27th of September, Thomas Bishop of Ely, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Ely, and Christopher Fulneby incumbent of the free chapel of St. Mary Magdalene called Styrrebrige, in the county of Cambridge, demised to the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty of the town of Cambridge, the aforesaid free chapel, with all glebe lands, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, booths and boothgrounds, standings, liberty of building booths, rents, hereditaments, oblations, commodities, and profits, (except the advowson, patronage, and donation of the same free chapel) for sixty years from the preceding feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; rendering to the said Christopher Fulneby and his successors £9. annually in the church of St. Mary in Cambridge, called the University church, on the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, between the hours of one and five in the afternoon.⁽²⁾

On the 10th of October the Court of Augmentations made a decree for continuing to the University £10. per annum for an anniversary for King Henry the Seventh, which sum had been payable by the dissolved abbey of Westminster.⁽³⁾

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 35 & 36 Hen. VIII.

(2) Corporation Muniments.—See a former lease of this chapel mentioned at p. 248. Amongst the Corporation Muniments is An account of the possessions of the free chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, commonly called Sturbridge chapel, within the precincts of the town of Cambridge, taken by Matthew Parker and John Redman Doctors in Divinity, and William Mey LL.D. the King's Commissioners, Feb. 1545-6. From this it appears the revenues were as follow:—

	£.	s.	d.
Farm of 26A. 3R. of land lying dispersedly in the fields of Cambridge, Chesterton, Ditton, and Landbeach, with the pasture about the chapel.....	1	6	8
Farm of Sturbridge close	1	6	8
Rent of the chapel during the time of the fair on the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, communibus annis.....	0	10	0
Oblations in the same chapel on the day of St. Mary Magdalene, and the time of the fair annually holden.....	4	0	0
Farm of divers standings particularly specified.....	3	14	10
	10	18	2
Reprises.			
Decay of oblations.....	£4	0	0
Decay of certain booths.....	1	0	0
	5	0	0
Remained clear.....	£5	18	2

(3) MS. Baker, ix. 159.—Vide ante, p. 274.

In anticipation of the death of William Sowode B.D. Master of Corpus Christi College, the King on the 30th of November, addressed the subjoined letter to the fellows of that society, recommending them to elect as Master Dr. Matthew Parker (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) :—

BY THE KING.

HENRY R.

TRUSTIE AND WELBELOVED, We grete youe wel. AND WHEREAS, yt is cum to our understanding, that your maister and governor either lieth now at the extreme pointe of death, or is already departed oute of this transitory lief; by occasion wherof ye be, or shortly are like to be, destitute of a good hed and governor; we therefore, for the zeale and love we bear to the advancement of good letters, desieringe to see youe furnished of such a governor, as in al pointes may seme worthie of that roome; have thought good by thes oure letters, to commend unto youe oure welbeloved Chaplain Doctor Parker; a man, as wel for his approved learning, wisdom, and honestie, as for his singuler grace and industrie in bringing upp youth in vertue and learning, so apte for the exercise of the said roome, as is thought very harde to finde the like for al respects and purposes. WHEREFORE like as oure trust is, that at the contemplation of us, ye wil with one assent condescend to elect him for yowre Hed, whome we have judged worthy for that office; so we doubt not but by the accomplishment of this owre pleasure, ye shal have cause to think yowre selves furnished of such a maister as apperteyneth. YEVEN under our signet, at our palace at Westminster the last day of November, the xxxvi yere of owre reign.

To the Fellows of Corporis Christi College within owre
Universitie of Cantabrigge.(1)

This letter had the desired effect, and Dr. Parker was elected master. From this period till the Revolution,(2) letters mandatory from the Crown (usually in more peremptory terms than the foregoing) for the election of particular persons to masterships and fellowships of colleges became very common, and were the subject of loud and general complaint.

On the 4th of October, the University purchased of Sir Edward North knt. Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, the rectory of Burwell St. Mary, in the county of Cambridge, with a view to its appropriation, and the following indenture was made between Sir Edward North and the University :—

THIS INDENTURE made the 4th day of October in the 36th yere of the Raighn of our most dread sovereign Lord King Henry the Eighth, &c. BETWEEN Sir Edward North Knight, Chancellor of our said Sovereign Lord the Kings Court of Augmentations, of the Revenues of his Graces Crown, on the one party: and the Chancellor, Masters and Scholers of the university of Cambridge, on the other party: WITNESSETH, that the said Sir Edward North, for the sum of 600^{li}b.

(1) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book i. chap. iv. Appendix, No. v.—Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. Appendix, No. xx.

(2) Shortly after the Revolution, the fellows of King's College successfully resisted mandates from the Crown for the appointment first of Mr. (afterwards Sir Isaac) Newton, and secondly of Dr. John Hartcliffe, to the Headship of that Society.—See under the year 1689.

Sterling, to be payd in manner and forme, as in this present Indenture, hereafter shall be express'd and declared; covenanteth, and for him, his heirs and Executors graunteth, to and with the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars, and their successors, That he the said Sir Edward, before the feast of the Nativity of our Lord God, next ensuing the date hereof, shall deliver or cause to be delivered, to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, or to their sufficient Deputy our said Sovereign Lord the Kings Letters Patents, under his Great Seal, of appropriation of the Parsonage of Burwell St. Mary, in the Diocess of Norwich,⁽¹⁾ with all and singuler mannors, Lands, and Tenements, Rents, Reversions, and services; and also all and singuler other Possessions and Hereditaments, whatsoever they be, as well Spiritual as Temporal, to the foresaid Parsonage and Church, and the appurtenances thereof, in any wise belonging: To be appropriated, united and annexed, to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and to their successors, from and immediately after the next avoydance of the present incumbent thereof by Death, Cession, Resignation or otherwise. AND ALSO a sufficient Instrument Authentically, declaring the assent of y^e Ordinary, and Archdeacon, and of other having right or Interest in that behalfe, with one such, sure, sufficient and lawfull Release or Grant of the said presentation and right of Patronage, of the said Church of Burwell; And his whole title, Right or Interest of the same, from the said Sir Edward North, and his Heirs, to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their successors.

AND ALSO the said Sir Edward shall give, grant, and release from him and his heirs, to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, by his sufficient Deed, one such liberty of a Folde, as the Parsons of Burwell theretofore hath had, and of Right ought to have, In like manner and forme, as the said Letters Patents of Appropriation, the other Deeds and Instruments, and all other the premises, by the Councell learned of the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, shall be devysed, whereby the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their successors shall or may have and hold and enjoy to them and their Successors for ever, In proper use, the said Parsonage and Church of Burwell, with all and singuler the Mannor, Lands and Tenements, Glebes, Tythes, Oblations, obventions Fruits, Emoluments and all other whatsoever profits, Commodities, Liberties of Folds, and all rents, and services, and all other Rights and Customes, to the same Parsonage in any wise belonging or apperteyning, without any manner of presentation, Induction or Admission of any incumbent or Incumbents in or to the said Parsonage and Church hereafter to be made. And also that the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars shall have granted by the same letters Patents, to them and y^r successors for ever, the Advowson and Right of Patronage of y^e Vicarage of the Church of Burwell aforesaid. And also that before the said Feast of the nativity of our Lord, He the said Sir Edward, his heirs, or Assigns, shall discharge the said Parsonage and Church of Burwell, and every part and parcell thereof, of all and every Incumbent and Incumbents of all former Advowsons, and all manner of Leases, made by the consent of the Parson, Patron, and Ordinary, and of all other charges and arrerages; except Proxis, Synods, Indempnities and Pensyons, going out of the said Parsonage, hereafter to be due, In such wise, that the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars may then and from thenceforth, have, hold, and enjoy the said Parsonage and Church, and other the Premisses to the same Parsonage belonging or apperteyning, and every parcell thereof, to them and their Successors for ever, after the next Avoydance, of the said Parsonage by Death Resignation, or otherwise, In proper use and Possession. And the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars covenanten and graunten for them and their successors, to

(1) Burwell is now in the Diocese of Ely.

and with the said Sir Edward, his heirs and Executors, after such avoydance, to pay yerely to such Vicar of the said Church, and his Successors vicars, which hereafter shall be in the said Church of Burwell, one annual Pension or portion of 20^{li}. by yere, going out of the said Parsonage, or Church of Burwell, to the supportation of the Table and housekeeping of the said Vicar, and his successors, and of the tenth or tenth part to the king, and his successors hereafter of the said Vicarage to be paid, to the supportation of all other Costs and Charges ordinary and extraordinary; saving the reparation of the chauncell, whereof the Chancellor, Masters and Scholers, and their successors shall bear two parts of the three equally to be divided, and the Vicar, the third: And in like manner of the pension sometime due to the Abbot of Ramsey, whereof the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers, shall yerely pay two parts of the three equally to be divided, and y^e Vicar for the time being, the third.

AND IT IS AGREED between the said Parties, that all the Costs and Charges, made and rising about the making, writing, and sealing of all the letters Patents, Instruments, and Assurances afore rehearsed, shall be borne between the said two Parties Indifferently. In consideration whereof, the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers, covenanten and graunten for them and their Successors by these Presents, to and with the said Sir Edward his Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, That they the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers, or their Successors shall make, or cause to be made to the said Sir Edward North, his Heyres or Assigns, at such time after such appropriation had in forme aforesaid, as the said Sir Edward shall require the same, at the only costs and charges of the said Sir Edward, his Heirs or Assigns, such good, sure, and sufficient Grant of the Presentation of the vicaredge, as by the learned Counsell of the said Sir Edward shall be devysed, In manner and forme following, and none otherwise.

THAT IS, that whensoever the said Vicaredge shall be voyd by Cession, Resignation, or otherwise, The said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers, within four months next and immediately following, shall elect and nominate two able and meete Parsons, Clarks, and Students of the university of Cambridge, and the nomination of those two persons shall intimaten under their common Seal to the said Sir Edward, his Heirs, or Assigns; and the said Sir Edward his Heyres or Assigns, shall have full power and authority to present the one of them to the Ordinary, whosoever of them two, the said Sir Edward or his Heyres shall think most meete and able.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and It is agreed, that if the said Sir Edward, his Heyres or Assigns, within 14 days next and immediately after the said nomination or election, in writing under Seal shewed and intimated unto him or them, do not freely and without making any condition present one of them, or geve his sufficient Letters of Presentation under his Seal, to the one of them so nominate and elect by the Chancellor, Masters and Scholers, taking nothing for the same but only 6^s. 8^d. for the writing and sealing the same Presentation, That then it shall be lawfull to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers, to present one of those two, whomsoever that they think most meet, And the Interest of the said Sir Edward North, his Heyres, and Assigns, for that time fully to be extinct and frustrate, any thing heretofore granted notwithstanding.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if the one of these two, whom the said Sir Edward, or his Assigns do present, do refuse to accept or take the same, That then the said Sir Edward or his Heyres or Assigns shall make Certificate to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers of the said refusall; And thereuppon the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers shall and may nominate eftsoones two other to the said Sir Edward, and his heyres or Assigns, And the said Sir Edward, his Heirs or Assigns, to present one of them as before. Provided always, that if the one of these two,

after the second nomination made by the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers, whom the said Sir Edward shall present, do again refuse to accept the same; or else if the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers do not name two persons, within four months next after any vacation of the said Vicarage, as aforesaid, that then, It shall be lawfull for the said Sir Edward, and his heyres to present, whom the said Sir Edward, or his heirs shall think most meet and convenient.

AND FURTHERMORE, The said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers, covenanten and graunten for them and their Successors, that they immediately after the discharging of the said Church, upon the present Incumbent, and all other Incumbents, and the delivery of the King's said Letters Patents of appropriation, And the Ordinary, Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and the Archdeacon's of Sudbury assent, in Authentically writing, to the same Impropriation, shall pay or cause to be payd, to the said Sir Edward, his Heirs or Executors the summe of 300^{li}. sterling, and within one half yere next after the date of the said Letters Patents, the summe of 300^{li}. sterling, in full recompence and payment of the said summe of 600^{li}. sterling.

AND IT IS AGREED between the said parties, That the tenth now of the Right dew, to our said Sovereign Lord the King, and his successors, for the said Parsonage of Burwell, extending yerely to the summe of 5^{li}. and 17^d. shall after the said appropriation be perpetually payd and borne, in manner and forme following: That is to say, The said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers, and their successors, shall yerely pay, or cause to be payd unto our said Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, the summe of 3^{li}. and 17^d. sterling, for and in the name of the Tenth, and tenth part of the cleer yerely value of the said Parsonage and Church, Glebes, Tithes, oblations, obventions, and other the premisses to the same Parsonage and Church belonging or apperteyning, over and besides the value of the said Pension of 20^{li}. yerely, as is aforesaid payable to the said Vicar. And that the said Vicar for the time being, shall in like manner pay, to our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and Successors yerely the summe of 40^s. sterling, in the name of the Tenth and tenth part of his said pension of 20^{li}. by the yere; w^{ch} said Severall Tenths of 3^{li}. 17^d. and of 40^s. do amount, to the very and true tenth and tenth part of all the said Parsonage, Church, and other the premisses, by our said Sovereign Lord the King's Letters Patents, as is aforesaid, to be impropred; unto the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholers, and to their successors, And whereof our said Sovereign Lord is at this present time answered, as of the just Tenth of the said Parsonage, and other the Premisses, as by the Record thereof, in the King's Court of Tenths and First Fruits more plainly appeareth.

IN WITNESS whereof, the parties above written, to these presents have exchanged their Seals, the day and yere above written.⁽¹⁾

On the same day, Sir Edward North gave a bond to the University in a thousand marks for the due observance of the preceding indenture.

On the 28th of November, the King, by letters patent, appropriated the rectory of Burwell St. Mary⁽²⁾ to the University, and erected there a vicarage; it being provided that the vicar should pay the third part of the expences of repairing the chancel, and the third part of a pension of 40s. due to the late Abbots of Ramsey, that the University

(1) MS. Baker, xiii. 165.

(2) The rectory of Burwell St. Andrew was purchased by the University at a subsequent period.—Lysons, Cambridgeshire, 98.

should provide the vicar a competent house or mansion to dwell in, and pay him £20. per annum; that the University should yearly distribute amongst the poor of the parish, 13s. 6d.; that the vicar should pay for tenths 40s. per annum, and for first fruits proportionably, and that the University should pay for tenths £3. 1s. 5d. and be exonerated from first fruits.

On the 5th of December, William Bishop of Norwich by an instrument dated at his house at Ludham, gave his assent to this appropriation, and on the following day, the like assent was given by John Suffragan Bishop of Thetford Dean of Norwich, and his Chapter, and by Miles Spencer, LL.D. Archdeacon of Sudbury.⁽¹⁾

On the 20th of December, Sir Edward North executed a grant, of which the following is a translation:—

TO ALL THE FAITHFUL IN CHRIST to whom this present writing shall come, Edward North knight, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations of the revenues of the King's Crown greeting in the Lord God Everlasting. KNOW YE that I the aforesaid Edward, for a certain sum of money to me by the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of the Town of Cambridge in hand paid, wherewith I acknowledge myself to be fully satisfied and content, and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars thereof do acquit and discharge by these presents; HAVE given and granted, and by this my present Charter have confirmed, to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University of the Town of Cambridge, ALL that the Advowson, Donation, Presentation, Free Disposition, and Right of Patronage, of the Rectory of the Church of Burwell Saint Mary, in the County of Cambridge, TO HAVE HOLD AND ENJOY the said Advowson and Right of Patronage of the said Rectory of Burwell aforesaid, to the aforesaid Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University of the Town of Cambridge aforesaid, and their successors for ever, To hold of me and my heirs in pure and perpetual alms. AND I the aforesaid Edward North and my heirs, the aforesaid Advowson, Donation, Presentation, Free Disposition, and Right of Patronage, of the Rectory of Burwell aforesaid, to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their Successors, against me and my heirs, will warrant and for ever defend, by these Presents. IN WITNESS whereof to these presents I have affixed my seal, together with my manual subscription. DATED the twentieth day of December, in the thirty-sixth year of King Henry the Eighth &c.⁽²⁾

In the same month, the University leased the parsonage of Burwell St. Mary, for 30 years, to Nicholas Bacon of London, Esq. Solicitor of the Court of Augmentations, (afterwards Lord Keeper,) at the yearly rent of £50. 13s. 6d.⁽³⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xiii. 169.

(2) MS. Baker, xiii. 170. In a sermon by Thomas Lever Master of St. Johns College, in the reign of Edward VI. is this passage, which evidently refers to the sale of the rectory of Burwell: "The Kings Majesty that dead is, did give a benefice to be impropriate to the University of Cambridge, in liberam et puram eleemosynam. Howbeit his hands were so impure, who should have delivered it, that he received 600*l.* of the University for it. Whether that this 600*l.* were conveyed to the king's behoof privily for the alms, which by plain writing was given freely, or else put in some Judas's pouch, I would it were known. For now by such charitable alms the King is slandered, the parish undone, and the University in worse case than before." Lever's remarks however, appear to be founded on an entire misapprehension of the transaction.

(3) MS. Baker, xiii. 365.

1544 } On the 2nd of January, the University made certain statutes with
 45 } reference to this rectory. By these the sum of £20. per annum out of the rent was to be appropriated to the restoring the stocks of money in certain chests. This sum was to be applied from 1545 to 1556 to the chest of Fen and Neale, from 1557 to 1567 to the chest of Billingford and Bouchier, in 1568, 1569, and 1570 to Trinity chest, and from 1571 to 1575 to the chest of Darlington and Exeter. It was also provided that a bachelor of divinity should preach at Burwell once in every quarter, and that the Vicechancellor should preach there in Midlent, or on Good Friday, 20*d.* being paid to each bachelor in divinity for his expences, and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Vicechancellor, who when he went there was to see to the state of repair of the houses belonging to the University.⁽¹⁾

The mode of electing burgesses of Parliament at this time, appears by the subjoined entry amongst the Corporation proceedings on Tuesday after the Epiphany :—

MEMORANDUM that the same daie & yere, for y^e eleccion of the Burgesses of the Parliament, The Mayor & his Assystants for y^e bench have namyd one manne, viz. John Rust; And the Commonaltie have chosen one other man, viz. John Fanne; w^{ch} two men, have chosen viij men, viz. for the Bridgge Ward Will^m. Richerdson cowper, Will^m. Ragge; for the market ward Richard Brasshey, Will^m. Gryffyn; for the highe ward John Norman, Harry Osbourne; for the Preachers ward Christopher Taylor & Will^m. Pratt; w^{ch} viij, have chosen for Burgessys of Parlyament, for the Parlyament to come, theys two, viz.

MR. THOM^s. BRACKYN,
 MR. SYMON TRUE.⁽²⁾

1545.

A play called Pammachius acted at Christ's College gave great offence to Bishop Gardiner the Chancellor, in consequence of its reflecting on "the popish manner of Lent fasting and the ceremonies."⁽³⁾ He therefore on the 27th of March, wrote as follows to Dr. Parker the Vice-chancellor :—

To my lovinge Frende Mr. Vicechanncellor of Cambridge.

After my right harty commendations. Master Vicechancellor I have been enformed that the yought in Christes College contrary to the mynde of the master and president hath of late playde a tragedie called Pammachius a parte of which tragedie is soo pestiferous as wer intollerable. I wyl geve noo credyte to information but as I shall here from youe wherein I praye youe that I maye shortlye by youe knowe the truth. If it be not soo I wyl be glad, and if it be soo I entende further to travayle as my duetye is for the reformation of it. I know myn office there and mynde to doo in it as moch as I maye, Requyring youe therefore

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 125, 126, 127.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Strype, Life & Acts of Ahp. Parker, book i. chap. v.

that in such matters of innovation and disordre I may be diligently advertised from youe from tyme to tyme. And soo fare youe wel. At London the xxviith of March.

Your loving frend,

STE. WINTON.⁽¹⁾

On receipt of this letter, the Vicechancellor having made enquiries respecting the play, wrote thus to the Chancellor:—

To the Right honorable and my singular good Lord, My Lord of Wyndchester

After my dutie of lowly commendations to your honorable good Lordship, pleaseth it youe to be enformed that aftr I receyved your lordships letters I made more exact inquirye of the tragedie late played in Christys College, and thus I fynde that when your Lordship was enformed that the youth of the house plaied this foresaid tragedie against the mynde of the Master ther and president, the president himself with whom I conferred in this cause shewed me that it was not so, for he alleged that it cost the College well nigh xx nobles allowed bi the Master and the companie, and wher ther is inspersed thorough out the tragedie both slanderous cavillations and suspitious sentences, therfor as I am credibly informed they used this foresight by the advertisement of the Masters and Seniors to omyt all such mattyer wherby offense might justly have rysen. And hitherto have I not seen any man that was present at it to shewe hymself greved albeit it was thought ther tyme and labour myght have ben spent in a better mattier. And for as moche as I was not present myself at ther playing I have lerned of other the cause to stond thus in these poyntes aforesaid, thus almighty God long preserve your honorable estate in helthe and honor to his pleasure and furdurance of our common welthe with lyke good zeale as hitherto thanks we be bownd to acknowledge your Lordship to have don. At Cambridge this good frydaye.

Your bownd orator

bi dutie to commande,

MATTHUE PARKER.⁽²⁾

The Vicechancellor's answer was very unsatisfactory to the Chancellor, who required further investigation, and therefore wrote to him again, in these terms:—

To Master Vicechauncellor of the university of Cambridge.

Master Vicechauncellor, after my harty commendations, having commodity to send this berer my chapelen to the university I have thought good to signifie farther my mynde unto youe concernyng the examynation of the truth of the matier of the tragedie played in Christes College. Whereof I have harde more then I harde before and have harde so moche that I thynke it necessarie for my discharge to travayle with youe to atteyne the knowledge of the very truth and further to doo therein as the case shall requyre. And to the intent it maye appere that howsoever yought eyther of fraylte, lightnes, or malyce wold abuse ther giftes, We that be hedes and rulers over them shuld not be seen eyther by sufferance or negligence to be blamewordye of ther faulte. I wyl and require youe that upon receipte of these my lettres ye assemble the masters and presidentes of the Colleges with the Doctors of the university and declaring unto them this matier to require them to assiste youe in the tryal of the truth concernyng the said tragedie and that by due examination of such as wer there it may be truely knownen what was uttered and soo by ther judgement approved for good, which by the ordre

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 49.

(2) Ibid, 50.

established by the Kinges Majestie in this church is reprov'd, or by them reprov'd which by the Kinges Majestie is allowed. I have harde specialties that they reprov'd Lent fastinges, al ceremonies, and albeit the words of sacrament and masse wer not named, yet the rest of the matier wryten in that tragedie in the reproffe of them was expressed. And if as youe wrote to me they left ow't sumwhat unspoken it shulde appere that the rest being spoken was upon a judgement by consideration and deliberation allowed, which if it be trewe is a lamentable case and suche as hath not chaunced that such as by the Kinges Majesties priveleges and supportation be there preserved in quiet to lerne all vertue shuld presumptuously mok and skorne the direction of ther prince in matier of religion, I touche oonly herein the truth of obedience for I estyme such offenders for unlearned and ignorant unmete to discern what is truth in the matier. But if the Kinges Majesties directions be not obeyed there and by us dissembled howe shal we charge the rudenesse abroad that maye allege ther example for pretense of ther fault, This matier is gretter thenne wer expedient to be trewe and is more certainly reported unto me thenne of lightlywode canne be totally false. It is not the fault of us that be heedes to have in the nombre sum nought untill we pass over ther faulte and suffer it unpunished. If I could have leysour to cumme myself I wolde not spare to cumme thether for this purpose being the specyal pointe of my charge. In myn absence I require the ayde of youe to knowe by your examination the truth of the matier. Wherein I praye youe use the assistance of the Masters presidents and Doctors as aforesaid. And as wylde wanton libertie sumtyme bresteth oute in yought to ther reproch soo let sobreness and gravitie appere in us requisite for the execution of our charge. Many hath of late repyned at the Kinges Majesties munificence in our priveleges and otherwise, and let not us geve cause that they shulde justly soo doo. Our obedience shulde be example to all other in publique directions withowte occasion of all slaunder. If lernynge shulde now be an instrument to sterre up dissension and trouble the common quietnesse, Ther opinion shulde be confermed which not many yeres past have laboured to prove in bokes prynted in englyshe that the universities be the corruption of the Realme. Oxford lyveth quietly with fewer priveleges thenne we have; ther be that wolde we had as fewe as theye. I entreate this offense oonly worldlye bycause the capacite of the offenders seemeth to stretch no farther, And he that regardeth not his obedience to his prince regardeth not moch his obedience to God and his truth which he hath offended in the other. Wherefore I pray youe let us by due examination finde the faulte where it is and soo purge ourself and what ye shall finde herein I praye youe advertise me with diligence. And so fare ye well.

At London the xxiii of Apryl

Your lovyng frend

STE. WINTON.⁽¹⁾

The Vicechancellor accordingly proceeded to a further examination of the matter, and on the 8th of May he communicated the result to the Chancellor in the following letter, which was accompanied with a copy of the obnoxious drama:—

To the right honorable and my singular good Lord, my Lord of Wynchester.

Pleaseth it your honorable Lordship after my due commendations to knowe, that according to your commandement in your laste letters, I have used the wisdom of the Doctors and presidentes of all the colleges of the university for the tryall of the truth concerning the tragedie, and thus was it agreed among us that every president shulde assemble ther companyes to knowe what they harde and wherwith they wer

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 51.

offended and so to declare so muche as they found, whereupon I might make answer to your Lordship, what was altered ther, The answer of them all after ther examinations at our next meting was that none of all ther companyes declared unto them that they were offended with any thing that nowe they remember was then spoken, very many wether of purpose or of chance wer absent which can depose nothing. Morover to a furder tryall what was uttered I thought good to send to your Lordship a boke of thers noted and cancelled al that was onspoken, the rest uttered which boke was delivered me in presence of the Master and al the felows of Christes College, whom I convented personally for the searche of the truth, among whom I found by inquisition not above two that wer offended of the which Mr. Skot(1) being one declared that he was neyther agreable to the playing at the first nor pleased with it when it was played, but offended in suche poyntes as he shewed me he hath already declared to your Lordship. With the depositions of the which Mr. Skot to your Lordship (known to them before I conferred with them) I perceyved som of the company to be moche greved. Insomuche that ther is nowe rysen synes our examination an other mattier betwyxt them, wherof I have the hearyng with the assistence of Mr. Doctors Wigam Lockwode and Wendy.

Whereas of wordes of displeasure spoken betwyxt themself at home Mr. Skot feared unquietness bi certen of them and cam to me for his aide, I called them together to knowe ther grieffe and purposed with the assistence aforesaid to have made a quietness betwixt them and in ther chalenging one an other ther was uttered by Mr. Crane and Mr. Grenewall players of the forsaid tragedie and felows of the house that the said Mr. Skot shulde saie at such tyme as the Master and company consulted together for the playeng of the said tragedie that the said tragedie was thorowe out poyson and therfor lyket not that it shulde be played where to shulde the said Crane answer that they entended not but to rebuke the popes usurped power wheronto shulde Skot answer that under that pretence they wolde destroy all godlynes which last wordes Mr. Skot affirmed he said, but not the first, but said thus that the boke was thorough owt poysoned. With the advise of the foresaid assistence I caused ther very wordes to be wrytten bi ther owne handes which I send to your Lordship to be considered what weight is in them and in the meane tyme we have them all bownd with suretie to be forthe commyng til such tyme as we shall here agayne from your Lordship and knowe your pleasure, thus your Lordship see the unquietnes of som of that companie among themselves before the outward vexation nowe of late rysen of a townsman agaynst our priveleges of which it may please your Lordship to be enformed by these letters of the university. And thus the holi gost preserve your Lordship in honorable estate to his pleasure. At Cambridge in benet college this viiith of Maye.

Your orator at commandement there

MATTHEW PARKER.(2)

The play itself seems to have greatly displeased the Chancellor, who on the 12th of May wrote the subjoined letter to the Vicechancellor, in which he also refers to the disregard shewn to his decree respecting the pronunciation of Greek (3):—

To my lovyng frend Master Vicechauncelor of Cambridge.

Master Vicechauncelor after my harty commendations I perceyve by your lettres which I have receyved with the boke of the Tragedie that ye have assembled the

(1) Cuthbert Scot, afterwards Bishop of Chester.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 53.

(3) Vide ante, p. 402.

sage of the university to knowe by their inquisition severally in ther howses what was uttered that might and ought to offende godly eares in the playing of the same at Christes college. Wherein as appeareth by your letters reoport was made unto youe that no man is offended. And yet perusing the booke of the tragedie which ye sent me I find moche matier not strycken out all which by the parties own confession was uttered very nought and on the other parte sum thing not well omitted where allowing and rejecting shulde procede of judgement and that to be taken for trewe which was uttered and that for untrew which they note as untrew to be omitted and left unspoken, Soo as this boke declarith the parties to have double offended both in denying that is trew and also approving that is false as in sum parte by ther notes doth appere, And indede in the tragedie untruth is so maliciously weved with truth as making the bishop of Rome with certain his abusers the foundation of the matier the auctors reproch whereof is true soo many abhominable and detestable lies be added and mingled with the other truth as noo Christen eares shuld paciently heare and cannot in the processe of the matier be without a marvelous alteration other thenne was nowe used to be dissevered a sondre. By meane whereof al other proufe fayleth there the boke maketh an undowted proufe of ther lewdnesse to me here and that which soo many of the university being present herde and offended them not soo depely but it is now worn owt and they be noo longer offended the same is by exhibition of the boke soo notified unto me and soo grevith me being absent as howe soever I forget the offense upon ther reconciliation I shal hardly of a great while forget the matier. And if open and notorious faultes which the offenders in pompe and triumphe soo utter as they wold have men knowe them and marke them shal from hence forth without all reformation be neglected and forgotten or soo by sylence hidden as they shal not appere to be corrected there is small hope of conservation of good ordre, And a marvelous boldnesse geven to offenders the meanes of reformation thus taken awaye. Wise men have noted truely that it is caput audaciæ impunitatis spes which must nedes growe where open faultes be thus neglected and pretermitted wherein they be chiefly to be blamed that forbere to make reaporte of that they have harde whenne they be required. I wold not be every curious oonles the crime wer notable to bring to light his faulte that himself hath used meanes to hide from the worlde, But if the offender be soo destitute of al feare and shame as these players wer why shuld any man forbere whenne they walk in the streate naked to poynt them with his fynger and saye there they goo, I here many thinges to be very far out of order both openly in the university and severally in the Colleges, Whereof I am sory and amongst other in contempt of me the determination of the pronuntiation of certain grece letters agreed unto by the auctorite of the hol universite to be violate and broken without any correction therefor the matier is lowe and the contempt soo moche the more. I was chosen chauncelor to be soo honoured (although above my desertes) of them, and I have geven noo cause to be despised, I will do that I canne for the mayntenaunce of vertue and good ordre there, and chalenge again of dutie to be regarded after the proportion not of my qualities but myn office, Requiring youe Master Vicechancellor to communicate these my letters with the Masters Presidents and Doctours and on my behalf to desire them gravely to consider of what moment the good ordre of yough is, and to withstand the lewde conduct of such as have neyther shame ne feare of punyshment and correction. The lesson of obedience wold be wel taught and practised and I wyl be more diligent to knowe howe men proufite in it thenne I have been. I have shewed the hol counsayl the wordes spoken by Master Scot from whom ye shal shortly receyve answer in that matier. And as touching those that wer chief players in the tragedie I here very evil matier and I pray youe cal them unto youe and knowe whither they wyl

acknowledge and confesse ther faulte or noo and to signifie the same unto me, and soo fare ye wel. At London the xiith of Maye.

Your loving frend

STE. WINTON.⁽¹⁾

The letter of the Privy Council was in the following terms:—

To our very loving freendes the Vicechawceller Masters of Colleges Doctors and Proctours of the University of Cambridge.

After our harty commendations, we have considered suche wordes as yow signified to yowr chancellor owr very good Lorde the bishoppe of Winchester to have been spoken by one Master Scott, touching a certeyne tragedie playde in Christes Colledge, and think itt right expedient that calling the parties before yow, ye shold admonisshe them to endeavowr themselves so to employe theyre wittes and studies in knowlege of that is good trew and holsom, as all that is in dede poyson eyther in lernyng or manners be expelled and putt owt, and no suche matter eyther in play or earnest to be moved or meddled wyth, as sholde offende the lawes and quiett of this realme, so as yow that thare be assembled and undre the Kinges Majesties speciall protection be maynteyned, to lyve quietly for the increase of vertue and lernyng, doo also in yowr manor and behavior, practise rest and quietnesse and exchue all occasions that might empeache the same. Whereas ye that be heddes and goovernours must have such speciall cure and care, as if any misordre be among the yowngth, ye reforme it from tyme to tyme, and doo that may be for yowr discharge in that behalfe, And thus discharging the sayde Master Scott noted to have spoken the sayde woordes, to doo for reformation of those that have misused themselves in playing of the sayd tragedie as to yowr wisdomes shall be thought requisite. And thus we bidd yow right hartily well to fare. From St. James the xvith daye of May 1545.

Your loving freendes,

THOM. WRIOTHESLEY,
STE. WINTON,

J. RUSSELL,
WILLM. PAGET.⁽²⁾

On Hock Tuesday the Corporation made "An Ordinance for the setting of Willows," by which the mayor, bailiffs, and two surveyors of the town, were empowered to let to any free burgess, banks to be made by the common drains in all the common pastures and meadows belonging to the town; to every alderman 40 poles; to every bailiff and bailiff's peer 30 poles; and to every other burgess 20 poles: the occupiers paying yearly at the rate of a penny for every 20 poles.⁽³⁾

John Fanne one of the burgesses of the town, having sued out of the Court of Queen's Bench, a writ directed to the mayor and bailiffs, requiring them to take surety of the peace of Ralph Aynsworth Master of Peterhouse; the King, on the 13th of May, directed another writ to the mayor and bailiffs, superseding the former, as being an infringement of the privileges of the University, and requiring Fanne, if he would, to prosecute his complaint against Aynsworth before the Chancellor of the University or his locum tenens, and not elsewhere.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 54.

(2) Ibid, 57.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Caius, Hist. Cantabr. Acad. 108.—MS. Hare, iii. 98.—Corporation Cross-Book, 132.

On the 27th of June, Dr. Goodrich Bishop of Ely wrote as follows to Dr. Parker Vicechancellor. It is probable similar letters were sent to the other Heads of Colleges:—

Mr. Doctor,

In my most hartly wise I commend me unto you. These be to signify unto you, that I have received the King's most honourable letters, commanding me to charge all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, and other ecclesiastical persons, abiding within the precinct of my diocese, to preach every Sunday and solemn feast the very sincere and true word of God; and to set forth his title, dignity, and stile of Supreme Head; as the truth thereof may be thorowly shewn, and appear to his people and subjects: and to declare also unto the same his just renunciation of the Bishop of Rome's usurped authority, and all other foreign potentates.

I therefore do charge you, on the King's behalf, as you wol aunswere unto his Hyghness for the same, not only to preach in proper person, but also to commaund the Fellows of your house to do the same, in order, every Sunday and Solemne feast, in your parish church in Cambridge;⁽¹⁾ so that the parishoners thereof may have, every of the said festival days, the word of God, and the other things abovementioned, either by you or by any of your Fellows, shewed unto them. Thus the Lord keep you. From Somershome, the 27th of June.

THOMAS ELEY.⁽²⁾

The following charges occur in the accounts of the treasurers of the town, but are marked "not alowyd:"—

THE CHARGES of A supper made at Mr. Mayers house in Christmas Weke on the Jentillmen of the cuntrye when they came to vewe corne. At the comaundement of Mr. Mayer & other of the counsaile.

First in brede & drinke, xij^d.

Item, ij showlders of mutton, ij brests of vele, ij capons, & ij cople of conyes, vs. j^d.

Item, for iij pottels of wyne, ijs.

Item, for byskett & carawayes, iiij^d.

Item, for orengs & sugar, viij^d.

Item, for ginger & sinamon, ij^d.⁽³⁾

In consequence of neglect on the part of the University in sending preachers to St. Paul's Cross,⁽⁴⁾ Edmund Bonner Bishop of London, on the 9th of October sent the subjoined letter to Dr. Parker Vicechancellor:—

Right Worshipful,

In my very hartly manner I commend me unto you: and where, contrary to the accustomed usage of your University, there of late hath not been many here at Paul's Cross to preach the word of God, to the edifying of the King's subjects, and the honour of the said University, beside the exercise of themselves, and demon-

(1) St. Benedict's, belonging to and adjoining Corpus Christi College, of which Dr. Parker was Master.

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book i. chap. iv.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 37 & 38 Hen. VIII.

(4) Strype conjectures this might have been occasioned "by the great decay of the University, which upon the late spoiling of church and religious houses declined much, or because they bore little affection to Boner the Bishop, or by reason of the danger that might incur, if they should, in those public sermons, chance to say any thing that might give exception in those ticklish times." He adds that "about this time politic Boner gave out himself for a favourer of the Gospel, and got his preferment by that means."

stration of their learnyng; whereof I greatly marvel, and suppose the same rather to proceed for that they have not been specially incited thereunto; either else for that their zeal is not now as heretofore it hath been, to the commendation of the University: I thought it good for the honest love particularly I bear to you for your good qualities, besides the love I bear to you for your brother's sake, and also for the very harty affection I bear to your University, to write unto you hereby, that ye will exhort such as ye know apt and meet for that purpose; being both of good learning, virtue, and good discretion, both in your name and also in mine, and especially for God's honour and the advancement of his Gospel, to take the pains to come and preach here, as heretofore hath been accustomed. And in their so doing, they shall do both honour to the University and themselves, and also unto me thankful pleasure, to be recompensed unto the best and utmost of my power.

I promise you, I take it strangely that they have not heretofore more often come. And if they object the fault unto me not desiring them, I now provoke them by you and these my letters, to do the thing which many ways is honourable. And thus ye will very effectually set these things forth with the Heads of your University, making my very harty, and most harty commendations unto them all; and certifying me of your gentleness and their towardness herein, with the conformity of others, I very hartily desire you. Thus committing you to God, as well to fare as mine own self. London, the 9th of October, by the running hand of

Al hartily your own,

EDMOND LONDON.⁽¹⁾

By a grace of the Senate, Michaelmas term was dissolved till the morrow of St. Martin on account of the plague.⁽²⁾

This year was passed "An Acte for dissolucion of Colleges," which empowered the King to appoint Commissioners to enter into all such Colleges, Free Chapels, Chuntries, Hospitals, Fraternities, Guilds, and their possessions as should be specified in their Commissions; and on their entry into the same, or into part in the name of the whole, vested the same in the King, his heirs and successors, without office found.⁽³⁾

The prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury, granted the King a subsidy of 6s. in the pound, on the value of all spiritual promotions, but excepted therefrom, all benefices and Colleges within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the benefices and other revenues unto any College of Oxford or Cambridge united, appropriated, or appertaining.⁽⁴⁾

1545 } On Tuesday after the Epiphany, William Cooke, Esq. (a native of
46 } Chesterton, afterwards one of the Justices of the Common Pleas,) was admitted Recorder⁽⁵⁾ in the room of Serjeant Hynde. The office was granted by patent under the common seal; but it was expressly stipu-

(1) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book i. chap. iv.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 109.

(3) Stat. 37 Hen. VIII. c. 4, s. 6.

(4) Ibid, c. 24.

(5) He was elected Recorder on the 2nd of December.

lated that he "should not admit any person to the office of clerk to the town, without the consent of the town."⁽¹⁾ The following items occur in the treasurer's accounts:—

THE CHARGES of the bankett that was kept the tuisdaye after xij daye for Mr. Mayer, Mr. Cooke, and all the Aldermen, at the tyme of the takinge of his othe for the recordership of the towne of Cambrige.
 Inprimis, for halfe a busshell of flower to bake the venyson, ijs. iiij^d.
 Item, for halffe a pounce of pepper, xiiij^d.
 Item, for buttar & suett, viij^d.
 Item, to the Cooke for baking the venison, viij^d.
 Item, to Will^m Graye for his paynes takinge & for his horse hyer to fetch the venyson, iiij^s.⁽²⁾

There was some suit pending at this time respecting Sturbridge fair, for at a meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday after the Epiphany, Robert Chapman and seven others, were appointed to commune and determine what they thought best to be done for Sturbridge fair, and how the charges of the suit thereof should be borne, and all other things concerning the same.⁽³⁾

The act for the dissolution of colleges⁽⁴⁾ placed all the foundations in the University at the King's disposal, and "wher certen officers in the court and others then in authorytie under the King, importunately suyng to hym to have the Londes and possessions of both unyversities surveyed, they meanyng afterwards to enjoye the best of ther Londes and possessions bi exchange of Impropeed benefyces and such other improved londes, certen frendes of the unyversity perceiving the sequel like to tourne to a myschefe sayd to the kinge for avoyding the gret chargis that shuld be susteyned therein not to send any of his costly officers to that purpose: and thereupon he sent his comyssion to Matthew Parker than Vicechancellor, to John Redman [afterwards] Master of Trynitie college, and to William Meye Master of the quenys college, to surveye them and to make report to his highnes what the state of the revenues, and what nombre wer susteyned therewith."⁽⁵⁾ Such commission was in the following terms:—

To our trusty and well-beloved Doctor Parker Vicechauncelor of the University of Cambridge and to our trusty and well beloved Chapleyne Doctor Redman and Doctor Maye and to every of them.

BI THE KING,

Trusty and Well beloved we great you well and let you wete that where as our most lovyng and obedyent Subjectes in this our last cession of parlyament have frely gevyn and graunted unto us full powre and auctorytie to ordre, alter, change

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 37 & 38 Hen. VIII.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Vide ante, p. 429.

(5) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. App. No. xix.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 59.

and reforme all the Colledges, hospitalles, Chauntries, and free chapelles wythin this our realme of Englande & other our domynions or otherwise to use the same at our pleasure as in the acte made for that purpose more at length may appere, We myndinge to take suche direction therein as shal be to the honour of god the encrease of good learninge and the commonwealthe of this our realme, And considering that the good establishment of the Colleges of our Universytes of Oxforde and Cambridge wherein the great nombre of the youthe of this our realme is noryshed and educated in the exercise of all kindes of good lytterature ys specially to be provided for, have resolved to take souche ondelayde order with the same as may bothe encourage the students to continewe there studies and allso answer to the speciall trust and confidence commytted unto us by our said Subjects, And forasmuch as we knowe you to be men of notable vertue lerninge and knowledge have therfor apoynted you, And by these our letters gyve unto you full power and auctorytie not only to call before you the Masters and Hedes of every of the Colleges and other housys endowed with any manner of possession within that our university of Cambridge, And also souche and as many other the officers and fellows of any of the said houses as to you shal be thought mete and convenient. But also to peruse all and every ther foundations statutes and ordenaunces, And as well by examinations as by all other weys and meanys that you shall thinke good to learne the very trouthe howe the same foundations statutes and ordenaunces be observed of what values kindes and naturys the hole possessions be which belonge to every souche Colledge Chaunterye or other house of the sorts aforesaid and in what shires the same doo lye with the deductions upon the same the names of the foundars and other thinges which your wisdomes shall thinke mete to be signified to us touching the state of every suche house, And of all the premisses to mak unto us a certyficate fayer written in parchment subscrybed with your hondes with all goodly spede and dylygens, Eftsones desyering and prayenge you and neverthesse commandinge you to use in the doynges hereof souche a dexterity as may be to your discharge in Conscience and Aunsware to the speciall trust whiche we have reposed in you. Geven under our signet at our honour of Hampton Courte the xvth of January in the xxxviiith yere of our Reigne.(1)

The commissioners "with the helpe of 11 clarkes of the augmentation courte ingrossed particularly the particular possessions of the "university, colleges and other spiritual londes ther."⁽²⁾ Pending this inquiry, the University addressed a letter to Queen Catherine Parr, supplicating her interference with the King on their behalf. This letter was conveyed by Dr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Smith, and the Queen gave the following favourable answer:—

To our right trustye deere and wellbelovyd the Chauncelour and Vicechauncelour of my Lorde the Kinges Majesties Unversyte of Cambridge, and to the hole sayde unversyte there.

Your letters I have receyved presentyd on all your behalves by Mr. Doctour Smythe your discrete and lerned advocate. And as they be lately wrytyn wyche is so signyfyed unto me by those that be lernyd in the laten tonge so (I knowe) you colde have utteryd your desyres and opinions famylyerlye in your vulgare tonge aptyste for my intelligence, albeyt you seme to have conceived rather par-

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. App. No. xix.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 58. —MS. Baker, xxx. 369.

(2) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. App. No. xix.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 59.

cially than treuly a favourable estymacion, bothe of my goynge forward and dedication to lernyng wyche to advance or at the least conserve you by your letters move me dyversely schewynge how agreeable yt ys to me beyng in this wordlye estate not only for myne owne parte to be studyous, but also a maintener and a cheryssher of the lernyd state, by bayring me in hande that I am indyud and perfyted with those qualities and respectys wyche owght to be in a person of my vocation. Truly thys your discrete and polyticke document I as thankfully accepte as you dyssyre that I shuld imbrace yt. And for as muche (as I do here) all kynde of lernyng dothe floryshe amonge you in thys age as yt dyd amongst the greeks at atthens long ago, I dyssyre you all not so to hunger for the exquisyte knowledge of profane lernyng that yt may be thought that the greeke unyversyte was but transposed or now in england agayne revived forgettyng our christianitye, Since their excellency only dyd attayne to morall and natural thynges: but rather I gentlyly exhorte you to studye and applye those doctrines as maynes and apte degrees to the atteynyng and setting forthe the better Christes reverent and most sacred doctryne: that yt may not be layed agaynst you in evidence at the trybunall seatt of God how you were ashamed of Chrystys doctrine, for this lateyn lessone I am tawght to say of saynte Paule Non me pudet evangelii, to the syncere setting forthe whereof (I trust) unyversally in all your vocations and mynysteryes you wyll apply and conforme your sundery gyfts artes and studyes to shuche ende and swort that Cambrdyge may be accountyd rather an unyversytie of devyne phylosophie than of naturall or morall as athenes was. Apon the confidence of wyche yowr accomplyssehement to my expectation zeale and request I (accordyng to your desyres) have attempted my lorde the Kynges Majesty for the stablysshement of your lyvelyhod and possessions in whyche notwithstanding hys majesties propertye and interest throghe the consent of the highe courte of parlament hys hyeghness beyng suche a patrone to good lernyng dothe tender you so muche that he woll rather advance lernyng and erecte new occasion thereof than to confound those your ancyent and godly instytutions: so that lernyng may here after justly ascrybehyr verye orygynall hole conservation and sure staye to our sovereyne lorde, hyr only defence and worthy ornament the prosperous estate and princely government of whom longe to preserve I dowt not butt every of you woll with dayly invocation call upon hym who alone and only can dyspose all to every creature. Scribeled with the hand of hyr that prayeth to the lord and immortal god to send you all prosperous Successe in godly lernyng and knowledge. From my lord the Kynges Majesties manoere of grenewyche the xxvite of February.

KATERYN THE QUEEN K. P.(1)

A summary of the surveys was engrossed on vellum and taken by the commissioners to the King at Hampton Court. Dr. Parker's narrative of what took place on the occasion is as follows:—"In the "ende the said commysioners resorted up to Hampton courte to "present to the king a brief summary wryten in a fayr shete of vellem "(which very book is yet reserved in the college of corpus christi) "describing the revenews, the repryses, the allowances, and nombre "and stipend of every college, which boke the King diligently perused "and in a certen admiration saide to certen of his Lords which stode "by that he thought he had not in his realme so many persons so

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 71.—MS. Lansd. 1236, art. 8.—Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. chap. xvi. Repository, K. Life of Sir Thomas Smith, chap. iii.

"honestly maynteyned in lyvyng bi so little lond and rent: and wher
 "he asked of us, what it ment that the most part of Colleges shulde
 "seame to expend yerly more than ther revenues amounted to, We
 "answered that yt rose partly of fynes for leases and indentures of the
 "fermours renewing ther leasys, partly of wood salys; whereupon he
 "sayd to the lords that petye it wer these londes shuld be altered to
 "make them worse, at which wordes som wer grieved for that they
 "disapoynted lupos quosdam hiantes. In fine we sued to the kinges
 "Majestie to be so gracious lorde, that he wolde favour us in the
 "contynuanee of our possessions such as thei were, and that no man
 "bi his grace's letters shulde require to permute with us to gyve us
 "worse, he made answer and smiled, that he could not but wryght for
 "hys servantes and others doying the service for the realme in warys
 "and other affayres, but he sayd he wold put us to our choyce wether
 "we shulde gratifie them or no, and bad us hold our owne, for after
 "his wryting he wolde force us no furdur. With which wordes we
 "were wel armyd and so departed."⁽¹⁾

Translations of the abridged surveys of the several colleges are sub-
 joined:—

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER; for stipend, [£2.] commons, £4. 6s. 8d. livery, 16s. 8d. FIFTEEN FELLOWS; to each for commons, £4. 6s. 8d. and livery, 16s. 8d.	84	13	4
TWO BIBLECLERKS; to each £2. 3s. 4d. THREE Poor Scholars; to each £1. EIGHT Poor Scholars jointly, £1.	8	6	8
EXHIBITION of the fellows of John Warkeworth, £4. 13s. 4d. of the fellows of Mr. Hornby, £4. of the fellows of Mr. Lane, £4. Increase of the commons of the Master and fellows, £2. 4s. Distribution amongst them, £5. 6s. 8d.	20	4	0
MINISTERS.—The servant of the Master; commons, £2. 3s. 4d. stipend, £1. 10s. livery 10s. Butler; commons, £2. 3s. 4d. stipend, 13s. 4d. Barber; 12s. Laundress; 18s. Cook; com- mons, £2. 3s. 4d. stipend, £1. 6s. 8d. Under Cook; com- mons, £2. 3s. 4d. stipend, 13s. 4d. Master's Horse, £3. Schoolmaster, £5. 6s. 8d.	23	3	4
EXEQUIES and refections, £18. 3s. 11d. Repairs, £20. Extraordi- nary expences, £13. 6s. 8d.	51	10	7
Total	187	17	11
Total of the clear revenues	138	3	0½
So the expences exceed the revenues	£49	14	10½

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 60.—Masters, History of Corp. Chr. Coll. App. No. xix.

MICHAEL HOUSE.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER; for stipend, £3. 6s. 4d. FELLOWS; six of the founder who have each for stipend and commons, £3. 6s. 8d. Increase of the Master, £3. 6s. 8d. of each of the aforesaid six fellows, £1. 13s. 4d. per annum. Two other fellows priests have jointly £10. Increase of the commons of the Master and fellows, £13. 17s. 4d.	60	10	4
THREE CHAPLAINS, jointly £15. livery of the Master and fellows, £6. FOUR BIBLECLERKS; for each £2. 10s. Wages [of the Cook?] £2. 16s. of the Butler, £2. 16s. of the Laundress, 8s. of the Barber, 6s. 8d. Exequies and alms, £18. 9s. 4d. . . .	55	16	0
FEE of the Auditor, £1. Extraordinary expences, £6. 6s. 8d. Repairs, £20.	27	6	8
Total	143	13	0
Total of clear revenues	141	13	1½
So the expences exceed the revenues	£1	19	10½

CLARE HALL.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER; for stipend, £3. livery, £1. 3s. 4d. commons and pittances, £3. 9s. 4d. TWELVE Fellows; commons of each, 1s. 4d. a week, livery, £1. 3s. 4d. stipends of the six senior priests, £6. Increase of the commons of the aforesaid fellows, £14. 6s. 8d.	83	11	4
FOUR BIBLECLERKS, 7d. a week each; livery, 6s. 8d. [each] . . .	7	8	0
MINISTERS, Manciple; for commons 10d. a week, for stipend, 13s. 4d. Cook; for commons, 10d. a week, for stipend, £1. 6s. 8d. Under Cook; for commons, 7d. a week, stipend, 13s. 4d. livery of the two cooks, 10s. Barber and Laundress, £1. 10s. Masters Scholar, £1. 13s.	12	3	4
SERMONS, £2. 7s. 4d. Exequies and refections, £13. 11s. 10d. Alms, £12. 11s. Repairs of Almshouses, 10s. Beds of the four scholars, 16s.	29	16	2
COALS, £1. 12s. Expences of the Chapel, 13s. 4d. Waits, 1s. Repairs, £16. 13s. 4d. Extraordinary Expences, £10. Riding to Little Horsley, 18s.	29	17	8
Total	162	16	6
Total of the clear revenues	132	7	1½
So the expences exceed the revenues	£30	9	4½

KING'S HALL.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER; for stipend and livery	6	6	8
THIRTY-TWO FELLOWS; of whom 25 graduates, £2. 3s. 4d. each, 7 undergraduates, £1. 18s. 4d. each	67	11	8
COMMONS of the Master and fellows 1s. 2d. a week each	100	2	0

	£.	s.	d.
MINISTERS stipends: namely of the Butler, Barber, Baker, Brewer, Laundress and Cook, £1. 6s. 8d. each, of the Under Cook, 16s. Commons of every of them, with the Master's servant and Bibleclerk, 10d. each per week, livery of each of the five servants, 10s.	29	12	8
STIPENDS of six Understewards and Mancip'les £1. 16s. 8d. Attorney in the Exchequer, £1. 6s. 8d. Councillor, £1.	4	3	4
EXEQUIES, refections, and alms	5	10	4
EXPENCES of the chapel, £1. Ordinary, £11. 2s. Extraordinary, £10.	22	2	0
REPAIRS, £26. 13s. 4d. Purchase of Utensils, £2. 8s.	29	1	4
RENT for the site of the College, 8s. 5d. Oblations of the Master and fellows and Rewards to Labourers in the stable	1	8	7
Total	265	18	7
Total of the clear revenues	214	0	3
So the total expences exceed the total revenues	£51	18	4

PEMBROKE HALL.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER; for stipend, £3. commons, £4. 1s. livery, £1. scholastical habit, 8s. FIFTEEN FELLOWS; to each for commons, £4. 1s. livery, £1. for scholastical habit, 8s. Two Priests, for their livelihood, £5. 6s. 8d.	95	10	8
FOUR BIBLECLERKS; to each for stipend £1. 6s. 8d. commons, £1. 14s. 8d. Increase of the commons of the Master and fellows, £5. 6s. 8d.	17	12	0
MINISTERS; Steward for fee, £1. Commons of the Master's servant, £1. 13s. 8d. Cook's commons, £1. 16s. Under Cook's, £1. 13s. 8d. Stipend of the Cook, £1. 13s. 4d. of the Under Cook, £1. 6s. 8d. Barber, 13s. 4d. Laundress, £1. 3s. 4d. Keeper of the book of the community, 13s. 4d.	11	13	4
EXEQUIES, refections, and Alms, £14. 7s. 10d. Purchase of utensils, £1. 6s. 8d. Expences extraordinary, £5. of the Chapel, £1. 15s. Sizings of the College, £2. 13s. Repairs, £37. 15s. 8d.	62	18	2
Total	187	14	2
Total of the clear revenues	171	2	10
So the expences exceed the revenues	£16	11	4

GUNWILL HALL.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER; for stipend, £5. 6s. 8d. for increase, 6s. for livery, £1.	6	12	8
ELEVEN FELLOWS; of whom three have each, £4. 6s. 0d. and each of the remaining eight, £5. 6s. 8d. for livery of each of them, 13s. 4d. and at every Christmas and Easter, 1s.	63	9	0
FOUR SCHOLARS; of whom two have £2. each, and the other two £1. each	6	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
MINISTERS AND OFFICERS; Butler, £1. for commons, £1. 14s. 8d.			
Cook, £1. 6s. 8d. for commons, £1. 14s. 8d. Under Cook, 13s. 4d.			
for commons, £1. 6s. Manciple, £1. Fee of the Steward, 13s. 4d.			
Surveyor, £1. One Poor Scholar, £1. and for his commons,			
17s. 4d. Keeper of the Gardens and Orchards, 10s. Exhibition			
of two of the fellows of the first founder equally distributed be-			
tween them, £10. 13s. 4d. Increase of the commons of the			
fellows at the feasts of St. Mary, £1. 16s.	25	5	4
LECTURER, £2. Sermons, £1. 3s. 4d. Alms, £1. Exequies and			
refections, £11. 11s. 7d. Expences of the Chapel, &c. 15s. 4d.	16	10	3
EXPENCES in businesses &c. £10. 13s. 4d. Repairs, £26. 13s. 4d.			
Rent for site of the College, 5s.	37	11	8
Total	155	8	11
Total clear revenues	119	19	5½
So the expences exceed the revenue	£35	9	5½

TRINITY HALL.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER has £6. 13s. 4d. EIGHT FELLOWS priests, to every			
of them, £5. 6s. 8d. one of them has 10s. more for celebrating			
in the Church of St. Edward	49	16	8
TWO FELLOWS not priests, to each, £4. 13s. 4d.	9	6	8
SEVEN SCHOLARS; of whom six have each, £2. 3s. the other,			
namely, the Scholar of Mr. Spicer, £2. 9s. 8d.	15	7	8
MINISTERS; namely, Receiver, £2. Butler, 9s. for stipend, £2. for			
commons Cook, £3. 11s. 8d. Scullion, 18s. 4d. Baker,			
£1. 13s. 4d. Barber, 10s. Laundress, 16s. Waits, 1s. 8d. . .	12	0	0
EXEQUIES and pittances, £10. 5s. Alms at rectories, £1. Extra-			
ordinary Expences, £12. Repairs, £30.	53	5	0
Total	139	16	0
Total of the clear revenues	119	2	0
So the expences exceed the revenues	£20	14	0

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.(1)

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER for stipend and commons	6	13	4
NINE FELLOWS; of whom eight are priests, who have each per			
annum, £5. 6s. 8d. and one not priest, £4.	46	13	4
THREE BIBLECLERKS £2. per annum each	6	0	0
MINISTERS, namely, Manciple for commons, £2. 3s. 4d. and			
stipend, 6s. 8d. Cook for commons, £2. 3s. 4d. and for stipend,			
6s. 8d.	5	0	0
DISTRIBUTION annually between the Master and fellows for their			
liveries	6	0	0
EXEQUIES Alms and Refections	10	2	3

(1) The detailed account of the state of this College is given in Masters's Hist. of Corpus. Chr. Coll. App. No. xxiv.

	£.	s.	d.
FEES, namely, of Mr. Cooke [Steward of all the possessions]			
13s. 4d. Collector of the rents, £2. Surveyor of all the possessions, £3. 6s. 8d.	6	0	0
EXPENCES extraordinary, £5. Fuel, £2. Purchase of utensils, £2. 10s. Repairs, £96. 3s. 4d.	105	13	4
Total	192	2	3
Total of the clear revenues	171	7	6
So the total expences exceed the total revenue	£20	14	9

KING'S COLLEGE.

	£.	s.	d.
THE PROVOST for his stipend, £66. 13s. 4d. for the livery of himself and his servant, £6. 13s. 4d. and for exequies, £1. 3s. 4d.	74	10	0
THE VICEPROVOST, for his pension, commons, office, sermons, exequies, and livery	14	15	6
DEAN OF DIVINITY; for his stipend, commons, office, sermons, livery, and exequies	10	18	4
TWO DEANS IN ARTS; for the like except sermons	23	3	4
THREE BURSARS, each £9. 5s. 8d.	27	17	0
SACRIST for the like, £8. 5s. Two FELLOWS priests, each £9. 18s. 4d. ANOTHER FELLOW priest, £10. 5s. ANOTHER FELLOW priest, £7. 5s.	45	11	8
FIFTEEN FELLOWS not priests, Masters in arts; to each for his stipend, £1. 6s. 8d. for commons, £4. 6s. 8d. for livery, £1. for exequies, 11s. 10d.	108	17	6
NINETEEN FELLOWS bachelors in arts; to each for stipend, £1. for commons, £4. 6s. 8d. livery, 15s. exequies, 8s. 4d.	123	10	0
TWENTY-FOUR SCHOLARS to each for stipend, 13s. 4d. commons, £4. 6s. 8d. for livery, 9s. for exequies, 5s.	136	16	0
THREE LECTURERS in dialectics and philosophy [£1. each].			
GREEK LECTURER, £1. 6s. 8d. HEBREW LECTURER, £1. 6s. 8d.	5	13	4
EXEQUIES of the founder, £2. of Henry Veysey, 12s.	2	12	0
TEN PRIESTS CONDUCTS	93	13	4
SIX CLERKS CONDUCTS	53	4	0
SIXTEEN CHORISTERS	55	6	8
AUDITOR, £8. 13s. 4d. CLERK of the Accounts, £10. 18s. 8d. STEWARD, £4. CLERK of the Sacristy, £8. 2s. 4d.	31	14	4
SERVANTS, namely, Butler, Cook, Barber, Baker, Groom, Laundry, Porter, two lads in the stable, Under Cook, Bell Ringer, Cellarer, Scullion	56	4	0
RENTS resolute paid for the College, £1. 12s. 6d. Keeper of the Church and new Chapel for all necessities of the same, £20. Expences of riding about the College business, £20. Expences for the commons of the Provost dining in the Hall on certain days and other strangers, and for other necessary things, £60. Expences in suits and pleas, £26. 13s. 4d. Keeper of the Stable, £30. Repairs, £70.	223	5	10
Total	1092	12	10
Total of the clear revenues	1010	12	11½
So the total expences exceed the total revenue	£81	19	10½

QUEENS' COLLEGE.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER; for stipend, £3. 6s. 8d. and commons, £3. 18s. .	7	4	8
SEVENTEEN FELLOWS priests, who have each annually for stipend, commons, and livery, £6. 13s. 4d. FOUR FELLOWS not priests, £3. 18s. each for commons	128	18	8
SIX BIBLECLERKS; to each, £2. 12s.	15	12	0
MINISTERS; Cook, Under Cook, Butler, the Master's Chamberlad and Master's servant, to each, £2. 12s. Cook for stipend and livery, £1. 13s. 4d. Under Cook for stipend and livery, £1. .	15	13	4
OFFICERS; namely, Divinity Censor, £2. Philosophy Lecturer, £2. Greek Lecturer, £2. Dean of the Chapel, 6s. 8d.	6	6	8
ALMS and exequies, £24. 9s. 2d. Sermons, £1. 6s. 8d.	25	15	10
FEE of Mr. Cooke, £1. of the Auditor, £1. 6s. 8d. of the superior Bursar, £1. 6s. 8d.	3	13	4
SIZINGS of the College, £3. Expences of the Chapel, £2. Purchase of Utensils, £4. Expences extraordinary, £13. 6s. 8d. Repairs, £35. In pleas and expences of the account and Courts, £6. 13s. 4d. Hay, Straw, and horse bread for three horses of the Master, £6.	70	0	0
Total	273	4	6
Total clear revenues	272	2	7½
So the expences exceed the revenues	£1	1	10½

ST. KATHERINE'S HALL.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER; for stipend, £5. SIX FELLOWS, to each, £4. . .	29	0	0
ONE BIBLECLERK, £1. 14s. 4d. Cook, £2. 12s. 8d. Laundress, 8s. Exhibition of one of the fellows, £4. Butler, £1. 12s. 8d. .	10	7	8
ALMS, 13s. 4d. Exequies and refectons, £5. 16s. 8d. Sermons, £1. 13s. 4d.	7	13	4
EXPENCES of the chapel, 13s. 4d. Fee of the Collector, £2. Extraordinary expences, £2. Repairs, £8.	12	13	4
Total	59	14	4
Total of the clear revenues	55	18	6
So the expences exceed the revenues	£3	15	10

JESUS COLLEGE.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER and seven fellows, who have each per week 1s. 2d. And one other fellow who likewise has 1s. 2d. weekly. . . .	27	6	0
STIPEND of the Master £6. 13s. 4d. Of two of the aforesaid fellows equally divided between them, £6. 13s. 4d. of the Manciple, £1. 10s. of the Teacher of grammar, £10. of the Porter, £2. and for commons of the same, £1. 13s. 8d. and livery, 5s.	28	15	4
SIX BIBLECLERKS and the Master's scholar, 8d. per week each .	12	2	8
LOGIC LECTURER, £1. Divinity Lecturer, £6. 6s. 8d. who read in the Hall. Three Lecturers in the public schools, namely of Philosophy, Logic, and Terence, £12. Sermon, 6s. 8d. . . .	19	13	4

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

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	£.	s.	d.
MINISTERS.—Commons of the Butler, Cook, and Under Cook, 8 <i>d.</i> a week each. Stipend of the Cook, £1. 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> of the Laundress, £1. 12 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> of the Under Cook, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> of the Barber, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> of the Steward, £1. of the Auditor, 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> of the Receiver, £2. 10 <i>s.</i>	14	3	0
EXEQUIES AND REFECTIONS	7	0	0
EXPENCES extraordinary, £6. Fuel, £6. Repairs, £20. Annuity, £2. 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	34	3	4
Total	143	3	8
Total of the clear revenues	130	8	4
So the total expences exceed the revenues . . .	£12	15	4

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER for stipend, £6. 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> for commons, £2. 17 <i>s.</i> for livery, £1. TWELVE FELLOWS to each £2. 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> for stipend, for commons, £2. 17 <i>s.</i> for livery, £1. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Exhibition given to four bachelors in divinity of the fellows, £1. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> . . .	94	1	0
FORTY-SEVEN SCHOLARS; to each for commons, £1. 12 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> One Scholar who has annually for his commons, £1. 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Increase of the commons of the said scholars, £5. 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . . .	84	14	0
OFFICERS AND MINISTERS. Principal Lecturer, £2. 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Three Sub-Lecturers, £2. jointly. Commons of the Master's servant, Manciple, Cook, and Under Cook, for each, £1. 12 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> Wages of the Manciple, £1. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> of the Cook, £1. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> of the Under Cook, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> of the Laundress, £3. of the Barber, £1.	18	11	4
EXEQUIES	10	18	4
EXPENCES within the Chapel, £5. Stipend of the Keeper of the Chapel, £2. 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Purchase of fuel, £1. Distribution between the Master and fellows annually, £1. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Purchase and repair of utensils, £3. Repairs, £47. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Expences extraordinary, £20. Expences of the Master and others riding about the College business, £13. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Rent for the site of the College, £1. 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	94	14	10
Total	302	19	6
Total clear revenues	287	9	11
So the expences exceed the revenues	£15	9	7

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S COLLEGE.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER; for stipend £12. commons, £5. 4 <i>s.</i> livery, £1. . . .	18	4	0
TWENTY-SEVEN FELLOWS of the foundress for commons, £2. 12 <i>s.</i> livery, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> and of these, four have each £3. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> and the rest, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each	116	17	4

	£.	s.	d.
SEVEN FELLOWS of benefactors, to each for stipend, £2. 13s. 4d. commons, £2. 12s. for livery, 13s. 4d. Two OTHER FELLOWS, each for stipend, £1. 6s. 8d. for commons, £2. 12s. for livery, 13s. 4d. NINE FELLOWS; to each for stipend, 13s. 4d. commons, £2. 12s. livery, 13s. 4d. Annual exhibition, £6. 6s. 8d. equally distributed amongst two fellows. Physic Lecturer, £12.	104	9	4
TWENTY-SEVEN SCHOLARS of the foundress, to each per week, 7d. THIRTY-SIX SCHOLARS of benefactors, to each per week, 7d. Nine Sizars, £5. 17s.	101	8	0
MINISTERS. Manciple, for commons, 7d. a week, for stipend, £1. 6s. 8d. Cook, for the like 7d. a week, stipend £1. 6s. 8d. Under Cook, for commons 7d. a week, stipend 13s. 4d. Two servants of the Master, each for commons, 7d. a week. Barber, £1. 6s. 8d. Laundress, £4. with 13s. 4d. of the consent of the Master and fellows	16	5	0
OFFICERS. President of the College, £2. Senior Bursar, £2. Junior Bursar, £2. Sacrist, £2. Senior Dean, £1. 6s. 8d. Junior Dean, £1. 6s. 8d. Fellow who acts the Lord at Christmas tide, £1.	11	13	4
LECTURERS AND EXAMINERS. Principal Lecturer, £2. 13s. 4d. Four Examiners, to each, £2. Two Sub-Lecturers, to each £2. Greek Lecturer, £4. Hebrew Lecturer, £4.	22	13	4
ELEVEN PREACHERS, to each £1. 11s. 4d.	17	4	8
EXEQUIES and alms, £19. 6s. Annuities paid to divers persons, £16. 13s. 4d.	35	19	4
SIZINGS of the College for foreign tenants and bailiffs and in expences of the account, £11. 6s. 8d. Increase in the commons of the fellows, £10. 13s. 4d.	22	0	0
FEE of the Steward and Auditor	8	13	4
EXPENCES extraordinary, £20. of the Chapel, £4. of the Hall, Buttery, and Kitchen, £4. in law, £13. 6s. 8d. of fellows riding about the College business, £10. in journies of the Master, £14. 6s. 8d. Repairs, £60.	125	13	4
LIBRARY KEEPER	0	13	4
Total	601	14	4
Total clear revenues	536	17	2½
So the expences exceed the revenues	£64	17	1½

MARY MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

	£.	s.	d.
THE MASTER has £8. Four fellows £4. each. The Cook, £1. 6s. 8d. One Scholar, £2. 13s. 4d. Expences of the Chapel, 10s. Repairs, £4. 10s. 8d.	33	0	8
Total clear revenues	£43	18	0
Total expences	33	0	8
So the revenues exceed the expences	£10	17	4 (1)

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 61—70. Some mistakes in the addition of the originals are pointed out by Dr. Lamb. I have ventured to make further corrections.

1546.

On Hock Tuesday, the corporation ordered that every man having any horses, geldings, or bullocks in the commons, should pay towards mending the faults in the same, for every horse, gelding, or cow, one penny; and they appointed two persons in each ward collectors of the money, and deputed four of their body to oversee the disposition thereof.⁽¹⁾

Some person having forcibly taken the horse of the Master of Peterhouse for a purveyors servant to ride upon, was imprisoned by the Lords of the Council for infringing the University privileges and for contempt of the Lord Chancellor. On the liberation of "thys lewde fellow," he was sent back to Cambridge as the bearer of the following letter from the Council to the Vicechancellor:—

To our very lovyng frende the Vycechauncellor of Cambridge.

After our right hartye commendacions, thys shal be to signify unto you, that where at this present we have depachyd unto you, thys lewde fellow the bearer hereoff whom as well for his naughty pagentes, in takyng the Master of the Peterhowses horse for a purviours servant to ryde upon, as also for his contempe in not obeying to the lybertye of me the Lord chancellor, as shulde have becomed hym and hys Master also, we have for a season punyshed thym both by enprisonment, to make them more ware in doying of ther dewtyes hereafter. Ye shall understand that at hys dismissal we enjoyned hym, that in case the horse were eny thyng the worse by meanes of that journey, he shuld macke a recompense therefore by your order unto the Master of Peterhowse, whyche we pray you to see put in execution, and to advertise us of the fellowes demeanour herein, wherupon we may take further order if nede shall so require. Thus fare you hertyly well From Grenwyche the xiiiith day of May 1546.

Your Frenedes,

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY CHANCELLOR,	CUTH. DURESME,
T. NORFOLK,	STE. WINTON,
J. RUSSELL,	ANTONY BROWNE,
WYLLIAM ESSEX,	ANTONY WYNGFIELD.(2)

This year, the University appointed the Vicechancellor and six others to peruse the grants of privileges to that body, and to draw them into form, with a view to a confirmation by Parliament.⁽³⁾

On the 23rd of June, Sir Giles Alington knt. Sir Robert Peighton knt. William Cooke, Thomas Rudstone, John Frevile, and Christopher Burgoyne Esquires, the King's commissioners for the repair of the Great Bridge, imposed a tax on the lands chargeable to the maintenance of that bridge, after the rate of 13s. 4d. per hide. They constituted Richard Kirby gentleman, and Michael Frere collectors, and empowered them in default of payment to distrain, and the distresses

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 73.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 111.

by them taken to lead, carry, or drive to the Castle of Cambridge. The lands had been previously ascertained by the recognition and verdict of twelve men, and amounted in the whole to seventy-three hides and a quarter.⁽¹⁾

At a common day held on the morrow of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, there was "as of ancient custom," a new election of the twenty-four or common council, whose names follow :—

Richard Brakyn,	Richard Brasshey,	Robert Dykinson,
John Richerdson,	William Griffyn,	Richard Atkynson,
John Jenyns,	Maurice Newell,	Miles Praunce,
William Richerdson,	John Hobye	Alexander Smythe,
William Ragge,	John Norman,	Robert Lane,
John Hawes,	Henry Osbourne,	Thomas Kembold,
Thomas Wulffe,	Christopher Taylor,	Robert Wade,
John Collynson,	John Lyne,	Thomas Smythe. ⁽²⁾

On account of the plague and the absence of the scholars, a grace passed for suspending the mathematical lecture till the feast of St. Dennis.⁽³⁾

The subjoined charges occur in the accounts of Edmund Lamberde and Thomas Scotte, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, to a priste for saying masse in the chappell⁽⁴⁾ the fair tyme, iij^s.

Item, to the erle of Richemunds players the xvijth daye of December, at the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, Mr. Slegge, & Mr. Trewe, xx^d.

Item, to Mr. Rust for his stipend being att london at the parliament for xx dayes, xx^s.

Item, to Mr. Trewe for his stipend being at London at the parliament for xxxiiij dayes at the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, Mr. Francke, & Mr. Hasill, xxxiiij^s.

Item, to the same Mr. Trewe for a Writ by him purchased to chuse a new burgesse of the parliament,⁽⁵⁾ at the comaundement of Mr. Mayer, Mr. Chapman, & Mr. Smithe, vij^s. iij^d.

Item, for wynternge the towne bulles, iij^s. iij^d.

Item, for smalle nayles to nayle on the proclamacions on the markett crosse & other places, ob.

Item, to George Raye for taking downe the bell at the hermitage,⁽⁶⁾ ij^d.

(1) MS. Baker, xxii. 503.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 111.

(4) at Sturbridge.

(5) in the room of Thos. Brackyn, Esq. deceased. The election took place 2nd December, 1545, when John Rust was chosen to supply the vacancy.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(6) In the Corporation Common Day Book, under the date of the morrow of the Assumption of the Virgin this year, it is recorded "Mr. Maior brought into the halle two albes with the apper-tenuncys a chalice a masse booke & a bell late pertayninge unto the late armitage and "they be delyvered unto the Treasurers safely to be kept," and under Michaelmas day. "Item, "there ys layd in to the huche a sylver Chalece with the patent." It is uncertain whether the Hermitage referred to was the Hermitage St. Anne or the Hermitage at the Small Bridges, as the Corporation were owners of both. In the Common Day Book, under the date of Hock

Item, to bayly Collynson and his sergiant for carrying the herityke to my lorde of Ely & for a corde to bynde hym, xvjd.

Item, for wassing the & the Awbe that was at the Armitage,⁽¹⁾ ij^d.

Item, to Jenings the carpenter for makinge a new yocke to the belle that was at the Armitage⁽¹⁾ & for his paynes, ij^s.

Item, for hanging up the bell at the chapell⁽²⁾ & for fetchinge a ladder, ij^d.

Item, for a rope for the same bell, ij^d.

In these accounts mention thrice occurs of the *late* Duke of Norfolk, (that nobleman being at this time in disgrace,) charges are made for presents of swans, pikes, breams, and wine to Sir Edward Northe Chancellor of the Augmentations; and it appears that there was "a bankett at Stirbrige fayer," on which occasion the Bishop of Ely gave a buck from his park at Doddington "to Mr. Mayer and his bretherine to make mery with." Mention is also made of a suit in the spiritual court between Mr. Maurice and the town, and there are details of the charges of setting forth ten labourers for the King's service, each of whom received 3s. 4d. prest money.⁽³⁾

On the 9th of October a statute of the University was made for reviving the office of Taxor.⁽⁴⁾

At the Black Assembly in St. Mary's Church on the 22nd October, the two aldermen and four burgesses refused to take the usual oaths, and it appears they did so with the sanction of Symon Trew, who acted as deputy mayor, and the aldermen. Complaint was made by the Vicechancellor to the Privy Council, from whom the following letter to the townsmen was obtained:—

AFTER our hertye commendations, whereas yt hathe beene sygnyfied hyther on the behalf of the university of Cambridge, that contrary to your custom by the virtue of suche priveleges as they have of the Kinges Majestye, ye do now refuse to take your othe at their hands for conservation of peace and souche other good orders as the same doth contayne, for as muche there ys none innovation required of you but only that ye shuld performe the thyng which other predecessors have heretofore don by forse of his Magesties authoritye, lycke as we do marvell att your staye and refusal in that behalf, so we have thought good to gyffe you advyse to conforme yourselfe to your ancient custom, seying his Majesties authority prescrybth same; and yf after ye shall have comformed yourselfe to order, ye shall desyre to make unto us allegacons wherby ye suppose not to be charged herewyth, we shal be content to here you in the same; butt ther must first appere

Tuesday, 1547, is this entry: "Memorandum that yt ys agreed that the Chappell & house at "the hermitage shall be vewd by the supervysors of the Towne, & sold to them that will "geve most for them by parcell meale yf eny will bye yt, or ells for defalte thereof to be sold "in grosse."

(1) Vide ante, p. 440, note 6.

(2) at Sturbridge.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 37 & 38 Hen. VIII.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 128.—Vide ante, p. 401.

in you a determynacion, to do and perform that wherunto yt apperythe you be bounde by soche charters and provisions as thei have to show for that purpose accordynglye.

THIS fare ye bertily well From the Kyng's Majesties castell of Wynsore, the fyrst of November 1546.

Your lovyng frends,

T. WRYOHSLEY CANC.
JOHN RUSSELL,
STEPH. WYNTON,
WYLL. PAGET,

T. NORFOLKE,
E. HARTFORT,
JOHN LYSLEY,
W. PETRE,

W. SYNT IONE,
CUTBRE. DUROSINENSIS,
ANTONY BROWNE,
RAFF. SADLER.

This letter was received by the townsmen "with some stomache," but on the 12th of November two aldermen and four burgesses were duly sworn in "a greyt assembly" in St. Mary's Church.⁽¹⁾

On the 29th of October, Francis Mallet, D.D. Master of Michaelhouse, and the fellows of the same, and John Redman Master and the Scholars of King's Hall, by instruments under their respective common seals, surrendered to the King their Houses with all the possessions thereto belonging; and John Sturmy, B.D. Master, and the fellows of Gonwell Hall, by an instrument under their common seal, granted the King their Hostel or House called Physke Hostel within the town and University of Cambridge.⁽²⁾ This was done with a view to the establishment of Trinity College, which was founded shortly afterwards.

On the 18th of December, the Vicechancellor and others on the part of the University, submitted ten articles of complaint against the townsmen, who appointed the mayor and others to answer the same. The articles and answer are subjoined:—

THE GREFES DECLARED BY MR. MA-
DEW VICECHANCELLOR, D. SMYTH,
MR. SWYNBURN, AND MR. AYN-
SWORTH, XVIII DECEMB. 1546:—

1. FIRSTE at the last meetinge and assemblinge bitwext the Vicechancellor and Mayor, Ther was suche inordinate unseamlye and uncharitable facinge and crakinge of the Vicechauncellor, especially by Mr. Chapman, Mr. Trew, and

THE ANSWER MADE BY MR. MAYER,
MR. HUTTON, MR. COOKE, MR.
FANNE, APOYNTE TO COMON AND
CONCLUDE IN THE TOWNES NAME,
WITH MR. VICECHAUNCELLOR, D.
SMYTH, MR. SWYNBURN, AND MR.
AYNSWORTH, APOYNTE BY THE
UNYVERSITIE ACCORDING TO CER-
TEYN ARTICLES COMONED OF AND
PROPOUNDED THEN:—

TO THE FIRST they deny, accordinge to such instruction as thei have, eny sedition ment or willed ther. And if ther were eny unseamly behaviour or wordes, thei will not defend the mysdoers, and ther and then thei for the

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 73.

(2) Rymer, Foedera, xv. 91, 92. These instruments were acknowledged by the respective societies in the King's Chancery at Westminster, on the 17th December this year.

Mr. Sleg, that it seamed rather to tend unto a sedycion thretninge and a contempe of the office, then eny other metynge off reasonable men. And the universitie thinketh mete, that thei shuld shewe ther entent and agrement before and purpose whi in such numbres and in suche forme and manor thei cam at that tyme.

2. ITEM, the universitie thinketh mete that Mr. Rust resistinge the Proctors, with violently taking the candels arrested as forfeyted from them, so rescuyng them and dryvinge the Proctors out with callinge them pollers and pillers, except he can prove before Mr. Vicechauncellor that they be such, shuld be more punyshed for the same offence.

3. ITEM, the unyversitie thinketh them agreved, that the men of the towne, streight when eny of them as Mr. Rust, was lawfully sent to pryson, should run on heapes, call the Vicechauncellor to an accompt, rebuke him, and say openly that it toucheth them and they stomacke it and that shal be knowne.

4. ITEM, that the freemen and townes men, contrary to our charters, do resist our beadels and officers, comyng for them to the Vicechauncellor, and thinke them not bounde to come.

5. ITEM, the townes men vitellers and other, that use measures contrary to all good ordre and our charters, will not suffer the proctors and taxors and other officers, comyng to their house, to see if ther be any false measures and weights, and resist them so comynge, denyng them and saying thei shall not see them.

6. ITEM, that now the townes men useth a new collusion, contrary to reason and our charters, when they use false weights and unlawful measures and other forfitable things, thei say ther wyffes occupieth and not thei, and will not suffer the punishment to be had, and will not aunswer yt.

uniyversitie, remitted for a quyetnes all that was ther done.

TO THE SECOND, (thei aunswer) that it is convenyent the Proctors and taxors of the universitie shuld enter into all men's houses that be vitallers, and use weights and measures and other suche thynges, concernynge ther office, to searche and view all defaults of the same, at convenyent tymes, and that those that rescuith or resisteth them in that behalfe do not well.

TO THE THIRDE they aunswer, that thei will not make any suche a townes matier nor defend any suche.

TO THE FOURTH Thei aunswer, the Vicechauncellor being a judge, it is not lawful for any privat man to resist his officer, coming to do his dutye for suche thing as longeth to the Vicechauncellor's office or authoritie, according to the charters and composition; and that that is done with the consent of the Proctors, is remitted to Mr. Rust.

TO THE FIFTE it is answered in the seconde.

TO THE SIXTH, thei aunswer, that suche collusion must not be used, nor it is not lawful: and that the husband must aunswer for his wiffes defaults in measures and weights, and such thinges.

7. ITEM, that Mr. Rust shuld declare a cause whi he sayed openly, that if Diconsones matier had bene his, he wold not obey the Vicechauncellor's sentence, seing that he was lawfully and so favourably punyshed, for a shameful and abomynable deceyt used in candles.

8. ITEM, whi the townes men shuld take away the stokes, when Diconson shuld have been justly punyshed.

9. ITEM, the unyversitie thinketh them greved, bycause ther is now a shopp out of the bochery row, contrary to all custome and good ordre.

10. ITEM, the universitie requyreth, that according to the acte of Parliament and composicion(1) ther shuld be a slaughter howse out of the towne, and no best kylled within the towne.(2)

To THE viiith, Thei require it shuld be taken but as spoken in, a feume, and the universitie remytteth it.

To THE viiith thei aunswer, that it is reason that the unyversitie according to ther charters and the composition, have the prison and the stokes to punyssh them that be worthi in them.

To THE ixth AND xth thei aunswer, that as yeat, the towne is not fully resolved what can be done in this behalfe, and that ther is a slaughterhouse about at this tyme to be made if it can be brought to pas.

JOANNES MADEW Vicechancellor
THOMAS SMYTH,
ROLANDUS SWYNBURN,
RADULPHUS AYNSTWORTH,
JAMYS FLETCHER, Mayre
THOMAS HUTTON,
WILLIAM COOKE,
JOHN FANNE.(3)

On the 19th of December, the King by his letters patent, to the glory and honour of Almighty God and the Holy and Undivided Trinity; for the amplification and establishment of the Christian faith; the extirpation of heresy and false opinion; the increase and continuance of divine learning and all kinds of good letters; the knowledge of the tongues; the education of youth in piety, virtue, learning, and science; the relief of the poor, destitute, and afflicted; the prosperity of the church of Christ; and the common good of his kingdom and subjects; founded and established, on the soil, ground, sites, and precincts of the late Colleges of King's Hall and Michaelhouse, of certain houses called Fyswycke or Fysycke Hostell, and Hovinge Inne, and of an adjacent lane in the town and University of Cambridge; a college of literature, the sciences, philosophy, good arts, and sacred theology; consisting of one master and sixty fellows and scholars, to be called "TRYNITIE COLLEGE, within the Towne and Universitie of Cambrydge, of Kynge Henry the Eight's Fundacion."

(1) Vide ante, pp. 234, 268.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 75.

(3) Ibid, 77.

Of this College he constituted John Redman D.D. his chaplain, the first master, and named as the first fellows and scholars one doctor in divinity, ten bachelors in divinity, and forty-nine masters, bachelors, and scholars in arts.

He willed that the master, fellows, and scholars should be governed by ordinances, rules, and statutes by him thereafter to be made; that they should be a body corporate, to plead and be impleaded, and to acquire and dispose of lands; and that they should have a common seal; and he granted that the College should be for ever united, annexed, and incorporated with the University, and become part, parcel, and member thereof; and enjoy all privileges, immunities, franchises, and liberties granted to the University by him or his progenitors.

He further granted to the master, fellows, and scholars the sites and buildings of the late Colleges of King's Hall and Michaelhouse, of Fyswycke or Phisick Hostell, of Hovyng's Inn, and of a certain adjacent lane, to hold of him, his heirs and successors, in pure and perpetual alms.

These letters patent contain a saving of the right of the King, his heirs and successors, to nominate from time to time, as vacancies should occur, the master of the College and all the poor persons there to be maintained by the royal bounty.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of December, he granted to this college the following estates :—

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED
COLLEGE OF KINGS HALL.

The Rectory and Church of the Blessed Mary, in the Town of Cambridge, with the Advowson, Donation and Right of patronage of the Vicarage thereof. The Rectories and Churches of Chesterton, Bottisham, and Arrington, in the County of Cambridge, with the Advowsons, &c. of the Vicarages thereof. The Rectories and Churches of Felmersham and Pavenham, in the County of Bedford, with the Advowsons, &c. of the Vicarages thereof. The Rectory and Church of Grendon, in the County of Northampton, with the Advowson, &c. of the Vicarage thereof. The Advowson, Donation and Right of Patronage of the Rectory of the Church of Fakenham, in the County of Norfolk. All Messuages, Lands, Rents, &c. in the Town of Cambridge, and the Towns, Fields, and Parishes of Chesterton and Hynton in the County of Cambridge. The yearly rents of 5 marks payable by the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, and of £20. payable by the Sheriff of Bedfordshire. The Fee farm of the Town of Scarborough in the County of York, and all Messuages, &c. Tolls, Customs, &c. there. And all other Messuages, Lands, Rents,

(1) Rymer, Foedera, xv. 106.

and other possessions spiritual and temporal to King's hall, lately belonging in the Towns, Fields, Parishes, or Hamlets of Cambridge, Chesterton, Hynton, Botesham, Arrington, Felmersham, Pavenham, Grendon and Scarburgh, or elsewhere in the Counties of Cambridge, Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton and York, or elsewhere in England (except an annual rent of £33. 6s. 8d. going out of the late Monastery of Sawtrie in the County of Huntingdon, and paid by Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell knt. deceased.)

Clear annual value 85 12 7

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED COLLEGE
OF MICHAELHOUSE.

The Manors of Lancaster, Haslarton and Spalding [in Barrington] and Valence in Ickleton, in the County of Cambridge. The Rectory and Church of Barrington in the County of Cambridge, with the Advowson, Donation and Right of Patronage of the Vicarage there. The Manor of Wyngall in the County of Lincoln. The Rectory and Church of St. Michael in the Town of Cambridge, with the Advowson, Donation and Right of Patronage of the Vicarage thereof. The Advowsons, Donations and Rights of Patronage of the Rectories and Churches of Orwell in the County of Cambridge, Chedle in the County of Stafford, and Grindesborough in the County of Suffolk. And all Houses, Lands, Rents and other possessions spiritual or temporal of the said lately dissolved College of Michaelhouse in Cambridge, Chesterford, Hinxton, Foxton, Haslingfield, Harlton, Grantchester, and Orwell in the County of Cambridge, Mildenhall in the County of Suffolk, the parish of St. Lawrence in the City of London or elsewhere in the Counties of Cambridge, Lincoln and Suffolk, or the City of London.

Clear annual value 144 3 1½

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY
OF CHIXSANDE, IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

The Manor, Rectory and Church of Stotfold in the County of Bedford, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there. The Rectory and Church of Caysho in the same County with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

Clear annual value 39 12 0

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED MONASTERY
OF CALDWELL, IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

The Rectory and Church of Roxston in the County of Bedford, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there. The Farm, Tenements and Hereditaments of Collesdon in that County.

Clear annual value 24 0 0

The Rectory and Church of Mesworthe in the County of Buckingham, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

Clear annual value 14 0 0

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED MONASTERY OF
ELMESTOWE, IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

	£.	s.	d.
The Rectory and Church of Hychyn in the County of Hertford (except Chattels waived, Estreats, Fines, Heriots, &c. in Hychyn, Wymondley and Ippoleth and certain Pensions from the Rectories of Hychyn and King's Walden in the said County), and the Advowson of the Vicarage of Hychyn.			
Clear annual value	66	0	0

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY OF
NEWENHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

The Rectories and Churches of Barforde, Cardington, and Stacheden, in the County of Bedford, with the Advowsons of the Vicarages there.			
Clear annual value	66	7	8

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED HOUSE OF
FRIARS MINORS, COMMONLY CALLED GREY FRIARS, WITHIN
THE UNIVERSITY AND TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

The site, inclosure, circuit, ambit, and precinct of the said late House, and all Messuages, Houses, Buildings, Stables, Dove Houses, Pools, Waters, Orchards, Gardens, Land and soil thereto pertaining, and all the Walls, ditches and enclosures.			
Clear annual value	4	6	8

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED MONASTERY
OF BEAUCHIEF, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

The Rectory and Church of Wynneswolde, in the County of Leicester, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.			
Clear annual value	26	13	4

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED MONASTERY
OF BARKYNG, IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

The Rectory and Church of Hatfield, in the County of Essex, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there, and certain Tithes in Bromeshavend in the Parish of Barkyng			
Clear annual value	35	9	4

[OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED MONASTERY
OF RAMSEY, IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.]

The Rectory and Church of Shitlington, in the County of Bedford, with the Advowson and Right of Patronage of that Church and of the Vicarage there.			
Clear annual value included in the Prebend of Massham.			
The Rectory and Church of Over, in the County of Cambridge, and the Advowson of the Vicarage there.			
Clear annual Value	33	6	8

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY OF
CARTHUSIANS IN THE ISLE OF AXHOLME, IN THE COUNTY
OF LINCOLN.

The Rectories and Churches of Whythbroke, and Monks Kyrbie, in the County of Warwick (except the tithe of a meadow called the Dame, in Monks Kyrbie) with the Advowsons of the Vicarages there, an annual pension of 40s. out of the Rectory of Creke, in the County of Leicester, and an annual pension of 53s. out of the Rectory of Shérneforde in the same County.

£. s. d.

Clear annual value 94 5 1½

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY OF
NUNS OF GRYSBYE, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

The Rectories and Churches of Randall, and Little Cootes, in the County of Lincoln, with the Advowsons of the Vicarages there, and certain Messuages, Lands, &c. in Grymsbye, Randall, Brydgeley, Ashebye, Clee, Stalingborough, Hennegebve, Lincoln, Scarthow, Thoresweye, Willingham, Swallowe, Bradley, Hewton, Swynneflett, and Southkelsaye, in that County, belonging to the said late Priory, and afterwards parcel of the possessions and revenues of the Cathedral Church of Westminster.

Clear annual value 16 11 2

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATE MONASTERY OF ST. PETER,
WESTMINSTER.

The Manor of Perton, in the County of Stafford. The Rectory and Church of Swynnesched, in the County of Lincoln, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

Clear annual value 37 16 8

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY OF
HALYWELL, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The Rectory and Church of Trompington in the County of Cambridge, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

Clear annual value 23 10 0

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY OR
HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

The Rectories and Churches of Normanton, Whytkyrke, and Kelyngton, in the County of York, with the Advowsons of the Vicarages there. The Medicty of the Rectory of Darfelde, in the same County, and the Advowson and Right of Patronage of such Medicty.

Clear annual value 84 0 0

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY OF
NEWSTED, IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

The Manor of Sterthorp, in the county of Nottingham. The Rectory and Church of Tuxforthe, in that County, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

£. s. d.

Clear annual value 40 13 1½

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY OF
THURGARTON, IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

The Rectories and Churches of Thurgarton and Houvingham in the County of Nottingham, with the Advowsons of the Vicarages there. Certain Messuages, Lands, &c. in Thurgarton, in the several tenures of John Pycrofte and sixty-one others. Certain Messuages, Lands, and Rents in Homeryngham, two capital Maunsions there, and a Water Mill there called Snellynge Mill

Clear annual Value 48 15 1

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY OR
MONASTERY OF BLYTHE, IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

The Rectory and Church of Blythe, in the County of Nottingham, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there. Annual Pensions of £3. 6s. 8d. out of the Church of Weston, and 26s. 8d. out of the Church of Elton, in that County.

Clear annual value 46 15 5½

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY OF
WORSOPPE, IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

The Rectory and Church of Walkeringham, in the County of Nottingham (except Walkeringham Grange), with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

Clear annual value 23 19 3½

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED ABBEY OF
WELBECK, IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

The Rectory and Church of Flyntham, in the County of Nottingham, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

Clear annual value 12 11 8

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED MONASTERY
OF SHENE, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

The Rectory and Church of Ware, in the County of Hertford, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

Clear annual value 40 0 0

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED MONASTERY
OF MERTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

The Rectory and Church of Eyton, in the County of Bedford, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

Clear annual value 20 0 0

OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY
OF BREMMER, IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

	£.	s.	d.
The Rectory and Church of Brerding, in the Isle of Wight with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.			
Clear annual value	29	10	0

PREBEND OF MASSHAM.

The Prebend of Massham, and the Advowson and right of Patronage of the same Prebend within the metropolitan Church of York, with the Capital Mansion or Messuage belonging to the same Prebend in the City of York, and all houses, &c. in that City pertaining to the said Prebend, and the Advowson of the Vicarage of Massham, in the County of York. The Advowson of the Vicarage of Langford, in the County of Nottingham.

Clear annual value, with the Rectory of Shitlington	207	2	10
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OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED MONASTERY
OF ST. OSWALD, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

The Rectory and Church of Bristall, in the County of York, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

Clear annual value	30	9	4
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OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED MONASTERY
OF COVERHAM, IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND, IN
THE COUNTY OF YORK.

The Rectory and Church of Sedbergh, in the County of York, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

Clear annual value	50	0	0
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OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY
OF ST. LEONARD, IN THE CITY OF YORK.

The Rectory and Church of Pickall, in the County of York, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.

Clear annual value	32	0	0
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OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED PRIORY
OF NEWBURGH, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

The Rectories, Churches, and Chapels of Cuckwolde, Hustetwaite, Carlton, and Oversilton, in the County of Yorke (except oblations and tithes of servants in Wildon Grange, in the parish of Cuckwolde, and all tithes of corn and hay in Carleton, in that parish, and the tithe of hay of a certain meadow there called Sheperde Inne), with the Advowson of the Vicarage of Cuckwolde.

Clear annual value	31	18	6
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OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE LATELY DISSOLVED MONASTERY
OF ST. MARY, NEAR THE WALLS OF THE CITY OF YORK.

	£.	s.	d.
The Rectory and Church of Gaynford, in the Archdeaconry of Richmond and Bishoprick of Durham, with the Advowson of the Vicarage of that place.			
Clear annual value	82	10	4

PURCHASED BY THE KING OF EDWARD EARL OF DERBY.

The Manors of Homeryngham and Flyntham, in the County of Nottingham.			
Clear annual value	12	4	5

PURCHASED BY THE KING OF THOMAS LORD AUDLEY OF
WALDEN LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND

The Rectory and Church of Enfeld, in the County of Middlesex, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.			
Clear annual value	28	0	0

PURCHASED BY THE KING OF SIR THOMAS DARCY, KNT.

The Rectory and Church of Sydycamps, in the County of Cambridge, with the Advowson of the Vicarage there.			
Clear annual value	12	0	0

PURCHASED BY THE KING OF SIR EDWARD ASTON, KNT.

Messuages called Horselande and Beamelands, sixty acres of pasture, and annual rents amounting to 26s. 1d. in the Parish of Newdigate, in le Weld, in the County of Surrey.			
Clear annual value	7	6	1

RENT RESERVED ON THE KING'S GRANT.

A rent of £26. 13s. 4d. issuing out of the Manor of Berngham, in the County of Suffolk, reserved on the King's grant thereof in the thirty-seventh year of his reign to John Southwell Esq.			
Clear annual value	26	13	4
Total clear annual value	£1678	3	9½

All the above possessions were to be held of the King and his successors, in pure and perpetual alms, the master, fellows, and scholars, rendering for the tenths of the rectory of Roxton and farm of Collesdon, and the rectories of Brerdyng, Sedburgh, Blyth, Mesworthe, and Wynneswold, £19. 1s. 11d. per annum, and also for all the estates the annual rent of £19. 1s. 10½d. in full recompence of all services, rents, tenths, and first fruits. The King also granted that the prebend of Massham and the rectories of Shitlington and Over should be appropriated to the College, to which he granted a fountain head in the waste or common of the town of Cambridge, with the subterranean

watercourse therefrom to the College, in like manner as the master, fellows, and scholars of King's Hall, or the warden and convent of the house of friars minors had enjoyed the same, and he empowered the College, whenever it should be necessary, to enter on all intermediate lands, to view or repair the leaden pipes conducting the water from the Fountain head to the College.⁽¹⁾

1546 } In the first instance the members of the College appear to have
47 } been provided for by payments from the Court of Augmentations, for on the 6th and 8th of January, the sums of £300. and £290. were paid by the Treasurer of that Court to Dr. Redman "towards the exhibition of the King's Scolers in Cambridge."⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 12th of January, the corporation granted £6. 13s. 4d. to Mr. Cooke the recorder, "towards his charges "at the time of receiving the room of Sergeantship at the Law."⁽³⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xxvii. 153.

(2) King Henry the Eighth's Scheme of Bishopricks, p. 96.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

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Cooper, C.H. - Annals of Cambridge.

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PONTIFICAL INSTITUTE
OF MEDIAEVAL STUDIES
59 QUEEN'S PARK
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29984 .

